

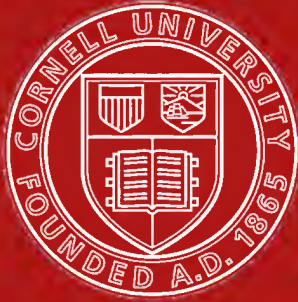
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A HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF BUFFALO

AND

NIAGARA FALLS

INCLUDING A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF THIS
REGION; THE FIRST WHITE EXPLORERS AND MISSIONARIES;
THE PIONEERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

A NARRATIVE CONTAINING EVERYTHING WORTH REMEMBERING ABOUT THE HISTORIC ACTIONS OF
THE RED AND WHITE RACES THAT HAVE OCCUPIED THIS TERRITORY FROM
THE EARLIEST AUTHENTIC DATE TO THE
PRESENT PERIOD.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ILLUSTRATED

In One Volume

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BY

JOHN DEVOY

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PREFACE

THIS volume is the result of an earnest and conscientious effort to present in concise form a full history of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and adjacent territory, containing an account of every event of importance from earliest times to the present day. While avoiding such unimportant details as would make the work cumbersome, the compiler has aimed to make the history complete and valuable as a book of reference.

To this end he has had recourse to the works of his predecessors in the same field of research, and acknowledges his obligation to the authors of H. Perry Smith's "History of Buffalo and Erie County"; "The History of Buffalo: Its Rise and Progress," by Charles P. Dwyer; Holley's "History of Niagara Falls," and Hon. William Dorsheimer's address before the Buffalo Historical Society in 1863. Information obtained from the Buffalo Historical Society and the Buffalo and Grosvenor Libraries was of great value.

The publisher also acknowledges his obligation to Mark Hubbell, Esq., City Clerk, for valuable assistance in preparing the chapter on Municipal Government; to Mrs. Helen Leigh Sawin of the Buffalo "Times"; and to Hon. Peter A. Porter of Niagara Falls, whose knowledge of that region is more extended than that of any other living person, the compiler is especially indebted.



CITY OF BUFFALO



WILLIAM WEDDE.

JOHN BYERS.
WM. HENRY FISHCARRER.

JOHN HOT.
WILSON FISH.

JACOB JAMISON.

CHIEFS OF THE CAYUGA NATION OF IROQUOIS.

COLONIAL DAYS

CHAPTER I

The Neuter Indians and the Eries Original Occupants of Erie County—The Extermination of these Tribes by the Iroquois—The Company of New France, or Company of One Hundred Partners—Opening of First Tavern in 1794—Arrival of De La Salle—The First Sailing Vessel on Lake Erie—Destruction of Seneca Villages by De Nonville—His Prophecy that Buffalo would Rival Niagara as a Trade Center—General Bradstreet's Treaty with the Indians at Fort Niagara—The Indians in the Revolutionary War—Phelps and Gorham Purchase—First Store on the Site of Buffalo—Treaty of Fort Stanwix—Ellicott Lays out the Village of Buffalo—Birth of the First White Child in the Village—Anecdotes of Red Jacket—First Recorded Murder Trial in Erie County—First Town Meeting—Primitive Method of Voting—First State Election—First Postmaster at Buffalo—First Mail Brought to Buffalo—Niagara County Formed with County Seat at "Buffalo" or "New Amsterdam"—Farmer's Brother—White Seneca, Seneca White and Red Jacket's Residences—Town of Buffalo Created.

THE section of country now Erie county was known to travelers as early as 1620 as "A land of quiet, while tempests raged around." It was inhabited by the Neuter Indians, a tribe who dwelt in peace, with hostile tribes on either side of them. They were a large and powerful nation with villages on both sides of Niagara river. The Eries occupied the greater part of the south shore of the lake bearing their name. The word "Erie" signified "cat," and the lake was at that time frequently called "Lake du Chat." The Algonquins or Hurons occupied the territory to the northwest as far as Lake Huron, and the Iroquois, a warlike and hostile tribe, inhabited the country to the east. The latter at this time was composed of the "Five Nations," and their "Long House," as they called their confederacy, stretched from east to west through all the rich central portion of New York. The most deadly strife prevailed between the Hurons and the Iroquois, and between the latter and the Eries as well.

The French held Montreal and the Canadas, the English held control in Massachusetts, and the Dutch were masters on the Hudson. In 1625 a few Jesuits arrived on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the following year Father De La Roche Daillon, a Recollect missionary, passed the winter with the Neuter nation, preaching the gospel. In 1627 Cardinal Richelieu organized the Company of New France, or Company of One Hundred Partners. It had three objects, to wit: The conversion of the Indians to Christianity; to discover a new route to China by way of the Great Lakes; and to extend the fur trade. In the last regard the company was successful, but not in the others.

In 1628 Charles I. granted a charter for the government of Massachusetts Bay. The County of Erie was included in the limits as well as the rest of Western New York. The Jesuits soon had flourishing stations as far west as Lake Huron. During the next fifteen years the quarrels between the Neuter Indians and the Iroquois were frequent, and the latter finally exterminated both the Eries and Neuters from the face of the earth. In 1794 or 1795 the first tavern was opened. The Duke De La Rochefoucauld Liaincourt says of the landlord: "If he kept a tavern, he kept nothing else, neither furniture, room, candles, nor milk." The land-

lord's name was Skinner. The village of Buffalo, or New Amsterdam as it was sometimes called, was only an Indian settlement, with few, if any, white inhabitants, when other towns in Western New York were important business centers. Admirable as was the site for purposes of trade, the adjacent country inhabited



GY-ANT-WA-KA—THE CORNPLANTER.

by hostile savages, and lying within easy range of a British fort, the settlement by whites was practically postponed until the War of the Revolution had resulted in the independence of the American colonies, and the growth of the infant settlement was then retarded by the War of 1812, when the town was destroyed by the British and their Indian allies, making the beginning of the effort to found here an important trade center far from propitious.

In January, 1679, Robert, Chevalier De La Salle, a Frenchman of good family, arrived at the mouth of Niagara river, and built at the mouth of Cayuga creek a sailing vessel of sixty tons burden, to carry on trade with the Indians on the Western lakes. This vessel was called the *Griffin*, and the place where it was launched is now known as La Salle. The vessel was armed with seven small cannon, two of which were brass, and it was regarded with alarm by the wondering savages, who looked upon it as a floating fort. On the seventh of August the *Griffin* set sail with a crew of thirty-four men, all of whom were Frenchmen, except Tonti, an Italian exile. As the boat sailed into Lake Erie the priests led in singing a joyful Te Deum, and cannon were fired, the Indians shouting "Ganoran! Ganoran!"—Wonderful! Wonderful! This was the beginning of commerce on the upper lakes, and, after all, the venture was a disastrous one. On August 11 the *Griffin* arrived at the mouth of the Detroit river, and

sailing up this stream, arrived at Lake St. Clair, to which La Salle gave its name. On the twenty-third of the same month, the vessel entered Lake Huron, and being driven by a storm across Lake Saginaw, the party arrived four days later at Michelli Mackinack. The *Griffin* entered Lake Michigan September 2, and sailed to the mouth of Green bay. On its return voyage, loaded with furs, it was lost with all on board.

For forty-five years the French maintained substantial ascendancy in this region, although the disturbances by the Indians were frequent and serious. In 1687 De Nonville destroyed the Seneca villages in the vicinity of Victory and Avon, and defeated the Indians utterly in several engagements, who, after burning their towns, fled to the Cayugas. De Nonville then sailed to the mouth of the Niagara river and erected a fort, which for half a century was considered the key of Western New York, and, indeed, of the whole upper lake country. From this fort, in 1689, De Nonville sent Baron La Hontan to escort his Indian allies to their western home. He found a large Indian village at the eastern end of Lake Erie, and in his letters to Colbert, Minister of Louis XIV., he enlarged on the site of Buffalo, and pointed out the necessity for erecting a fort at this point to keep the Seneca Indians in check: "For," said the Baron, "rest assured that at the mouth of this creek there will be a settlement which will rival the speculation in favor of Niagara; as the latter is at the head of Ontario, so this is at the foot of Erie." In the light of subsequent events, this prophecy seems to savor of the humorous. Until 1697 the Five Nations were allies of the English and most of the time were engaged in active hostilities with the French.

In October, 1763, six hundred British soldiers under Major Wilkes, who were on their way by boats to reinforce the troops at Detroit, were fired upon by a band of Seneca Indians from a point near the present site of Black Rock. About fifty soldiers were landed and attacked the Indians, but were repulsed with a loss of ten killed and as many wounded. This is the first recorded conflict of arms in Erie county in which white men participated.

In April, 1764, Sir William Johnson concluded a treaty of peace with the chiefs of the Senecas at Johnson's Hall, by which the Indians conveyed to the King of England a tract of country around Niagara Falls,

fourteen miles in length by four miles in breadth, for carrying or portage purposes. In the summer of this year General Bradstreet, with twelve hundred British and Americans, came by water to Fort Niagara, accompanied by a body of Iroquois warriors. He held a council with the friendly Indians at the fort, and satisfactory treaties were made. The Seneca Indians, however, held aloof, and General Bradstreet ordered their immediate attendance, under penalty of the destruction of their settlements. The chiefs came and ratified the treaty and afterwards faithfully adhered to the terms.

In the meantime a fort had been erected on the site of Fort Erie, the first one ever built at this point. In August, Bradstreet's army had increased to three thousand, including three hundred Senecas, and came to Buffalo creek. Israel Putnam, a loyal soldier of King George and lieutenant-colonel, commanded the Connecticut battalion. This was the same brave soldier who rallied the wavering lines of the Continental troops at Bunker Hill.

The War of the Revolution began in 1775, and for a time the Seneca Indians maintained a strict neutrality, but two years later they joined in a treaty with the Cayugas, Onondagas and Mohawks at Oswego, agreeing to serve the British throughout the war. The Oneidas remained neutral, and the whites on the Canadian frontier were assailed by the Indians in all directions. Joseph Brant, or Thay-en-dane-ga, was the most active and distinguished of the Iroquois chiefs. Farmer's Brother, Cornplanter, and Governor Black Snake were the principal chiefs of the Senecas at this time. At the massacre of Wyoming, Young King was the principal chief. The devastation of the Wyoming valley led to the expedition in 1779 of General Sullivan against the Six Nations with four thousand men. He destroyed all the Seneca villages on the Genesee and about Geneva, and the Indians fled to Fort Niagara. The Onondaga villages were also burned, and the league between the Six Nations was practically destroyed by this expedition. The year following a body of Senecas, with a few Cayugas and Onondagas, came from Niagara and established themselves near Buffalo creek, about four miles from its mouth, near the present site of Ebenezer. This was the first permanent settlement in Erie county by the Senecas since the extinction of the Neuter nation 135 years before. In 1784, the year of Fort Stanwix treaty, the county of Tryon, of which Erie county was part, was changed to Montgomery, in honor of the slain hero of Quebec.

In 1788 Massachusetts sold all her land in New York, about six million acres, to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, for themselves and others, for one million dollars, subject to the Indian right of occupancy. A council with the Indians was held at Buffalo July 5 of that year, Brant, Red Jacket, and Farmer's Brother taking part. The rights of the Indians to occupy two million six hundred thousand acres of their purchase was ceded to Phelps and Gorham at one-half cent an acre. At this council a Yankee named Phelps purchased the Indians' title to a tract of land for a mill-site. When asked how much land he required, Phelps replied that he wanted a tract twelve miles wide from Avon to the mouth of the river, now Rochester, a distance of twenty-eight miles. The Indians thought this a very large mill-site, but let him have the land, containing over two hundred thousand acres.

In 1791 Colonel Thomas Proctor was commissioned by the United States Government to solicit the intervention of the principal chiefs of the Senecas with the Miami and other hostile tribes to secure a treaty of peace. A council was held at which Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Captain Snake, Captain O'Beil, and Young King were present. The latter used every effort to defeat the plan and even appeared at the council in the full uniform of a colonel of the British army. The eloquence of Red Jacket however prevailed, but the mission was not accomplished for want of a vessel to carry the embassy to Sandusky.

In Colonel Proctor's report he notices the existence of a store kept by Cornelius Winney on the north side of Buffalo creek, which was doubtless the first house occupied by a white resident. The close of the Revolutionary War gave confidence to trade, and settlers from New England began to arrive in this section. In 1784 the treaty of Fort Stanwix was agreed upon between the United States and the Six Nations, the latter agreeing to relinquish all claims to the "country lying west of a line beginning at the mouth of Oyonagra creek, four miles to east of Niagara, thence southerly to a line four miles east of the Carrying path; to the mouth of Buffalo creek; thence to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania; thence east to end of boundary, and thence south along the Pennsylvania line to the Ohio river."

By the terms of an Indian treaty made at a council of Seneca Indians held at Genesee in September, 1797, Robert Morris became purchaser of the preëmption right to the Massachusetts tract, which, acting by his agents, he sold to the Holland Land Company, extinguishing all claims of the Indians, with the exception of certain reservations, of which one was 130 square miles on both sides of Buffalo creek and extending east from Lake Erie, about seven miles wide. This obliged the Holland company to secure a landing place on the water side, and Captain William Johnson, the British Indian interpreter, procured for them a grant of

two square miles at the mouth of Buffalo creek. In 1798 there were but eight dwellings of white inhabitants here, including taverns and stores.

Ellicott, who was directed by the Holland Company's agent at Philadelphia to plot out the village, proposed to call the place New Amsterdam, but his plan was never carried out. He took care to secure for himself a most desirable site for a residence. It was to have occupied the site of Main street from Swan to Eagle, and North and South Division streets were so called from the fact that they divided this farm.

Fort Niagara was surrendered to the United States July 4, 1796, and the same year Asa Ransom, a resolute young man from Geneva, settled at Buffalo and built a log house in the village. In 1797 a daughter was born to him, the first white child born in the settlement, who afterwards became Mrs. Frederick B. Merrill. In November, 1801, Dr. Cyrenius Chapin took a lot in Buffalo. At this time there were but fifteen real estate holders in the village, the others being mere squatters and settlers by sufferance. The names of



A VIEW OF THE LAKE AND FORT ERIE FROM BUFFALO CREEK, 1800.

the land-owners were: William Robbins, Henry Chapin, Sylvanus Maybee, Asa Ransom, Thomas Stewart, Samuel Pratt, William Johnson, John Crow, Joseph Langdon, Erastus Granger, Jonas Williams, Robert Kain, Vincent Grant, and Louis Le Conteulx.

Crow's tavern and garden occupied the site of the present Mansion House. In 1806 there were sixteen dwellings, principally frame structures, in the village. Three were on the Terrace, three on Seneca street, two on Cayuga, and eight on Main street. There were two stores, one kept by Vincent Grant on Main street, east side, corner of Seneca, and one by Samuel Pratt, adjoining Crow's tavern. Le Conteulx kept a drug store on Crow street, now Seneca. Judge Barker kept a tavern on the west side of Main street, where the Terrace fronts on that street. In 1802 emigrants began to arrive more frequently. Ten land-owners were added to the population of Clarence, while several more settled in Township twelve, Range five, now Newstead. The same year Peter Vandenventer built himself a log cabin and opened a tavern, the first in Newstead.

In July of this year occurred the first recorded murder. An Indian, called by the whites Stiff-armed George, stabbed to death John Hewitt, for which crime he was tried and convicted, but was pardoned by Governor George Clinton on condition of his leaving the State.

The first town meeting on the Holland purchase occurred at Vandenventer's tavern March 1, 1803. Peter Vandenventer and Jonathan Bemis were announced as candidates for supervisor. The chairman, Enos

Kellogg, placed the candidates side by side in the middle of the road fronting to the south. He then said: "Now all of you in favor of Peter Vandenventer take your places on his right, and all in favor of Jonathan Bemis take your places on his left." Bemis's line stretched toward Batavia, and Vandenventer's line toward Buffalo. They were then counted, and it was found that Vandenventer was elected, he having seventy-four men in his line, while Bemis had but seventy. The method of voting was somewhat primitive, but there was small chance for fraud.

The other officers were elected by uplifted hands, and were as follows: David Cully, town clerk; Enos Kellogg, Alexander Rea, Isaac Sutherland, and Sylvanus Maybee, assessors; David Cully and Benjamin Porter, overseers of the poor; Abel Rowe, collector; John Mudge, Levi Felton, Rufus Hart, Abel Rowe, Seymour Kellogg, Hugh Howell, Martin Middaugh, Timothy S. Hopkins, Orlando Hopkins, Benjamin Morgan, Lovell Churchill, Jabez Warren, William Blackman, Samuel Clark, Gideon Dunham, Jonathan Willard, Hugh Powell, Benjamin Porter and William Wadsworth, overseers of the highway (or path-masters). Of these, Vandenventer, Cully, Ransom, Maybee, Felton, Timothy S. and Orlando Hopkins, Middaugh, and perhaps several others, were Erie county men. At this meeting an ordinance was passed offering a bounty of five dollars for wolf scalps, "whelps half price," and half a dollar each for foxes and wildcats. The first state election on the Holland purchase was held at the same place in April following. At this election 189 votes were cast for Member of Assembly.

In 1803 Jabez Warren, by contract with Ellicott, surveyed the "Middle road from near Geneseo to Lake Erie," and the same year the village of New Amsterdam was surveyed by William Peacock. Erastus Granger, a cousin of Gideon Granger, was the first postmaster of Buffalo. He was the leader of the Republican (Democratic) party, as Dr. Chapin was leader of the Federal party. The first resident of Erie county entitled to be called "judge" was Samuel Tupper, who had charge of the "Contractors' store" in Buffalo. He was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the fall of 1805. In the spring of this year there came to Erie county a large number of settlers. One of these was Jonas Williams, a clerk in a law office at Batavia. He rebuilt a mill on Ellicott creek which had been abandoned some time before. Another new arrival was William Warren, afterwards General Warren, a young man, who this year erected a house in East Aurora. Having been an officer in the militia service before, he was soon afterwards commissioned as captain, and at the first muster of his company but nine men responded. In 1806 Joel Henry made the first settlement in Evans, and began business as keeper of a tavern at the mouth of Eighteen-mile creek. On this stream, the same year, John Cummings built the first mill in the southwestern part of the county. It was a large structure and a grand house-raising was held, at which a large number of Indians were present. The rejoicing continued for four days, when the building was completed. In this year the Quakers at Potter's Corners, in East Hamburg, organized a "Friends meeting," and built a log meeting-house at the same place the following year. This was the first church building of any description in the county, and was for ten years the only one. They also built a log school-house there, and Henry Hibbard was the first teacher. In 1807 Christopher and John Stone located on a small stream emptying into the Cattaraugus, on the present site of Springville. In 1807 Phineas Stephens built the first grist-mill in the southeastern part of Erie county. It was of hewn logs. Early in the same year William Warren hung out a sign in front of his log house, this being the first tavern in the southeastern part of the county. In the summer of this year the cabin in which Warren first lived was converted into a school-house, and the school was taught by Mary Eddy of East Hamburg. The winter following, however, Warren himself taught the school, being then schoolmaster, captain of militia, and tavern-keeper. At the muster of his company this year sixty men were present. Asa Ransom was at this time Major-commandant. The first mail was brought from the east by Evor Metcalf, on horseback, in 1806.

A religious society was formed in 1807 by a union between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists. The meetings were held in the Court-house. The first settlement in Wales was made by William Allen in 1806, where the Big Tree road crosses Buffalo creek. Amos Clark and William Hoyt located here the same year, east of Holmes' hill. In February, 1808, Ebenezer and John W. Holmes settled here. In 1807 Lemuel Osborn located at Newstead, and soon afterwards the first Methodist society was organized with twelve members. This was the second religious society organized in Erie county. This year Archibald S. Clark opened a store on his farm near Vandenventer's, being the first store in the county outside of Buffalo.

In 1807 Arthur Humphrey made the first settlement in the present town of Holland, and a year or two later Currier and Scott brought their families to this place. Henry Anguish made the first settlement in Tonawanda village in 1808.

The first town meeting in Clarence was held in this year at Elias Ransom's tavern, two miles west of

Williamsville, in what is now Amherst. Jonas Williams was elected supervisor; Samuel Hill, Jr., town clerk; Timothy S. Hopkins, Aaron Beard and Levi Felton, assessors; Otis R. Hopkins, collector; Francis B. Drake and H. B. Annabill, constables; Samuel Hill, Jr., Asa Harris and Asa Chapman, commissioners of highways (path-masters); and James Cronk, poormaster. Excepting Annabill, not one of those elected lived in Buffalo. At this meeting licenses to sell liquor were granted to Joseph Landon, Zena S. Barker, Frederick Miller, Elias Ransom, Samuel McConnell, Asa Harris, Levi Felton, Peter Vandenventer and Asa Chapman. Jacob Taylor, a Quaker, this year built a saw-mill at Taylor's Hollow in Collins, and a grist-mill the following spring. The same year George Richmond and his two sons, George and Frederick, opened a tavern three miles east of Springville.

In 1808 the counties in the Holland purchase were reorganized; towns one hundred miles long by eighteen miles wide were found to be very inconvenient. Going from Fort Niagara to Buffalo, a distance of forty miles, to a town meeting was too much even for the public spirit of the early settlers in this section. The residents of Olean, in the town of Willink, if they ever went to the election, which is doubtful, were obliged to travel sixty miles, and twenty miles further to a town meeting. On March 11 the reorganization was effected. All that part of the county of Genesee, lying north of Cattaraugus creek and west of the line between the fourth and fifth ranges, was formed into the county of Niagara, with the county seat at Buffalo or "New Amsterdam," provided the Holland company should erect a suitable court-house and jail and deed to the county at least half an acre of ground, on which the buildings were to be erected. Terms of the Common Pleas Court and two Courts of General Sessions were provided for, all of which were to begin on Tuesday and might be continued until the Saturday following.

All of Niagara county north of the center of Tonawanda creek was formed into the town of Cambria, covering the ground now occupied by Niagara county. All the land between Tonawanda creek and the center of Buffalo creek, and comprising parts of Willink and Erie, was formed into the town of Clarence, which included the village of Buffalo. The first town meeting was directed to be held at the house of Elias Ransom, near the present site of Eggertsville. All that part of Niagara county south of the center of the Reservation, including parts of Willink and Erie, constituted the town of Willink. This entirely obliterated the town of Erie.

The Governor appointed Augustus Porter of Niagara Falls the first Judge of Common Pleas. His jurisdiction embraced the counties of Niagara, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. His four associates were: Samuel Tupper and Erastus Granger of Buffalo, Joseph Brooks of Cattaraugus, and Zattu Cushing of Chautauqua. Asa Ransom was appointed sheriff; Louis Le Couteulx was made county clerk, and Archibald S. Clarke, surrogate. The last named was the same year elected a member of the State Senate for the district composed of the three counties.

At this time there were but four attorneys in Niagara county; they were: Walden and Bates Cooke of Lewiston, and John Root and Jonas Harrison of Buffalo. After the formation of the new counties, the Holland company began the erection of a frame court-house in the middle of Onondaga, now Washington street, in front of the site of the "Old Court-house," which was built five or six years later. The company also conveyed to the county one-half acre of land lying in a circle around the new building. The court-house was completed in 1809. The first court was held at Landon's tavern in June, 1808, and at the following term, held in November of that year, five men were indicted for stealing a cow in 1806. Peter Vandenventer was foreman of the grand jury, and William Stewart was district attorney, his field of labor extending half way to Albany.



SOLOMON O'BAIL GRANDSON OF "THE CORNPLANTER."

At this time a log house sixteen feet square, with a shingle roof and board floor, and with six lights of glass, was considered very stylish and the owner was regarded as an aristocrat. Bedsteads were very rare and chairs were used only by the upper classes. A slab with four holes bored in the corners and legs inserted in the holes were generally used for seats. Bedsteads were constructed by boring holes in a log forming part of the sides of the house, and two poles were cut, one sixteen and the other three feet long, and the end of each was inserted in the holes. Others were fastened to the post forming the corner of the house, and the frame of the bed was complete. If the family was well-to-do, they strung a bed-cord on the poles, but otherwise bark was used. This article of furniture was called a "horse-bedstead," or "Holland-Purchase bedstead."

The corn was coarsely ground by making a mortar of a tree stump, and pounding it with a wooden pestle. House-raisings, logging-bees, and corn-huskings were the chief source of amusement of the people, and on all these occasions the whiskey-jug was in frequent circulation. The angular Virginia rail-fence was almost universally used, the height of which was usually four and one-half feet, but "eight rails, staked and ridged," was the farmers' standard.

For twenty-five years "sweep"-wells were used exclusively, and no thought of pumps disturbed the order of things in this section. "Browse," by which term is meant the tender twigs of beech, maple, birch, and other trees, was chiefly relied upon as food for cattle. Corn and wheat bread, according to the circumstances of the people, with pork as meat for all classes, constituted the chief food of the settlers. Beef was a rare luxury. Wild animals were not abundant near the reservations, as the Indians kept them well hunted down in the neighborhood, but venison was frequently obtained in winter.

In 1808 there was not a carding-mill in the whole Holland purchase, but in the year following one was built at Bushville, Genesee county. Sugar maples grew everywhere, and sugar-making was the occasion of merry-making in the early spring. At this time there was not a church building in the county, except a log meeting-house of the Quakers at East Hamburg. Meetings were held at long intervals in the school-houses, and frequently, when no minister was to be had, a layman read a sermon and conducted the services. Outside of Buffalo, A. S. Clarke's was the only store in Niagara county, but taverns were abundant.

Farmer's Brother lived on Buffalo creek in the first cabin outside New Amsterdam. White Seneca and his son, Seneca White, lived near him, and further beyond lived Red Jacket, on the Aurora road, west of the village of Ebenezer. At a very early day, Farmer's Brother and other chiefs went to meet the white commissioners at Elmira. They stopped on their way at a log cabin, recently erected. In describing his journey to the whites, Farmer's Brother said they stayed at "a house put together with parts of trees piled on each other, to which a pole was attached, on which a board was tied, on which was written, 'Rum is sold here.'" He was the principal war-chief of the Senecas at this time, and Red Jacket was the principal sachem or civil-chief.

In 1808 Ezra Nott settled in Sardinia, he and Richmond being the pioneers of that settlement. The same year Apollos Hitchcock made the first settlement in Cheektowaga, and the land is still occupied by his descendants. Settlements were made this year in the eastern part of the present town of Lancaster. There were then twelve houses on the road running through the center of Lancaster. The first settlement of the present town of Eden was made this year by Ezra Welch and Deacon Samuel Tubbs, at what is now known as Eden Valley, but which was for a long time known as "Tubbs' Hollow."

This year, Aaron Saulisbury and William Cash made the first settlement in the present town of Evans, at the mouth of Eighteen-mile creek. One of the new-comers in Clarence was Rev. Glezen Fillmore, a cousin of Hon. Millard Fillmore, afterwards President of the United States. Mr. Fillmore was licensed to preach as a Methodist exhorter in March, 1809, and set out on horseback, with his knapsack on his back, on a journey of two hundred miles, in the early spring, for Oneida county, to begin his labors. He made his permanent home at Clarence Hollow.

In 1810, the United States census was taken. The population of Niagara county was then 6132, two-thirds of whom were in the present county of Erie.

On the tenth of February a law was passed creating the town of Buffalo, comprising all that part of Clarence west of West Transit. It comprised the present city of Buffalo and the towns of Grand Island, Tonawanda, Amherst, Cheektowaga, and the northern part of West Seneca. The town was eighteen miles long north and south, and from eight to sixteen miles wide from east to west. Asa Ransom, who was appointed sheriff in 1808, resigned his commission as lieutenant-colonel of militia, and Timothy S. Hopkins was appointed in his stead. Captain William Warren, not yet twenty-four years of age, was appointed first-major, and Asa Chapman second-major. The men subject to military duty in Buffalo and Clarence

constituted the regiment under Lieutenant-colonel Asa Chapman, then living near Buffalo, and Samuel Hill, Jr., of Newstead, was one of his majors. The men of Willink formed another regiment, and young Major Warren was appointed lieutenant-colonel commanding.

Benjamin Whaley of Boston and W. C. Dudley of Evans were appointed majors. There was also a regiment formed in Cambria and in Chautauqua county, the whole force being under command of Brigadier-general Timothy S. Hopkins.

After his election to Congress in 1810, Peter B. Porter removed to Black Rock from Canandaigua, and became a member of the leading business firm in the county, Porter, Burton & Co. He was the first citizen here who exerted a wide political influence.

The same year the Holland company sold their preëmption right to all the Indian reservations in the Holland purchase to David A. Ogden, for himself and others, known as the Ogden company. This included the sole right to purchase 196,000 acres from the Indians when they wanted to sell, the consideration being \$98,000.

In the spring of this year Moses Fenner removed to Albion, and raised the first crop harvested in that town, and at the same time Joseph Freeman, William Snow, and Arundah Hibbard came to Alden. The Ingersolls, about this time, located on the lake shore in the town of Hamburg. Richard Buffum became the first settler in Colden in 1810. He came from Rhode Island and built a log house forty feet long, and the same fall he erected a saw-mill at that place. In the spring of that year Turner Aldrich and family located on the present site of Gowanda, and this was the only family in Collins, except those at Taylor's Hollow. During this year Congress declared Black Rock the port of entry from the first of April to the first of December, and Buffalo to be the port of entry the rest of the time, during this latter period there being no entries.

In 1811 Jabez B. Hyde became a teacher among the Indians. The Buffalo "Gazette" was established this year, the first number being issued October 3, by Smith H. and Hezekiah A. Salisbury, the former being the editor. It was originally a rough, little, brown sheet, twelve by twenty inches in size. The first number of the paper contained a list of 157 uncalled-for letters in the Buffalo Creek post-office.

Red Jacket was to the time of his death the inveterate enemy of civilization, Christianity, and education. He understood English, but pretended otherwise. He could speak a few words in English, and would not learn it. Among other caustic things he said was his reply to missionaries who tried to convert him. "Go, preach to the people of Buffalo," he said; "if you can make them decent and sober, and learn them not to cheat the Indians and each other, we will believe in your religion." Speaking of educated Indians, he said: "They became discouraged and dissipated; despised by the Indians, neglected by the whites, and without value to either; less honest than the former, and, *perhaps*, more knavish than the latter." Again he said: "Before the whites came, the papooses were all black-eyed and dark-skinned; now their eyes are turning blue and their skins are fading out." He frequently illustrated his meaning in unmistakable manner. The story is often told of his meeting the Indian agent, Joseph Ellicott, in a Tonawanda swamp. Both sat down on a log together, near the center. Presently, Red Jacket said, "Move along, Joe." Ellicott did so, and Red Jacket moved alongside. In a few moments the chief again said, "Move along, Joe," and again the agent complied, the speaker moving beside him again. The third time the request was made and complied with; but when asked again to "move along," Ellicott replied, "Why, man, I can't move any further without getting off the log into the mud." "Ugh!" said Red Jacket; "just so, white man want Indian to move along, move along. Can't go no further, but he say "move along."

Red Jacket became very dissipated toward the end of his life, and, it is said, he frequently pawned his Washington medal in Buffalo for whiskey, always, however, redeeming it. His vanity made him prize the medal very highly. The following anecdote is told of him, which shows he did not always have the best of it in his interviews with others. He went with the Indian interpreter, Major Jack Berry, to David Reese, the blacksmith for the Indians, and requested him to make him a tomahawk, describing the kind he wanted. He whittled a wooden pattern, and said if the blacksmith would make one just like it he would be satisfied. "All right," said Reese, who was out of patience with the whims of the chief. In due time the tomahawk was made, and Red Jacket got it. It was precisely like the model, but after looking at it for a moment and then at the pattern, he threw it down with an angry "ugh!" and left the shop. It was exactly like the model, which had no hole in it for a handle.

On his election to the position of sachem the name Sa-go-ye-wat-ha was given to Red Jacket, his name originally having been O-te-ti-ani, or "Always Ready." In reply to the inquiry as to his deeds of arms, he exclaimed: "I am an orator! I was born an orator!" thus evading the inquiry, as his war record was not



RED JACKET.

brilliant. In the war of the Revolution he, with the other Senecas, was an ally of Great Britain, and in 1812 he served under the American colors, but he never won the right to wear the war-plume of eagles' feathers. In the Revolutionary war he was openly charged with cowardice, and in the war of 1812 he was not conspicuous for his valor. He had, however, great moral courage, and was a statesman of sagacity. He loved his people and swayed them by his eloquence. His tribe was one of the original Five Nations, or United People. By the adoption of the Tuscaroras the Five Nations were afterwards known as the Six Nations. This change occurred in 1712.

The Senecas were the fifth nation in the confederacy. The great councils of the Six Nations were always held at Onondaga, where the alliance was formed. Red Jacket was styled the "Last of the Senecas." Cornplanter and Farmer's Brother were contemporaries of great ability. During the Revolutionary war he was a runner for the British officers on the border, and one of them, in return for his services in that capacity, gave him a richly embroidered scarlet jacket, and when that was worn out he gave him another. He wore this coat as a mark of distinction, a circumstance which gave him the name of Red Jacket, and by which name he was universally known to the whites afterwards. Rev. Dr. Breckenridge said of him, "that, like Cicero and Demosthenes, he better understood how to arouse his countrymen to war, than to lead them to victory." Joseph Brant, or Thay-en-dan-ga, the famous leader of the Mohawks, regarded Red Jacket with the greatest contempt. He called the Seneca orator the "Cow Killer." When Red Jacket, with others, led the retreat from an attack by General Sullivan, Cornplanter tried to rally them in vain, and turning to the young wife of Red Jacket he said: "leave that man, he is a coward." Red Jacket arrived in Philadelphia March 13, 1792, with a deputation of fifty of his people. It was at the suggestion of General Washington, who desired to attach the Indians more closely to the United States. Red Jacket made several eloquent speeches on this occasion. It was during this visit that Washington presented Red Jacket with a large silver medal bearing his likeness, which the chief wore on all state occasions, and which he treasured to the day of his death as his most valued possession. Shortly before his death Red Jacket said to a distinguished clergyman: "Brother, if you white people murdered the Son of the Great Spirit, as you say, we Indians had nothing to do with it. If he had come to any of us we would not have killed him; we would have treated him well, and the white people who killed him ought to be damned for doing it. You must make amends for that crime yourselves." On another occasion he said: "Make the whites less inclined to make Indians drunk and take from them their lands. Let us know trees by their blossoms, and blossoms by their fruit." On Colonel Snelling being ordered to the command of Governor's Island this great Indian orator said: "Brother, I hear you are going to a place called Governor's Island. I hope you will be a governor yourself. I understand you white people think children are blessings. I hope you may have a thousand, and above all, I hope wherever you may go you may never find whiskey above two shillings a quart."

In 1821 Tommy Jerry, an Indian, was tried for murder at Buffalo. The circumstances were these: An Indian woman had been found guilty, by an Indian court, of witchcraft, and was sentenced to death. The executioner at the last moment refused to perform the duty, and Tommy Jerry, seizing a knife, cut her throat. On his trial his counsel filed a plea involving the jurisdiction of the court, claiming that the Seneca court was sovereign, and that the woman was judicially executed. In support of the plea Red Jacket was sworn as a witness. The prosecution asked him if he believed in the existence of a God. "More truly than one can who could ask me such a question," he replied with indignation. When asked what rank he held in his nation he replied: "Look at the papers which the white people keep most carefully," meaning the treaties by which the Indians ceded their land to the whites, "and they will tell you who I am."

When the prosecution ridiculed the superstition of the Indians in reference to witchcraft, the chief broke forth in an eloquent reply. He exclaimed: "What! do you denounce us as fools and bigots because we still believe that which you yourselves believed two centuries ago? Your black coats thundered this doctrine from the pulpit, your judges pronounced it from the bench and sanctioned it with the formalities of law, and you would now punish an unfortunate brother for adhering to the faith of his fathers and of yours. Go to Salem! look at the records of your own government and you will find that hundreds have been executed for the very crime which has put the sentence of condemnation against this woman, and drawn upon her the arm of vengeance. What have our brothers done more than the rulers of your people have done, and what crime has this man committed, by executing in a summary way the laws of his country, and the command of the Great Spirit?" The expression in his eye was terrible, and his sarcasm was irresistible.

The verdict on the demurrer was that the allegations in the prisoner's plea were true. On *certiorari* the liberation of the prisoner was allowed on the ground that the case was not one of murder "as the Indians

understood it." He (Red Jacket) gave to Dr. Breckenridge the name of Con-go-gu-wah, and to his death had more regard and respect for the reverend doctor than for any other clergyman.

The dignity of this remarkable Indian was sometimes amusing. A young French nobleman, making a tour of this county in 1820, visited Buffalo. Having heard of the fame of Red Jacket he sent him word that he was desirous of seeing him, and asking him to pay him a visit the next day. Red Jacket received the message with contempt, and replied as follows: "Tell the young man that if he wishes to see the old chief he may find him with his nation, where other strangers pay their respects to him, and Red Jacket will be glad to see him." The count sent back word "that he was fatigued with his journey, and could not go to the Seneca village; that he had come all the way from France to see the great orator of the Senecas, and after having put himself to so much trouble to see so distinguished a man, the latter could not refuse to see him in Buffalo." "Tell him," said the sarcastic chief, "that it is very strange he would come so far to see me, and then stop short within seven miles of my lodge." The count made the first visit to the chief's wigwam, and then the latter accepted an invitation to dine with the nobleman in Buffalo. The count said he considered him a greater wonder than the falls of Niagara.

Once, while speaking to Colonel Pickering, the latter turned to speak to a third person, when the chief rebuked him, saying: "When a Seneca chief speaks he ought to be listened to with attention from one extremity of this great island to another." Towards the close of his life the chief was present by invitation at the launching of a schooner at Black Rock bearing his name. In a speech on that occasion he spoke as follows: "You have had a great name given to you; strive to deserve it. Be brave and daring. Go boldly into the great lakes and fear neither swift winds nor strong waves. Be not frightened nor overcome by them, for it is by resisting storms and other perils that I whose name you bear obtained my renown. Let my great example inspire you to courage and lead you to glory." He had a great contempt for criminal law. When a man had been convicted of burglary and was sentenced to prison for life, Red Jacket asked to be heard in the convict's behalf. Estimating the enormity of the crime by the amount stolen, which in this case was only a few spoons, and not understanding the serious aspect of the breaking into the house, he spoke with great indignation of the life sentence for stealing a few spoons, when a man had been sentenced to a few years for stealing a horse. Pointing to the Coat of Arms of the State, he said, referring to one of the figures: "What him call?" The answer was that it represented Liberty. "Ugh!" he said, "and what him call?" pointing to the other statute. When told it was Justice, he asked "where him live now?"

Having become somewhat dissipated, and having used his influence against Christianity and the improvement of his race, Red Jacket was considered worthless by the better class of his people. A council was called to depose him from his position as sachem. It was held in September, 1827. The act of disposition charged him with disturbing their councils; sending false stories to their father at Washington; that he opposed the improvement of their nation, abused and insulted our White Father, the President; that he did not regard the rules which make the Great Spirit love them, and which make his Red children do good to each other; that he had a bad heart, because in times of great distress when his people were starving, he took and hid the body of a deer he had killed when his starving brothers should have shared their proportions with him; that the last time the Great Father, the President, was fighting the king across the great waters, he divided his nation; that he had prevented and always discouraged the children from going to school where they could learn, and abused and lied about his people who were willing to learn, and about those who were offering to teach them how to worship the Great Spirit in the manner Christians do; that he had taken goods for his own use which were received as annuities, and which belonged to the orphan children and the old



MARY JEMISON — DEH-HE-WA-MIS.

people; that for the last ten years he had often said the communications of our Great Father to his Red children were forgeries, made up at New York by those who wanted to buy their lands; that he left his wife because she joined the Christians and worshipped the Great Spirit as they do, knowing that she was a good woman; that they had waited for nearly ten years for him to reform, but were now discouraged, as he declared he would never receive instruction from those who wish to do them good, as the Great Father advised them to do, and induced others to hold the same language. . . . The act concluded as follows: "We now renounce you as a chief, and from this time you are forbid to act as such. All our nation will hereafter regard you as a private man, and, we say to them all, that every one who shall do as you have done will, if a chief, in a like manner be disowned and be set back where he started from by his brethren. Declared at the Council House of the Seneca Nation, September 15, 1827." It was written in the Seneca language, and was translated into English for publication by Dr. Jameson, a half-breed, who retained his connection with the Indians. Red Jacket was greatly affected by this decision and made a journey to Washington where he called on Colonel McKenny, the commissioner then in charge of the Indian Bureau, to vindicate himself. The result of the conference was that Red Jacket agreed to return home, and at a council to be convened, express his willingness to bury the hatchet, and leave it to those who chose to be Christians to adopt the creed of that religion, while for himself and those who thought like him he claimed the privilege of retaining the faith of his fathers. He returned and entered upon the work of regaining his position in earnest. "It shall not be said that Sa-go-ye-wat-ha lived in insignificance and died in dishonor. Am I too feeble to revenge myself of my enemies? Am not I as I have been?"

At the council held in the Council House of the principal reservation, in the neighborhood of Buffalo, Half-Town, of the Cattaraugus reservation, declared that the voice of his section of the nation was unanimous, and that the indignation was general at the contumely cast upon so great a man as Red Jacket. Several other chiefs spoke to the same effect. Red Jacket then rose and spoke with great dignity and force, denying the charges which he claimed were ridiculous, and concluded with these words: "When I am gone to the other world; when the Great Spirit calls me away, who among my people can take my place?" The *argumentum ad hominem* prevailed, and the chief was restored to his position by a unanimous vote. He made his last journey to Washington in the spring of 1829. General Jackson was then President. He lost all of his pride in the latter years of his life, and so low did he sink in his own esteem that he allowed the keepers of museums in Boston and Albany to exhibit him for money. Before his death he said to those at his death-bed: "Bury me by the side of my former wife, and let my funeral be according to the custom of our nation. Let me be dressed and equipped as my fathers were, that they may rejoice at my coming. Be sure that my grave be not made by a white man, and let them not pursue me there." When the last attack of sickness came upon him, he said he would not survive, and refused all medical aid. He died January 20, 1830, at his residence. The funeral was largely attended by Indians and Whites. For nine years his grave was unmarked, but during the summer of 1839 Henry Placide, an actor, while on a visit to Buffalo, secured, through subscription, the erection of a handsome marble slab to mark the resting-place of this famous chief. The stone bears the following inscription:

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha. (He keeps them awake.)
 Red Jacket, Chief of the Wolf Tribe of the Senecas. The Friend
 and Protector of His People.
 Died January 20, 1830, Aged 78 Years.



CHAPTER II

Recruiting Officer in Buffalo—The Founder of Williamsville—First State Senator Elected from Buffalo—News of Declaration of War Received—Seizure of a Schooner Next Day—Senecas Agree to Remain Neutral—The Silver Greys—The "Charlotte" Taken—Capture of Two British War Vessels Near Fort Erie—General Alexander Smyth's Flaming Manifesto—General Porter Publishes a Card and a Challenge Sent by Smyth—Bloodless Duel—The British Open Fire on Black Rock—Retreat of the British—Fort Niagara Captured—Destruction of Buffalo—Drunken Indians Loot the Town—Capture of Fort Erie—Battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane—British Cry, "No Quarter to the Yankees"—The Siege Raised—General Porter Elected to Congress—Bounties for Scalps—Peace Declared—First Murder Trial—Execution of Murderer—New Court House Built—The Year of the Cold Summer—Indian Sacrifice—Reorganization of Towns—Politics in 1818—The Kremlin Junta—First Steamboat on Lake Erie—The "Bucktail" and "Clintonian" Factions—First Work on the Canal—Trial and Execution of the Three Thayer Brothers—Population of Buffalo in 1825—Abduction of William Morgan—Steamer "Michigan" Sent Over the Falls—Cholera in Buffalo.

ON March 20, 1812, Willink was greatly reduced in area, and out of it were formed the towns of Hamburg, Eden, and Concord. Eden comprised what is now Boston, Eden, Evans, and part of Brant. Hamburg was composed of the present towns of Hamburg and East Hamburg, and Concord comprised the present towns of Sardinia, Concord, Collins, and North Collins, leaving the area of Willink about twelve miles square, and embracing what are now the towns of Aurora, Wales, Holland, and Colden.

In February of this year, Congress passed an act to organize an army of 25,000 men. Ebenezer Walden was the Federal member of assembly, from Niagara, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties. In April, 1812, Abel M. Grosvenor was nominated for Assembly by the Federalist party, or, as they called themselves, "Federal Republicans." At this meeting a large committee of the prominent Federalists was appointed. The members from Buffalo were as follows: Nathaniel Sill, Joshua Gillette, Benjamin Caryl, James Beard, Gilman Folsom, William E. Grant, John Russell, Daniel Lewis, Rowland Cotton, David Reese, Elisha Ensign, S. H. Salisbury, Ransom Harmon, Frederick House, Guy J. Atkins, Samuel La Suer, John Duer, John Watkins, R. Grosvenor Wheeler, Fred Buck, Henry Anguish, Nehemiah Seeley, Henry Doney, Solomon Eldridge, and Halden Allen.

The names of the Democratic-Republican committee from Buffalo at this time were as follows: Nathaniel Henshaw, Dr. Ebenezer Johnson, Pliny A. Field, William Best, Louis Le Conteulx, and John Sample. Early in May, 1812, a lieutenant of the United States Army advertised in Buffalo for recruits, offering those who enlisted 160 acres of land, three-months' extra pay, and sixteen dollars bounty.

The election was held May 12th. Willink gave Grosvenor 71 votes, Hamburg 47, Eden 41, Concord 33, Clarence 72, and Buffalo 123; total, 387.

For Jonah Williams, republican, the founder of Williamsville, Willink gave 114, Hamburg 110, Eden 46, Clarence 177, and Buffalo 112; total, 609. Archibald S. Clarke was elected State senator, the first citizen of Buffalo to hold that office. He had been the first assemblyman and the first surrogate for this town.

The militia at this time were organizing for war. Dr. Ebenezer Johnson was appointed surgeon's mate (now assistant surgeon), in Lieutenant-colonel Chapman's regiment, and Abiel Gardner and Ezekiel Sheldon, lieutenants; Aziel Smith, paymaster, and John Henry and Samuel Edsall, ensigns. In Lieutenant-colonel

Warren's regiment, Adoniram Eldridge, Charles Johnson, John Coon, Daniel Haskell, Benjamin Gardner, and John Russell were appointed captains; Innis B. Palmer, Isaac Phelps, Timothy Fuller, Benjamin I. Clough, Gideon Person, Jr., Frederick Richmond, and Varnum Kenyon, lieutenants; William Warriner, surgeon; Stephen King, paymaster; Samuel Cochran, Elihu Rice, Benjamin Douglass, Lyman Blackman, and Oliver Blezer, ensigns.

Rumors of Indian outrages were frequent and greatly disturbed the people of the Niagara border. Congress passed an act this year calling out 100,000 militia, New York State to furnish 13,500, and an order was issued at once detailing 240 men of Hopkins' brigade for immediate service. On May 17 Colonel Swift of Ontario county arrived in Buffalo to take command on the frontier. The first regiment of militia passed through Buffalo on their way to Lewiston, May 18, under command of Benjamin Whaley. On May 26, Superintendent Granger, with interpreters Jones and Parrish, held a council with the chiefs of the Six Nations, and urged them to remain neutral. The Indians agreed to send a delegation to consult with their

brethren in Canada. The declaration of war was now being discussed in Congress. On June 23, Colonel Swift was in command here, with headquarters at Black Rock. His command was composed of 600 militia. A small garrison of regulars were at Fort Niagara with no artillery except at the fort.

On Friday, June 26, 1812, a messenger, probably despatched by the British representative at Washington, arrived at Lewiston carrying to the Canadian government information that the United States had declared war against Great Britain. With singular promptitude hostilities began next day. About one P. M., June 27, the schooner *Connecticut*, Captain Johnson, owned by Peter H. Colt of Black Rock, was lying off the mouth of Buffalo creek, waiting for a favorable wind. At this time two row-boats, with about forty men, put off from Fort Erie and rapidly approached the vessel. Captain Johnson immediately weighed anchor and attempted to reach Sturgeon point, but the winds were contrary and the boats soon overtook him, and the vessel became a British prize, the first one taken on Lake Erie. Along the roads a constant stream of militia was to be seen daily, and drills in front of Crow's tavern were hourly witnessed.

Fort Erie was fully garrisoned and strengthened, and guns of large calibre were mounted, paralyzing shipping entirely. On the eleventh of August, General Van Rensselaer arrived and took command of the

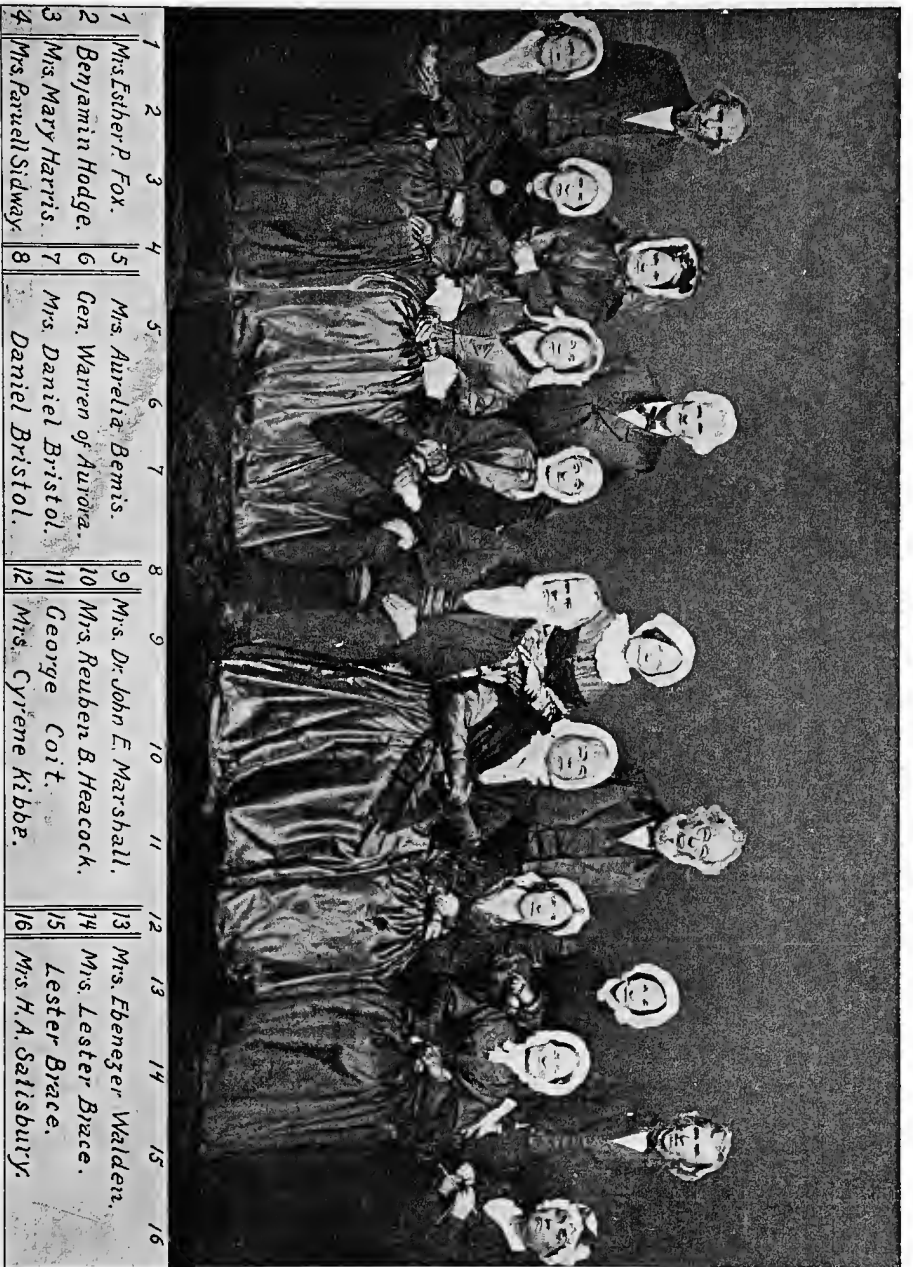


CAPTAIN PHILIP CONJOCKETY, A SENECA 102 YEARS.

United States troops, with headquarters at Lewiston. At a council in which Erastus Granger, Indian commissioner, and the chiefs of the Senecas were present, Red Jacket eloquently advocated neutrality, and one great danger was averted. The pledge was faithfully kept by the Indians, and much credit is due for this action of the Senecas at this period, critical indeed for the pioneers on the Canadian frontier.

On July 4, 1812, 3000 American militia were assembled on the Niagara frontier under General William Wadsworth. Two companies of old men were recruited, and were called "Silver Greys," one in Willink commanded by Phineas Stephens, captain; Ephraim Woodruff, lieutenant, and Oliver Pettengill, ensign. The other company was organized at Hamburg, under Captain Jonathan Bemis. General Amos Hall of Ontario county succeeded General Wadsworth as Major-general of this division, and he, in turn, was superseded by Major-general Stephen Van Rensselaer, July 11, with headquarters at Lewiston.

The British had several armed vessels in the lake, one of which, named *Charlotte*, kept the people of Hamburg and Evans in a constant state of anxiety and alarm. A feeling of gratification prevailed among the inhabitants upon reading the headlines in the "Gazette" announcing "The Charlotte Taken." This feeling somewhat subsided when the article was read announcing the marriage of Jared Cranfield, a sergeant in Captain McClure's volunteer company, to Miss Charlotte King of Concord.



EARLY SETTLERS.

A council was called by Mr. Granger to meet on the Buffalo reservation July 6 of this year. It was opened by Red Jacket and Granger in long speeches, urging the Indians to take no part in the war between the United States and Great Britain. Their counsels prevailed, but the neutrality of the Senecas and Cayugas was of short duration.

On July 27 the "Gazette" announced the surrender by General Hull of Detroit and his army to an inferior force of British and Indians.

On October 8 a detachment of sailors arrived from New York and were placed under command of Lieutenant Jesse D. Elliott at Black Rock. At this time there were two armed British vessels lying at anchor opposite Fort Erie. They were the *Detroit*, with six guns, lately captured from the United States, and named the *Adams*; and the *Caledonia*, with two guns. On the night of the ninth of October three boats put out from the American shore in the direction of Fort Erie, the first containing fifty men under Lieutenant Elliott; the second with forty-seven men under Sailing-master Watts, and the third with six men under Dr. Chapin. They arrived where the two vessels were anchored, and after a short but stubborn resistance, in which two of the attacking party were killed and five wounded, the enemy was overpowered, the cables were cut and the vessels were under way down the river. Seventy-two officers and men were taken prisoners and forty American prisoners were released. The *Adams* was run aground on Squaw Island, and the guns of Fort Erie opened fire on the vessels as they passed Black Rock. The first shot killed Major William Howe Cuyler of Palmyra, aide-de-camp of General Hall. The stranded vessel was afterwards burned by the Americans. The capture of these vessels greatly encouraged the people, who soon grew despondent on learning of the defeat of General Van Rensselaer at Queenston. Brigadier-general Alexander Smythe, of the regular army, was assigned to the command of the Niagara frontier. He was a Virginian who concentrated all the troops at Black Rock preparatory to an invasion of Canada. Some nine hundred regular troops were collected there under Colonel Moses Porter, Colonel Winder, and Lieutenant-colonel Boerstler. General Smythe, on November 12, issued a flaming address from "Camp near Buffaloe" to the men of New York, calling for aid to plant the American flag in Canada, and concluded with the words: "We will conquer or die." Three or four hundred volunteers reported at once, the two companies of Silver Grays making part of the force. Peter P. Porter, afterwards Quartermaster-general of the State, was placed in command of the New York volunteers.

November 27 General Smythe issued orders for the troops to cross the river next day. At this time there were over four thousand troops at Black Rock. The landing was effected, but after spiking a number of the enemy's guns, a retreat was ordered, and at a council of war it was decided not to again invade Canada that year. The troops were utterly disgusted. Smythe's bombastic address was republished in doggerel rhyme and the newspapers were filled with ridicule of this pompous Virginian. General Porter published a card in the Buffalo "Gazette" charging General Smythe with cowardice, and a challenge from Smythe was the result. The challenge was promptly accepted, General Porter selecting Lieutenant Angus as his second, General Winder acting for General Smythe in the same capacity. The two generals met at Dayton's tavern, below Black Rock, October 14, and crossed to Grand Island. One shot was fired by each of the principals, as stated by the seconds "in as intrepid and firm a manner as possible," without effect, when the charge made by General Porter was withdrawn and the hand of reconciliation was extended and received. Major (Doctor) Chapin was even more furious than Porter, and published a statement bitterly denouncing General Smythe. General Smythe resigned December 22, and Colonel Moses Porter took command. Major Frederick Miller was appointed commandant of forces at Black Rock, and Colonel Swift of the troops at Lewiston. An express was despatched to Canandaigua for arms and ammunition. Several of the companies were ordered to Black Rock, and Captain Wells' light infantry company and Captain Hull's company of militia were held to protect Buffalo.

The English built breastworks at Waterloo and the Americans constructed earthworks at Black Rock. The Sailor's battery was on the south side of Scajaquada creek, near its mouth, and was furnished with three long thirty-two pounder guns. Early in March, 1813, Oliver Hazard Perry, a young man of twenty-six years, and wearing the uniform of a captain in the United States Navy, arrived at Buffalo from the East. Five vessels were fitted out at the mouth of Scajaquada creek. In April of this year Lieutenant Dudley of the Navy, Dr. Trowbridge, Frederick B. Merrill, and three seaman, who were hunting on Strawberry Island, were seen from the Canadian shore, and a squad of British soldiers was sent across and made them prisoners. A battery of three guns was planted on the property, afterwards belonging to Mr. William A. Bird, and Fort Tompkins was located on the ground now occupied by the car barns on Niagara street, being the largest of the fortifications. Its armament consisted of six or seven guns of different calibres. A mortar battery was

placed in a ravine near the water-works, with one eight-inch mortar, popularly known as "Old Sow." On the northerly corner light earthworks were thrown up, and here was placed a gun of twenty-four pound calibre.

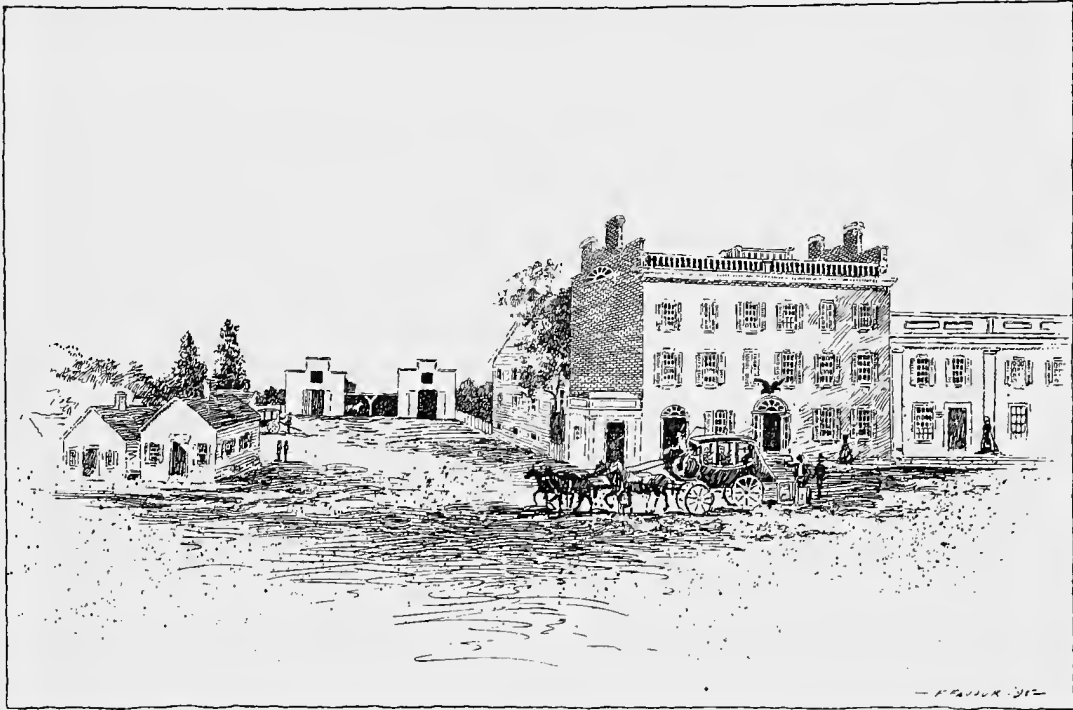
The first shot was fired from the river batteries August 13. It was discharged without orders by soldiers, and the ball struck a few feet from an earthwork on the Canada side, doing no damage. Early in August it was rumored that the British had occupied Grand Island, which belonged to the Six Nations, and the Senecas assembled for the purpose of consulting Mr. Granger on the subject. With irresistible logic Red Jacket said on this occasion: "Brother, you have told us that we had nothing to do with the war that has taken place between you and the British, but we find that the war has come to our doors. Our property is taken from us by the British and their Indian friends. It is necessary for us to take up the business, defend our property and drive the enemy from it. If we sit still upon our seats and take no measure of redress, the British (according to the custom of your white people) will hold it by conquest, and should you conquer the Canadas you will claim it upon the same principle, as conquered from the British. We therefore request permission to go with our warriors, drive off those bad people, and take possession of our land." The rumor, however, proved to be false. On September 13 the British opened fire on Black Rock. A barrel of whiskey in the barracks in the rear of Fort Tompkins was exploded, several houses were struck, and a Negro who belonged to the marines was killed.

In 1813, July 11, the British made their first attempt to capture Black Rock and Buffalo. On Sunday morning, just before daylight, Colonels Bishop and Warren, with about 250 men, crossed the Niagara river below Squaw Island and marched to Scajaquada creek and occupied the navy yard before they were discovered. The detachment of militia there were surprised and retreated up the beach. The enemy took possession of the village, fired the sailors' barracks and blockhouse at the navy yard, and also the barracks at Fort Tompkins. They dismounted and spiked three twelve-pounder cannon, and took away three field-pieces and one twelve-pounder. They also captured a large quantity of whiskey and other stores. Major Adams was in command at Black Rock and sent to Buffalo for reinforcements. A small force of one hundred regulars under Captain Cummings, and as many militia under Major Adams; thirty volunteers from the plains under Captain Hull, a company from Buffalo commanded by Captain Bull, and thirty Indians led by Farmer's Brother, responded. The militia under command of Major Adams formed the left of the line, the regulars and the Buffalo company composed the center, and the Indians and the volunteers from the plains were posted on the right. The enemy were found in line of battle, near Fort Tompkins, on the present site of the car barns. The left wing of the Americans, led by General Porter, began the attack, vigorously supported by the Indians on the right, and after a contest of fifteen or twenty minutes the enemy gave way and the American center was ordered forward. The British retreated in disorder to the river and took to their boats. A heavy fire was kept upon them from the shore, and the boats in the rear suffered terribly. Colonel Bishop was mortally wounded and Captain Saunders, of the Forty-ninth regiment, was also wounded.

The English lost one hundred killed, wounded and missing, leaving eight killed and five wounded on the field, besides fifteen prisoners. The Americans lost three killed and five wounded, among the latter being the Seneca chief Young King, who, with Farmer's Brother, was conspicuous for valor. In this battle a boy named Henry Lovejoy took part, carrying a heavy flint-lock musket.

On December 19 an English force under Colonel Murray surprised and captured Fort Niagara, and the villages from the fort to the falls were destroyed. The available American troops were hastily assembled at Buffalo, under command of Brigadier-general Amos Hull. The force was composed as follows: 129 mounted men, under Lieutenant-colonel Boughton; 433 Ontario Exempts and Volunteers, under Lieutenant-colonel Blakeslie; 136 Buffalo militia, Lieutenant-colonel Chapin in command; 97 Canadian Volunteers, Lieutenant-colonel Mallory commanding, and 332 Genesee militia, under Major Adams, assembled at Buffalo. There were at Black Rock: 382 militia, under Brigadier-general Hopkins; 39 mounted Infantry, Captain Ransom commanding; 83 Indians, under Lieutenant-colonel Granger, and one field-piece and 25 men, under Lieutenant Seeley. On December 29 a regiment of Chautauqua militia 300 strong arrived, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel McMahon, making a total force of 2001 men, poorly equipped, and without sufficient ammunition. On the evening of that day the British left, composed of 800 regulars and militia and 200 Indians, landed below Scajaquada creek, and took possession of the sailors' battery. General Hall ordered the troops at Black Rock to dislodge the British, but the militia were thrown into disorder by the first fire of the enemy and the attack failed. Major Adams and Colonel Chapin were then ordered to carry the battery, but after a short skirmish their men fled. The Ontario command, Colonel Blakeslie, was then sent, but before the attack was made day broke, revealing the English center crossing to this side of the river, and their right landed about the same time near Fort Johnson.

The enemy was commanded by Lieutenant-general Drummond, and was under the immediate direction of Major-general Riall. This compelled General Hull to change his plans. The order to Colonel Blakeslie was countermanded and he was ordered to attack the English at the water's edge. The enemy's left was soon seen moving from Scajaquada creek upon the American right, and the Indians, under Colonel Granger, was ordered to meet them, with Colonel Mallory's Canadian Volunteers, while Colonel McMahon's regiment was held in reserve. Lieutenant Seeley opened the engagement with his six-pounder, and a twenty-pounder and two twelve-pounders were soon brought into service. At the same time the batteries across the river threw a heavy fire of shells, round and hot shot. Colonel Blakeslie held his troops in line, and as the enemy landed, they poured upon them the most destructive fire. On the American right, however, a feeble resistance was offered. The entire force had been greatly reduced by desertions the night before. General Hull ordered up the reserve of Colonel McMahon, to hold the enemy in check, but these troops scattered before it came under fire and the right wing of the Americans was driven from the field. Colonel



EAGLE TAVERN.

Bakeslie's men were exposed to a cross-fire, but for half an hour the gallant band, outflanked and outnumbered, maintained the unequal conflict, the greater part of the Americans flying in all directions. Some of the bolder spirits retired slowly along Niagara street to Buffalo. Among these were Colonel Chapin and Lieutenant John Seeley, a carpenter and joiner, living at Auburn and Niagara streets. The latter was lieutenant of a company of artillery at Black Rock, and had fought his piece on the brow of a hill, now Breckenridge street, until he had but seven men and one horse left. Mounting this horse, harnessed to the gun, he brought it away with him, firing at the enemy whenever occasion offered. A sailor named Johnson, E. D. Efner, and a few others, went to a vessel, one of Perry's fleet which lay beached on the side of the creek near its mouth, and took off an iron nine-pounder, which they placed on Main street, opposite Church street, and trained it down Niagara, greatly harassing the enemy. Among those who assisted in serving this gun were Robert Kain, Captain Hull, father of Mrs. O. G. Steele, and his brother, Absalom Hull. At the third fire one of the wheels broke, but they were loading it again when Colonel Chapin, who thought further resistance hopeless, and who wished to give the people time to escape, rushed forward with his handkerchief on the end of his sword (some say it was part of his shirt) and shouted, "Don't fire that gun." "I will fire it," replied Kain. "I'll cleave to the earth the first man who touches it," returned Chapin, "I've

shown a flag of truce." He then started forward towards the enemy, who were at this time in the woods, on what is now Franklin square. A parley took place, which resulted in Colonel Chapin surrendering the town, stipulating, however, for protection of private property; a stipulation General Riall refused to be bound by when he learned that Colonel Chapin was not in command, and therefore without authority to treat with him.

It was now ten o'clock at night, bright and cold. A heavy snow had fallen some time before, which still lingered in the woods, while the roads were bare. When news of the defeat at Black Rock reached Buffalo every road leading towards the Indian settlements was the scene of the wildest disorder, the terrified villagers flying from the savage foe into the wintry forest—fugitives flying through the forest at night and seeking shelter under the friendly roof of some Indian hut. The British Indians had left the main column before it reached Buffalo, and swarming through the woods, came into Main street near Tupper street. A house on Tupper, corner Delaware street, was the first one burned. It was occupied by a man named Dill. Judge Tupper's house and the residence of Andrew Rich, on Main near Tupper street, were next destroyed. The latter was occupied by Samuel Helms, who was killed while attempting to escape. Going down Main street the torch was applied to every building the savages found. Mrs. Lovejoy was in her house with her little son; she told him to run, saying, "I am a woman, they will not harm me." Before the sound of the boy's footsteps had died away, a score of Indians inflamed with whiskey rushed into the building, a tomahawk crashed into the skull of the brave woman and she fell dead to the floor. Two-thirds of the village was now in flames, the English returning to the Rock. The next day the work of destruction was completed. Only four buildings were left standing; these were: Mrs. St. John's, the jail, the frame of a barn, and Reed's blacksmith shop.

The American General reported his loss at thirty killed, forty wounded, and sixty-nine taken prisoners. Among the slain were Major William C. Dudley, Adjutant Tatman and Lieutenant-colonel Boughton. The citizens of Buffalo killed were: Job Hoysington, a carpenter and joiner on Church street, near Franklin; John Trickett; John Roop, father of Henry Roop, who lived on Main street above Tupper; Samuel Helms, before mentioned; N. D. Keep, killed by a British officer near Cold Spring; James Nesbit; Myers and Robert Franklin, and an aged Negro, who lived in a log hut on Niagara street opposite Jersey.

The following citizens were captured: Cyrenius Chapin, John Lay, Charles C. Wells, William Wilber, Rufus Botsford, Joseph D. Hoyt, Robert Keene, Timothy Strong, Benjamin Hodge, Jr., Daniel Baxter and Captain R. Harmon.

The rebuilding of Buffalo was soon begun. The "Gazette," now printed in Williamsville, announced on April 4 "that Buffalo village, which once adorned the shore of Lake Erie, and was prostrated by the enemy, is rising again." Even before the ashes of his house were cold, Pomeroy announced that his "Eagle hotel, phoenix-like, is to rise from its ashes." In the spring of this year new officers took command of the forces at this point. Scott, Ripley and Porter held brigadier's commissions, and Jacob Brown, fresh from the plow, was placed in command of the Niagara frontier. He had little education and less military training, but was a man of superior judgment and extraordinary ability, courage and confidence. It was said he "was never so calm as when the tempest raged all around him."

A larger force than ever was now concentrated at Buffalo. There were two brigades of regular troops under Scott and Ripley, and a brigade of volunteers, with a few Indians, under Porter. On July 3 the regulars were thrown across Niagara river. Scott's brigade landed about a mile below Fort Erie, and Ripley landed about the same distance above. The fort was surrounded and soon surrendered, with the loss of but four men wounded. The battle of Chippewa was fought two days after, and on the twenty-fifth of the same month the battle of Lundy's Lane occurred. At this fight both Brown and Scott were wounded, and Ripley returned to Fort Erie, where he arrived on the twenty-seventh of July. He strengthened the fort, and when General Drummond appeared, August 3, with 5350 men, he threw a force of 1000 troops across the river below Squaw Island, with the intention of seizing Buffalo and destroying the stores collected there, and interrupting the communications of the American army. This plan was frustrated by Major Morgan, with a battalion of the First Rifles 250 strong. Morgan saw the British coming up the river, and suspecting an attack he threw up breastworks of logs on the north side of Scajaquada creek, and tore up the flooring of the first span of the bridge which crossed the creek, on the south side, so that those approaching from the north could not see it was impassable until they were half way across. At four o'clock in the morning the British advanced at a double-quick. The head of the column recoiled when half way across the bridge, but the impetus was so great that many men fell into the water. The attacking party was soon scattered by the deadly fire of Morgan's men, and the British commander sent forward a party to repair the bridge under cover

of the fire of his infantry. This they were unable to do, because of the destructiveness of the fire of Morgan's troops. The enemy fell back, and Colonel Tucker being strongly reinforced from the Canadian side, sent a flanking party to cross the creek higher up. This was met by a detachment of sixty men, and repulsed with severe loss. The enemy then retreated, carrying off their dead and wounded. But for Morgan's gallant defense, the Americans at Fort Erie would doubtless have been compelled to surrender.

During the two weeks following, skirmishes frequently occurred in front of Fort Erie, in one of which the gallant Colonel Morgan was killed. General Drummond being still further reinforced, determined not to await the slow results of a siege, but to take the fort by assault. At two o'clock in the morning of August 23, the British moved to the attack in three columns. One was to carry the Douglass battery on the extreme right, one was to attack the fort, and the main attack was to be made on the Towson battery on Snake Hill. Brigadier-general Gaines who had lately arrived, was now in command of the American forces, which were disposed as follows: Captain Towson with his battery of six guns held the redoubt on the left; Captain Williams, with the Nineteenth infantry under Major Trimble, was to hold the fort; and the batteries in the front were commanded by Captains Biddle and Fanning, and that on the right was under Captain Douglass.

The old brigade of General Scott, now commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Aspinwall, was posted on the right. General Porter, with his volunteers and riflemen, held the center of the line, and General Ripley with two regiments of regulars held the left. A shell having exploded the night before in the fort, General Gaines was apprehensive that the enemy would take advantage of the disaster and attack him, and one-third of the troops were kept at their posts through the night, which was dark and rainy. These precautions were well taken. At half-past two in the morning the tramp of a large column of troops was heard approaching Towson's redoubt. Instantly a sheet of flame flashed from the American line, lighting up the night and showing the enemy 1500 strong. They had been ordered to attack with the bayonet, and to insure obedience the flints were removed from their muskets. They approached the redoubt with great courage, and were within reach of the light abatis between Snake Hill and the lake, but after a desperate struggle they were forced to fall back. They again charged, and this time succeeded in planting their scaling ladders in the ditch in front of the redoubt. The ladders however were too short, and the attacking party were again driven back with severe loss. A detachment of the enemy in the meantime endeavored to turn the position by wading out into the river and passing around the left of the Americans. Ripley met them promptly, and many of them were killed and wounded and carried off by the current, and the remainder of the detachment was captured. Five times did the British return to the attack, and were repulsed as often with decided loss. Colonel Flascher, their commander, then ordered a retreat, and the Americans made a sally, capturing 147 prisoners.

The other column waited until the engagement on the left was at its height, and then advanced on the Americans' right, to within fifty yards of Douglass' battery, but were driven back. At the fort the conflict raged with more severity. The attacking party, led by Colonel Drummond, an officer of great determination, advanced through a ravine to the north of the fort and made a simultaneous attack on all of the salient points. They swarmed over the parapets of the north bastion, when some British officers called to the American forces along the line extending to the river to cease firing. The ruse succeeded and the firing ceased. The enemy again attacked Douglass' battery and were again repulsed, while the garrison at the fort rallied, and after a severe contest regained the bastion. Three times Drummond returned to the assault, but without success. Moving his troops under the cover of the night and a dense cloud of smoke, the British commander suddenly repeated the charge, and the ladders were run up against the glacis before the defenders in the fort could rally to resist the assault. Drummond was in the lead, and as he stepped from the ladder he shouted: "Charge! give the Yankee's no quarter." His troops rushed on the artillerymen and infantry, and a deadly combat ensued. Williams and Macdonough soon fell mortally wounded, and the bastion was captured. Macdonough asked for quarter, but Drummond, whose cruelty contrasted strangely with his valor, refused it, and Macdonough then seized a hand-spike and made a gallant defense against several assailants, till Drummond shot him down with his own pistol, and the next instant the British commander was shot through the heart by an American soldier who stood near Macdonough. The garrison of the fort made repeated attempts to retake the bastion, but without success. Strong detachments were then brought up from the left and center, and an attempt was made to drive the British from their position, but this also failed. The guns of the Douglass battery, and of Captain Fanning, were then turned upon the bastion, and Captain Biddle was placing a piece of artillery to enfilade it, while several hundred reserves stood ready to rush upon the British. At this moment a loud explosion occurred, supposed to be accidental, although some attributed it to the dying Macdonough, who it is thought threw a lighted match into an ammunition chest near him.

The shattered column of the enemy then retired to their encampment. The British reported their loss at 950 killed, wounded and missing, of whom 222 were killed, including 14 officers, and 174 were wounded. The Americans' loss was 84 men, of whom 11 were prisoners, and in the bombardment the day before 45 were killed and wounded, making the total loss 129. A few days after the British were reinforced by two regiments, and opened fire all along the line. On August 28 General Gaines was wounded, and General Ripley assumed command, the latter being superseded soon after by General Brown, now recovered from his wounds at Lundy's Lane. General Porter had by this time gathered a considerable force of militia in Buffalo, and early in September he ordered the men to cross the river. The enemy was, however, daily increasing in number. New batteries were being thrown up, the fire from which was rapidly making the position of the Americans perilous in the extreme. General Porter planned a sortie, which was to throw two strong columns on the enemy's batteries about two miles distant from their camp, and to destroy the cannon. The plan was approved by General Brown, and under cover of a dense fog a road was cut through the woods, starting from Towson's battery and making a wide detour in a northwesterly direction to the rear of the enemy's line.



OLD FORT PORTER.

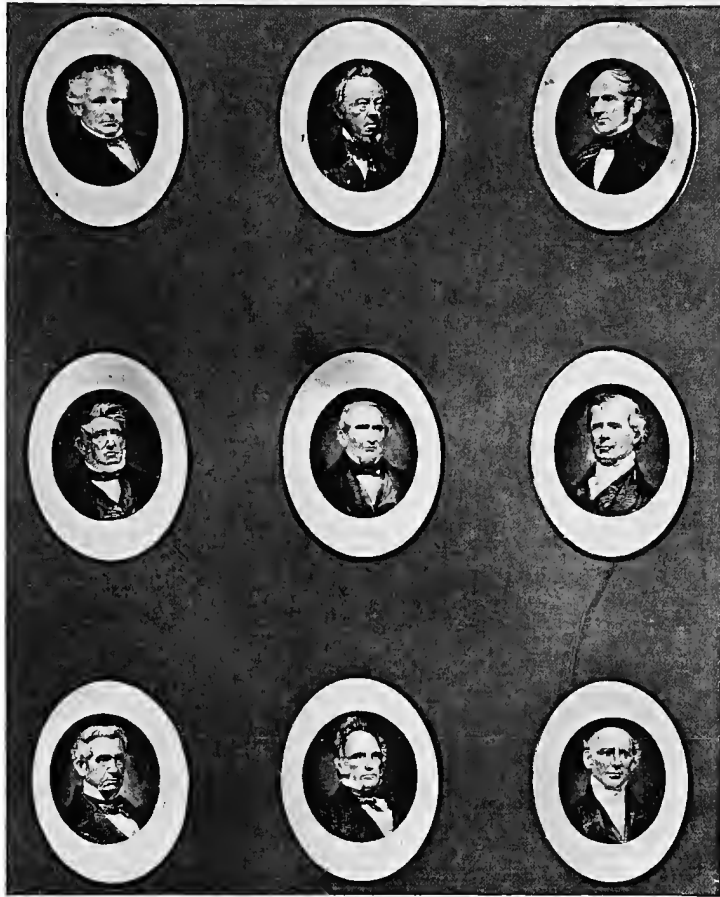
The working party, under Lieutenants Biddle and Frazier, in doing this work reached within pistol shot of the enemy's line without discovery. General Porter was ordered to move up this road with 1600 volunteers, regulars, and militia. General Miller was directed to concentrate his men in a ravine which ran between the fort and the British lines, by passing through the woods by detachments. General Ripley, with the Twenty-first Regulars, was held in reserve, and lay out of view between the two new bastions of the fort. On the morning of August 27 a severe storm set in and increased through the day. At twelve o'clock Porter formed his men into three divisions, and set out from Towson's battery. Shrouded in the gloom of the storm Porter crept up silently to within a few feet of the enemy's right flank, who, unsuspecting of an attack, had made no preparations for defense. At 3:20 P. M. Brown found Porter in position and ordered him to make the attack, and then hurried down to the ravine where Miller lay hidden. Porter found but little opposition, and carried a block house in the rear of Battery No. 3, taking possession of the battery. As soon as Miller heard the firing he advanced and formed a junction with Porter, and attacked and captured Battery No. 2. The battle had lasted but thirty minutes, and two of the most formidable of the enemy's batteries and two block houses were in possession of the Americans. The British had by this time recovered from their surprise. Reinforcements were brought up and a stubborn defense of Battery No. 1 was made. Brown

sent his reserves to strengthen Miller's column, and under the lead of that gallant officer, the Americans cheering loudly, charged on the intrenchments with their bayonets and drove the enemy from their last battery. Ripley, who was now in front, formed his line, and detachments were detailed to spike the enemy's guns and to destroy their entrenchments. These objects accomplished, the Americans retired to the fort. In his despatches General Porter speaks of Captain Elliott and twenty young gentlemen who volunteered at Batavia. "Our loss was 510, and we took 185 prisoners, including 11 commissioned officers. In his report General Porter also mentions the gallantry of fourteen volunteers, who were exempt by reason of age from militia duty, one of whom was Thomas C. Love, who was wounded in the hand. Four days afterwards the siege was raised.

As the spring of 1814 advanced more troops were placed on the frontier. Their presence here brought a considerable amount of money for distribution among the people of this section, and a ready market at high prices was the consequence. Williamsville was the principal rendezvous for the troops, and a long row of barracks was built parallel with Main street, and a little north of that thoroughfare, while other buildings used for hospital and other purposes connected with military affairs were situated about a mile up Eleven-mile creek. By April 1 thirty or forty houses were built under contract, and business was in a flourishing condition. On April 10 Brigadier-general Winfield Scott, a fine, soldierly officer of about thirty years of age, arrived at Buffalo, and his superior officer, General Brown, arrived soon afterwards. At an election held this month General Porter was reelected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Many changes were now made in military affairs. In the Forty-eighth New York Infantry, Lieutenant-colonel Warren's regiment, Ezekiel Cook was promoted to first major, and Ezra Nott became second major. Lyman Blackman, Frederick Richmond, Peter Lewis, Luther Colvin, Benjamin I. Clough, Timothy Fuller and James M. Stevens, were made captains; Thomas Holmes, Aaron Salisbury, Dennis Riley, Moses Baker, William Austin, Oliver Alger, Micah B. Crook and Elihu Rice were appointed lieutenants, and John M. Holmes, Otis Wheelock, Lathrop Francis, Sumner Warren, George Hamilton, Calvin Doolittle, Giles Briggs and Asa Warren were commissioned ensigns. General Scott moved his headquarters to Buffalo from Williamsville towards the latter part of May, and troops were encamped among the ruins of the town. Rigid discipline was enforced, troops were almost constantly drilling, and desertion was punished without mercy.

On June 28 the Buffalo "Gazette" stated that the rumors of an immediate advance of the troops were without authority, as transportation for supplies, etc., was not at hand, but the advance was ordered July 3, notwithstanding. General Brown's entire force at this time consisted of two brigades of regular troops under Generals Scott and Ripley, and one brigade of volunteers under General Porter, the latter being composed of 500 Pennsylvania, and 600 New York militia, and nearly 600 Indians, the latter having come from all the reservations of the Six Nations in Western New York. Red Jacket was a private in the ranks, although a sachem of the Senecas, who notwithstanding the charge of temerity frequently made, was unwilling to stay behind while his brethren were winning laurels on the field of battle. Colonel Robert Fleming was quartermaster of this battalion. Fort Erie at this time was garrisoned by about 170 British soldiers, the main body of the enemy being encamped at Chippewa, two miles above the falls of Niagara, and eighteen miles below the fort. On July 2, Generals Brown, Scott and Porter reconnoitered Fort Erie, and formed plans of attack on that place. General Ripley with part of his brigade was to cross Lake Erie from Buffalo at night, and land a mile above the fort, while Scott's brigade was to cross the river at Black Rock at the same time and land about a mile below the fort. In the morning early both brigades were to march and invest the fort, and capture it by assault. Both brigades started at the time appointed, but Ripley's pilot was misled by the fog on the lake, and his command did not land until several hours after the time designated. Scott's brigade, however, crossed and landed promptly, and invested the fort with his troops alone. At sunrise the artillery and Indians crossed the river at the ferry, and after some parley the fort surrendered without awaiting an attack.

The campaign along the Niagara from that time forward was outside the limits of Erie county, but as the battles were participated in by many Erie county men, and as most of the Indians were from this county, as was General Porter, a brief account of the battles at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane is here given. On July 3 Scott marched down the Niagara several miles, and on the day following drove in the advance posts of the enemy. He was followed by Generals Brown and Ripley, and both brigades were established on the south side of Street's creek, two miles south of Chippewa. On their left, three-quarters of a mile from Niagara, there was a dense and swampy forest on both sides of the creek to within a mile of Chippewa creek. On the north side of the latter stream the British were entrenched, the two armies being concealed from each other by a strip of timber land. On the night of July 4 the Americans were greatly annoyed by Canadians and



IRA A. BLOSSOM.
G. B. RICH.
HORATIO SHUMWAY.

GEORGE COIT.
DR. JOSIAH TROBRIDGE.
H. B. POTTER.

E. G. SPAULDING.
ALBERT H. TRACEY.
GEORGE PALMER.

THE EARLY BANKERS.

Indians in the forest, who drove in their pickets and threatened their flank. Late that night General Porter crossed the river with his Pennsylvania Volunteers and Indians, and in the morning marched towards Chippewa. He was met on the road by General Brown, who proposed that Porter should drive the enemy from the forest. The Indians were in full war-dress, consisting of maturnips, breech-clouts, moccasins, feathers, and paint. The war chiefs then proceeded to elect a leader, and Captain Pollard was chosen. He was a veteran of Wyoming and many other battles, and a chief of great courage and skill. General Porter left 200 of the Pennsylvania troops in camp, and formed the rest, about 300, in one rank on the open ground, about half a mile from Street's creek, his left resting on the forest. The 500 or 600 Indians were formed in the woods, their right extending to the left of the line of white troops. General Porter took his station between the two wings, with Captain Pollard on his left, and several officers of the regular army were present to witness the affair. Red Jacket was on the extreme left of the Indian line. The war chiefs were about four rods in advance of their warriors, and several scouts were sent still further in advance. At a given signal the whole line moved forward, the white troops with steady tread, while the naked Indians, with bodies bent forward, their feathers nodding as they advanced, glided through the forest with cat-like tread. At a signal from the chiefs the whole line of painted warriors sank to the ground, while the former consulted over some report brought back by one of the scouts. At another signal the Indians sprung to their feet and moved forward as before. The scouts soon brought word that the enemy was awaiting them on the north side of Street's creek, and General Porter then made some changes in his plans, and the line again advanced with increased speed. As the Indians approached the creek they received the fire of the British Indians and Canadians. They instantly raised the war-whoop, which was heard beyond Niagara, and charged at full run. The enemy fled, and the Indians rushed through the creek and swiftly pursued the flying foe, shooting, tomahawking, and scalping the fugitives. Few prisoners were taken, although occasionally a Seneca or Cayuga Indian would seize an enemy, unwind his maturnip line, bind the prisoner with it and lead him to the rear, holding the end of the line as one would lead a horse by the halter. For more than a mile the pursuit was continued, as General Porter says, "through scenes of frightful havoc." At length the Indians in the advance, emerging from the forest into open ground three-fourths of a mile from Chippewa creek, received a terrible fire from the larger part of the British regulars, drawn up in line of battle on the plain. The warriors quickly retreated from the destructive fire in front, and Porter, thinking it came from the force they were pursuing, rallied them, forming them on the left of his volunteers, and moved forward to the edge of the woods. Again the enemy opened fire, but after exchanging several volleys the British charged with bayonets. Porter, seeing nothing of Scott with his supports, ordered a retreat, and the whites and Indians fled with great confusion.

As the fugitives approached Street's creek, Scott's brigade was seen crossing the bridge and forming in line. They took position with great coolness, under fire of the British artillery. Ripley's brigade was at once sent to the left to flank the enemy. Some of the Indians had taken their sons from 12 to 16 years of age into the battle, to initiate them into the art of warfare. One was seen running with his boy on his shoulders, when a shell exploded over his head. "Ugh!" he exclaimed, and leaping into the air, the boy fell to the ground, and the father leaving him to make his escape, increased his speed from the dangerous locality. As Porter's retreating column came up, they fell into line, and awaited the attack of the British. Waiting until the enemy was within fifty yards, the Americans poured into the British such a deadly volley that they fell back instantly, but quickly rallied and returned to the attack. Another volley was fired into their ranks and they retreated in great disorder. Scott's troops pursued them beyond the strip of woods, and then the enemy, crossing the Chippewa creek, tore up the bridge. The battle, so far as the regular troops were engaged, lasted only a few minutes, but it was one of the most decisive victories of the war. By order of General Brown, who was in the midst of the fight, Porter took 200 Pennsylvania troops to the left of Scott's brigade, and they laid down under fire of the British artillery. Soon afterwards Ripley's brigade came out of the woods covered with mud, the enemy having retreated before his troops could reach their flank. The total British loss officially reported was 514, of whom between 100 and 200 were found dead on the field of battle. About 250 prisoners were taken, most of whom were wounded. The Americans had about 50 killed and 140 wounded. Few, if any, were taken prisoners. The regulars engaged on the American side numbered 1300. General Porter estimated the number of British regulars at 1700.

The Canadian Indians were so roughly handled in this engagement by the Americans that they fled to the head of Lake Ontario, and never afterwards took any part in the war. The next morning General Porter was horrified by the appearance of about twenty chiefs, each attended by several warriors of his band, bearing bloody scalps, stripped from the fallen foes. They had been informed that a bounty was to be paid

for every scalp they produced. General Porter told them that nothing of the kind would be done, and the gruesome trophies were burned or thrown into the Niagara river. The story of paying for scalps was in direct contravention of the agreement by which the Indians had entered the American service, and yet it found credence among the Red men. The chiefs obtained permission to bring off their own dead, and brought in fifteen warriors killed in action, who were buried with the honors of war. The Indians found three of the enemy on the battle-field mortally wounded, but not yet dead, and cut the throats of two of them, but recognizing the third as an old acquaintance, they gave him a canteen of water and left him to die on the field. On relating what they had done, an officer angrily reproached them for their cruelty. "Well, Colonel," said "Hank," an Indian chief, seemingly contrite, "it does seem rather hard to kill men in that way, but then you know these are hard times." Red Jacket is said to have displayed great courage in this battle.

On July 7, six hundred volunteers from Western New York joined Porter's brigade, and the next day Ripley's brigade and these New York troops forced passage of the Chippewa three miles up the stream, driving back the force stationed there. General Riall, finding himself flanked, destroyed his works and retreated to Queenston, and subsequently to Fort George. Brown pursued him, but did not think it advisable to attack or besiege the fortress with the force at his command. At this time Red Jacket proposed to send messengers to the Mohawks to propose the withdrawal from both sides of the Indians engaged in the war. General Brown consented to the proposition, and two young chiefs were sent on a secret mission for that purpose. They were formally received, but accomplished nothing. In the meantime the British received considerable reinforcement, and General Brown determined to return to Fort Erie, and Riall followed him. Before arriving at the falls most of the Indians obtained permission to return to their homes, promising to come back if the British Indians again took the field, but the latter never again appeared in arms against the Americans throughout the campaign.

On July 25 Brown's army encamped near Chippewa creek, and Riall had pursued him so closely that Scott was sent back with his brigade to hold the enemy in check. Scott's troops met the British near Bridgewater, below the Falls, and sending word back to Brown, led his troops in an attack. For about an hour a fierce contest raged and the British were slowly pressed backward. A short time before night Brown arrived with Ripley's and Porter's brigades, which were ordered forward to relieve Scott's exhausted troops. The enemy's line was near Lundy's Lane, a road which led at right angles from the river, with his artillery on rising ground, the key to the position. Colonel Miller was ordered forward by General Brown to capture the battery. "I will try, sir," was the reply of the gallant officer, and although the regiment which was to support Miller gave way, yet he moved steadily up the hill, increasing the pace of the men as they advanced, and although his ranks were depleted at every step, he carried the heights and captured the battery, after a short but desperate struggle, at the point of the bayonet. At the same time Major Jessup's regiment drove back part of the British infantry, capturing Major-general Riall, and when General Ripley led forward his reserves, the enemy fell back and retired from the field. It was then about eight o'clock and very dark. In a short time the British rallied and made an attempt to retake the captured guns. At half past eight o'clock the Americans discovered the advancing foe. Suddenly the American cannon and small arms lighted up the scene, the hillside was covered with dead and dying, but the lines closed up and advanced steadily, firing as they came. Soon, however, the British ceased firing, and with bayonets charged gallantly. But the grape and canister from the American line made great havoc in their ranks and the musketry of Scott's and Ripley's troops mowed the attacking party down by scores. The Americans in turn charged on the enemy, and the whole British line retreated hastily. The regulars followed but a short distance, but the volunteers chased the flying troops down the slope and captured many prisoners. Two more attempts were made to recapture the guns, but without success. The victors, having no teams, could take but one of the cannon with them. Spiking the other guns, they, with 169 prisoners, including the commanding officer of the British troops, returned to their encampment at Chippewa. The loss on the American side in this engagement was 171 killed, 449 wounded, 117 missing. The mills, barracks and bridge at Bridgewater were burned by General Ripley. The news of the signal triumph of the Americans at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane greatly encouraged the inhabitants of the frontier settlements, and especially those along the Canada border.

On January 15, 1815, the news of the great victory at New Orleans was announced in an extra published by the "Gazette." The rejoicing was great and universal, and a week later the news of the signing of the treaty of Ghent was received with unbounded joy.

The first sermon preached in Sardinia was at the house of General Nott early in 1815. It was rumored that the minister who was to preach had in his pocket a newspaper announcing the conclusion of the treaty.

He rose to announce his text and when the reverend gentleman took from his pocket a newspaper and said, "I bring you news of peace," the congregation knew that the war was ended. The news spread rapidly from town to town and the whole country was moved to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. A tide of emigration soon set in, the arrivals being more numerous than ever. The only towns at this time having a grist-mill, saw-mill, tavern and store, outside of Buffalo, were Williamsville and Black Rock. The latter was the rival of Buffalo in all that goes to make up commercial and social prosperity. A short time before a mail route had been established through Willink and Hamburg from east to west, running near the centers of the present towns of Wales, Aurora and East Hamburg, with post-offices at Willink, Blakeley's Corners, and perhaps one at John Green's tavern, named Hamburg.

In the spring of this year, Albert H. Tracy, then but 22 years old, opened a law office in Buffalo. He was an able advocate and wielded a political influence in this section of the State, second only to General Porter. Samuel Wilkes also located in Buffalo this year. The assembly district composed of Niagara, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua counties was at this time awarded two members of assembly, and the first two elected were Daniel McCready, of Buffalo, and Elias Osborn, of Clarence.

The first murder trial in the county occurred in June, 1815, when Charles Thompson and James Peters were convicted of the murder of James Burba. They were sentenced to death and were executed in August following. The prisoners and scaffold were guarded by several companies of militia under General Warren's command. Rev. Glezen Fillmore, a young Methodist minister at Clarence, preached the funeral sermon, and was assisted in the last rites to the condemned men by Rev. Miles P. Squier, of the Presbyterian church.

The erection of the new Court-house was began in the spring of 1816, and during the summer the walls were erected. It was built on the east side of Onondaga, now Washington street, and had a small park laid out in front. It was the only court-house in the county until 1850, and was torn down in 1876.

Soon after the war a severe financial crisis was experienced. Money was very scarce and "shin-plasters" were issued by private firms, and were in use in many parts of the country. Mr. D. S. Warren said of them: "They were good from one turnpike gate to another." July 1 of this year the Niagara bank was organized. The whole capital stock subscribed was \$500,000, an immense sum of money in that day, but only \$6.25 was required to be paid on each share of \$100. The business of the bank extended over a great area. The directors were Augustus Porter of Niagara Falls; James Brisban, of Batavia; A. S. Clarke, of Clarence; Isaac Kibbe, of Hamburg; Martin Prendergast, of Chatauqua county; Samuel Russell and Chauncey Loomis, residence unknown; Ebenezer F. Norton, Jonas Harrison, Ebenezer Walden, and John G. Camp, of Buffalo. Isaac Kibbe was the first president of the bank and Isaac Q. Leake was the first cashier.

The year 1816 was noted as the year of the "cold summer." Snow fell late in May, and a heavy frost occurred on the 9th of June. The weather all through the summer was so cold that crops of all kinds suffered severely. Emigration of late years having been very great the damage to the crops combined to make provisions very high. On August 17 flour sold in Buffalo at \$15 per barrel, and three days later there was not a barrel for sale in the town. During this summer the Indians had a pagan sacrifice. Jack Berry, Red Jacket's interpreter, said that the Indians had burnt a white dog and a deer to avert the cold weather, and a grand pow-wow was held, but next morning a harder frost than ever occurred.

In 1817, April 5, Boston was formed from Eden, comprising Township eight, Range seven, except the western tier of lots. Cattaraugus was made a separate county this year. On August 9, President Monroe was tendered a reception at Black Rock. He had, the day before, visited Niagara Falls, and came up the river, accompanied by General Jacob Brown, Commander in Chief of the United States Army. A committee of prominent citizens met them at Black Rock, and addresses were made, and after shaking hands with the people, the President embarked the same day. At this time Buffalo had only a tri-weekly mail from and to the east, the stages leaving Buffalo Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. In these days staging was at times terrible, the passengers being frequently called upon to lift the stage out of the mire, by means of rails procured from a neighboring fence. Indeed, through the woods, a rail was frequently carried by the passengers. "To go on foot and carry a rail," paying for the privilege of riding in the stage, was a mode of conveyance as common as it was disagreeable. The mud was said to be of Plutonian depth at some places in the fall and spring of the year. A story is told of a traveler passing over one of the mud roads, which is said to have been in this neighborhood: he was about to pick up a hat lying on top of the mud, when a man underneath denounced him for taking the hat off his head without permission, and when the traveler offered to extricate him from the mire, the reply was that he could not leave the horse he was riding, as the animal was traveling on the hard ground underneath. This was said to have occurred in the "Four-Mile Woods." The Indians



THE OLD COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.

suffered great distress by reason of the failure of the crops this year. The Onondagas received six dollars each per month as annuity, and the Senecas, who numbered 700 at this time, received two dollars per month from the State. Part of this was the annuity of \$500, the principal consideration paid for the purchase of Grand Island, sold to the State a short time before. Subscriptions in the churches were taken up for the suffering Red men, and many of them cut wood for the Buffalo market.

"Father Spencer," as he was called, was at this time a well-known personage in this part of the country. He was a Congregationalist minister, acting under the Presbyterian Synod. He was a good man, full of zeal and energy, but mirthful and witty on all occasions. He would not admit that he was ever beaten in jest but once: He always rode a big horse, which was as well known as himself. Whilst going over the terribly muddy roads, on one occasion, meaning to give his horse a rest, he was going on foot, leading his beast, which was old and stiff. As he passed through a small village a young man called out: "See here, old gentleman, you ought to trade that horse off for a hand sled; you could draw it a great deal easier."

The first religious revival occurred this year in Buffalo, and on one Sunday night eight persons were admitted to membership in the Presbyterian church here. The year 1817 was a notable one in the history of the State, by reason of the passage of a law directing the construction of the canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. The first ground was broken at Rome, July 4, 1817. In those days the charge of infidelity to the "Grand Canal" was as damaging as it is by some considered to be at this day. In 1818 there were four new towns created, and one of the largest—and the oldest one—in Erie county was annihilated. On the tenth of April an act was passed forming the town of Amherst out of Buffalo, which comprised the present towns of Cheektowaga and Amherst, and five days later the town of Willink was stricken off the map of the county. It had originally been eighteen miles wide by one hundred miles in length. The town of Holland comprised what is now Holland and Colden, and Wales was formed out of Township nine, Range five. By the same act, the balance of Willink was made to comprise the town of Aurora. At this time the Republican, or Democratic party was in full possession of National affairs, but in local affairs the party was divided into factions. The regular Republican convention this year nominated Nathaniel Alden and Albert H. Tracy, of Buffalo, for Congress. Isaac Phelps, of Aurora, was renominated for Assembly, with Philo Orton, of Chautauqua. A considerable portion of the party declared war against the nominees. The "Kremlin Junta," as the leaders of the regulars were called, were denounced as bosses. The "Junta" was composed of Albert H. Tracy, Dr. Marshall, James Sheldon and a few other of the leading spirits in the Democratic party. Ex-Congressman Clarke was the leader of the opposing faction, and before long, independent nominations were made. Judge Elias Osborne, of Clarence, was nominated against Phelps, for Assembly. John C. Spencer and Benjamin Elliott were renominated, but declined, despite which they were voted for by the anti-Kremlin faction. The Buffalo "Gazette," which at this time was known as the Buffalo "Patriot," was the organ of the Clarke-Osborne party, and a new paper, called the Buffalo "Journal," espoused the cause of the "regulars," led by Tracy and Phelps. At the election in April following Tracy was elected by a large majority and Phelps by a majority of twenty-three.

On the twenty-third of August, 1818, the first steamboat steamed into Lake Erie. It was the famous *Walk-in-the-Water*, which had just been completed at Black Rock. As yet but little commerce was carried on the lakes, some forty schooners and perhaps a dozen sloops, with a few open boats, were all the vessels in the carrying trade at this port. The greater part of the freight carried was westward bound, and consisted of supplies for garrisons, trading-posts, and emigrants up the lakes. Half the returning vessels returned in ballast, and if otherwise, the cargo generally consisted of furs.

On the eighth of October of this year the Methodists began the erection of a frame church building in Buffalo, and it was dedicated about eight weeks afterwards. Improvements were going on rapidly and in all directions. While the forests were being cut away and mills and stores were being built in many places, wild beasts still prowled about the cabins of the frontier settlers. Many encounters were had by the people with wild animals, the principal one occurring in North Collins in this year, when an Indian named John Turkey, of the Cattaraugus reservation, killed three panthers in a single combat.

In the early part of 1819 the Boundary Commission, coming from the East, established the line between the United States and Canada along the Niagara river, and in July passed on to the west end of Lake Erie. General Porter was the American commissioner and Colonel Ogilvie represented Great Britain. The principal surveyor on the part of the Americans was Colonel William A. Bird of Black Rock. The sovereignty of Grand Island was first definitely settled by this Commission, and the island fell to the United States. All the smaller islands in the Niagara river were also, on account of their location, assigned to the United States, except Navy Island, which fell to Canada. In the summer of 1819 an earnest effort was made to induce the

Indians to sell part or the whole of their lands to the preëmption holders. A council was held on the Buffalo reserve, at which a commissioner on behalf of the United States was present, as also one on the part of Massachusetts, besides Colonel Ogden and some of his associates. All of the principal chiefs of the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas attended the council. On the ninth of July the United States Commissioner submitted propositions looking to the sale of Buffalo Creek reservation. Red Jacket "rekindled the council fire," and made a long speech, in which he said that the voice of his people was that they would not sell one foot of their lands. He declared that he would not have a single white man on their reservation, neither schoolmaster, workman nor preacher, and that those Indians who wished to send their children to school, or to attend church, could go outside the reservation to do so. Afterwards Captain Pollard and thirteen other chiefs apologised to the Commissioner for the violent language Red Jacket had used. All the Indians were, however, opposed to the sale of their lands, and nothing was accomplished in that direction.

In December of this year the second execution for murder took place in Erie county, although the crime was committed outside the county limits. The crime was the killing of a soldier of the garrison at Fort



BUFFALO HARBOR IN 1827.

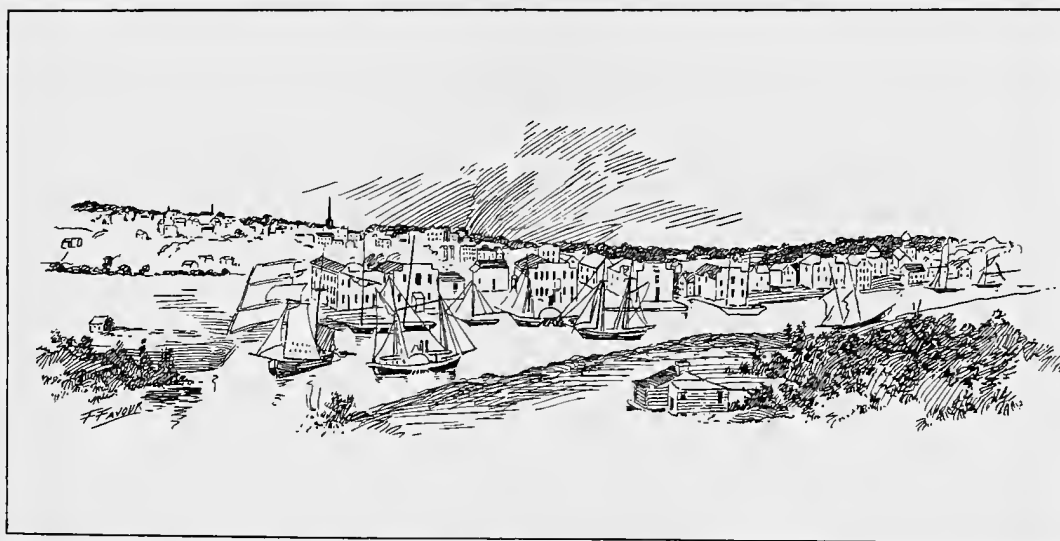
Niagara by Corporal John Godfrey. The Rev. Glezen Fillmore preached the funeral sermon as he had on a former occasion, and crowds of people and the militia companies were witnesses of the execution.

Probably the most important event of the year occurred on Grand Island. The squatters on the Island had grown to consider themselves a kind of independent nation, principally because it had not until recently been determined whether the island belonged to the United States or Great Britain. They set up a kind of government of their own, and bade defiance to the authorities on both sides of the river. A man named Pendleton Clark, one of the squatters, was recognized as "Governor" by his fellows; justices of the peace were elected, and precepts were issued "in the name of the People of Grand Island." On one occasion a constable crossed to the island to arrest one of these squatter sovereigns, when several friends of the culprit put the officer back in his boat, and taking away his oars, set him adrift on the swift current of Niagara river. But for some more humane outlaw living further down the river coming to the rescue, the officer might have been carried over the falls. In April, 1819, an act passed by the New York Legislature requiring the squatters to leave the island, and, in case of refusal, the Governor was authorized to remove them by force. To this they paid little or no attention. In the fall of that year the Governor sent orders to Sheriff Cronk to remove the intruders. The sheriff notified the squatters to leave the island by a day specified. Some obeyed, but the majority did not, and the sheriff called out a detachment of thirty militia, under Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) Hodge, and on the ninth of December the troops marched down the river from Buffalo to a point opposite the head of the island, to which they crossed by boats, landing about five o'clock P. M. The first sergeant of the company was Nathaniel Wilgus, who wrote an account of the expedition for the Buffalo Historical Society. The muskets were loaded with ball cartridges, and guards were stationed, the

men encamping for the night. No resistance was offered, however, and within five days 150 men, women, and children were removed by the militia in boats to Canada, to which place all but one desired to be taken.

In the beginning of 1820 the Bucktail and Clintonian parties held the political field in this section. Clinton was, of course, the candidate and leader of the latter, which claimed, and generally received, the benefit of the strong canal feeling which prevailed. The Bucktail, to some extent, received the benefit of the regular Republican organization, and nominated Vice-President Tompkins for Governor. Clinton was elected by a large majority, although, but a few years before, Tompkins had been the most popular man in the State. In what is now known as Erie county Clinton received 737, to 310 for Tompkins. Boston gave 35 votes for Clinton and 1 for Tompkins; Aurora, 164 for Clinton, to 20 for Tompkins; Wales, 126 for Clinton, to 27 for Tompkins; and Concord, 128 for Clinton, to 20 for Tompkins. The "Patriot" was the organ of the Bucktails and the "Journal" for the Clintonians. At this time there was a property qualification, which accounts for the small vote. The "Patriot" claimed that neither Aurora nor Wales had a hundred legal votes, and charged fraud on the opposing faction.

In 1821 Joseph Ellicott, the founder of Buffalo, who for twenty years had been the local agent of the Holland company, resigned the position, and Jacob S. Otto of Philadelphia was appointed in his place. The following year Buffalo was provided with a passable harbor, prior to which time there was practically none.



BUFFALO AS SEEN FROM THE LAKE IN 1829.

In 1823 the contest between Black Rock and Buffalo for the western terminus of the "Grand canal" was decided in favor of the latter, and the first work on the canal in Buffalo was performed August 23 of that year. The year 1824 was uneventful in the history of Erie county. The canal was almost completed this year and De Witt Clinton, the father of the great enterprise, was removed from the position of Canal Commissioner for partisan reasons. The following year, however, was very eventful. The "three Thayers" murdered John Love in Boston and the brothers were arrested in February. They were tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie county, April 9 and 10. The prisoners were defended by Thomas C. Love, Ebenezer Griffin and Ethan B. Allen, and were convicted and sentenced to death. They were executed June 7 in the presence of a vast crowd—people coming from a great distance to witness the spectacle. It was estimated that between twenty and thirty thousand were present on the occasion. Elder Glezen Fillmore preached the funeral sermon, for the third time.

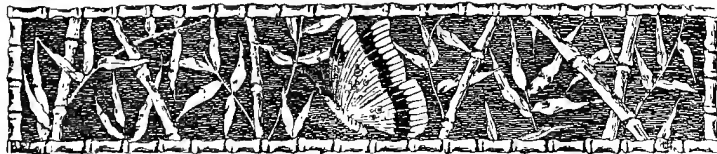
It was during this year that the Marquis de Lafayette visited Buffalo as the Nation's guest. The cornerstone of the city of Ararat, on Grand Island, was laid this year by Major Mordecai M. Noah of New York City, which was to be a refuge for Hebrews of the whole world. The "Grand Canal" was completed October 24, and two days later a grand celebration was had all along the line of the canal.

In June of this year a State census was taken showing the population of Buffalo to be 2412, and of Erie county to be 24,316. In 1826 the Indians ceded to the Ogden company their title to 33,637 acres of the

Buffalo reservation ; 33,400 acres of the Tonawanda reservation ; 5120 acres of the Cattaraugus reservation, and 1500 acres in the Genesee valley. Red Jacket bitterly opposed the selling of the lands, but signed the deed conveying the title. In the winter of 1826-7 there was great excitement throughout Western New York on account of the abduction of William Morgan of Batavia, who was about to publish his exposition of Masonry. As time passed and Morgan was not found, meetings were held in all parts of the State, and bitter denunciations of the Masonic fraternity were heard on all sides. It was at last learned that he had been taken from Canandaigua to Fort Niagara, thence across the river to Canada, and thence back to the fort, where he was kept in the magazine until September, when all traces of him were lost. Some of the original abductors were discovered and were indicted. They pleaded guilty of the first abduction in January, 1827, but were never sentenced. So great was the indignation of the people that many Masons severed their connection with the order, and many lodges in Western New York surrendered their charters. Several Masons were arrested for the murder of Morgan and were brought to trial in Niagara county, but the juries disagreed and the prisoners were discharged. The matter was brought into the political campaign, the Buffalo "Patriot" supporting the Anti-Masons and the "Journal" defending the fraternity.

In 1827 the Presbyterians and Baptists united in building a large church in Aurora, and about the same time the Methodists erected a church building. At this time there were several steamers on Lake Erie, and also a large fleet of sailing vessels. Several small steamers were built to run on the Niagara river. The steamer *Michigan*, a large and unseaworthy vessel, was towed down the Niagara in September of this year, and was sent over the falls. The crew of the steamer on its last journey consisted of a buffalo, three bears, two foxes, a raccoon, a dog, a cat, and four geese. The vessel plunged over the Horseshoe falls and was broken into thousands of pieces. Two of the geese survived the terrible plunge and swam ashore, all the other animals disappearing forever. In 1828 General Peter B. Porter was chosen Secretary of War, which position he filled till the end of President Adams's term. He shortly afterwards removed to Niagara Falls, where he died in 1844. His only son, Colonel Peter A. Porter, volunteered in the War of the Rebellion, and was killed at the head of his regiment.

In the political contest between the Adams-Clay party and the Jackson Democrats, the Anti-Masons were against Jackson, and were largely in the majority in Erie county. Millard Fillmore, who was then only twenty-six years old, began the practice of law at Aurora, and was elected by the Anti-Masons to the State Assembly. In the fall of 1829, Albert H. Tracy again entered the political arena, and was elected to the State Senate by the Anti-Masons, having a majority of over seven thousand. Millard Fillmore was at the same time reelected to the Assembly. In 1830 the opponents of Jackson adopted the name of National Republicans. The census of this year gave Buffalo a population of 8668, and Erie county 35,719. There were now twenty-seven post-offices in the county. In April, 1831, the name of the town of Erie was changed to Newstead. In 1832 Buffalo was incorporated as a city, having at the time a population of about 10,000. Millard Fillmore was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832, the same year the cholera made its appearance, the dread scourge being a heavy blow to Buffalo.



BUFFALO AS A CITY

CHAPTER III

Incorporated as a City—Population—Census of 1835—Political Excitement in the Harrison Campaign—Census of 1840—Buffalo and Attica Railroad—Treaty With Senecas—Surrender of Reservations—Commerce of the City—Anti-Slavery Controversy—Census of 1860—Buffalo's Part in the War of the Rebellion—News of Surrender of Fort Sumter—Public Meeting—"Minute Men"—First Volunteer Company—Four Companies Leave Buffalo—The Gallant Twenty-first Infantry—"Union Continentals" Act as Escort—The Twenty-first at Second Bull Run—The Death Roll—Battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg—Return of the Regiment—Thirty-third Infantry—Heavy Loss of the Regiment—Chancellorsville—The Forty-ninth Infantry—Yorktown—Williamsburg—Charge and Counter-charge—Mechanicsville—Gaines' Mill—Malvern Hill—White Oak Swamp—Gettysburg—Wilderness—Cold Harbor—Three-fifths of the Regiment Killed or Disabled—Other Battles—The Gallant One Hundredth Infantry—Fair Oaks—"Charge the One Hundredth"—Mysterious Disappearance of Colonel Brown in Battle—Many Other Engagements—Heavy Losses Sustained—Colors of the One Hundredth Planted on Last Stronghold of the Rebels.

INCORPORATED a city with a population of 10,000, Buffalo began in 1832 a career of almost unparalleled prosperity. In the spring of this year, Ebenezer Johnson was elected mayor. The population rapidly increased, commerce to and from this important trade center gave employment to all who desired it. An immense fleet of vessels brought the products of the Western states to this port, where it was transferred to the boats on the canal for transportation to the Atlantic seaboard, and the laying out of numerous streets and the extent of building operations, gave to the place the air of thrift and progress which gave promise of future greatness. The closing of the United States bank and the incorporation of numerous State banks issuing a vast amount of paper money led to a great inflation of prices, an advantage of which Buffalo received the lion's share. So rapid was the population that the census of 1835 made the number of inhabitants of the city 15,661 and of Erie county 57,594. In the year last named, and the following year, speculation ran riot. Real estate values increased so rapidly as to make fortunes for all holding property to any considerable extent, and prosperity seemed to wait upon every new enterprise inaugurated. The great increase in population entitled the county of Erie to three members of assembly.

In 1836, April 16, the town of Tonawanda was incorporated, embracing the area of that name and Grand Island. The financial crisis which for some time had threatened paralysis to business succeeded this period of great prosperity, and for years its influence was felt throughout Erie county, more keenly by comparison. Opposition to the Holland company was now manifested everywhere, and opposition to the eviction of the company's tenants was open and defiant. A



EBENEZER JOHNSON, FIRST MAYOR.

great "Agrarian Meeting" was held in 1837, and resolutions denouncing those who favored the Holland company as "Judases," and requesting the Attorney-general to contest the title of the company to the lands were adopted. So difficult did the Holland agents find it to evict the tenants, that many of them acquired titles to their lands by "prescription" or as it is better known to the laity, by "adverse possession." A company was organized and incorporated this year to construct a macadamized road from Buffalo to Williams-ville, which was completed within two years. In the fall of 1837 William A. Mosely was elected State senator to succeed Albert H. Tracy.

Cheektowaga was formed from the southern part of Amherst on the twenty-second of March, 1839. Brant was formed out of the southern part of Evans and the Cattaraugus reservation, and all of the town of Buffalo, outside of the city was made to constitute the town of Black Rock. At this time Erie county was a strong fortress of the Whig party, and in the Harrison campaign log cabins were erected in every part of the city and county. The Harrison ticket received two votes to one for the Democratic candidate. Millard Fillmore was elected to Congress by a large majority. The census of 1840 gave Buffalo a population of 18,213, and the county 62,465.

In 1842 the Buffalo & Attica Railroad was completed, and travel over the road was very great, the hotels in the city doing a great business.

The Senate of the United States this year confirmed the treaty made with the Seneca Indians in 1838. In May, 1842, a new agreement was made with the Indians. By this treaty the Senecas retained the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, giving up the Buffalo Creek and the Tonawanda tracts. The United States bought the title of the Ogden company to the reservations and gave the Indians the lands. The Indians in 1844 abandoned their homes and removed to the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations. Settlers began to occupy the land thus purchased, particularly in the towns of Elma and Marilla.

The population of the city by the census of 1845 was 29,773, and of the county 78,635. Great improvement was made in the buildings from this time, and the city was now on the high road to greatness. Immense fleets brought grain from the West, which was transferred at Buffalo to canal boats by which it was carried to the Atlantic seaboard. In 1846 the new State Constitution was framed. The Court of Common Pleas was by its provisions made a County Court. The State was divided into eight judicial districts, each to elect four Justices of the Supreme Court. Erie county formed part of the Eighth district. The new Constitution was ratified in 1846, and a special election was held in June, 1847, to elect the officers of the new courts. Four Whig Justices were elected in the Eighth district, Seth E. Hill, of Buffalo, being one of the number. The succeeding fall, State officers were chosen. The Democracy were divided into two factions, known as the "Hunkers" and "Barnburners." In 1848, Millard Fillmore, who had been elected Governor, was nominated for Vice-President on the Whig ticket with General Taylor at the head. The radical Democrats opposed Cass and Butler and nominated Van Buren for President. The convention was held in Buffalo, August 9, 1848. B. F. Butler was chairman of the committee on resolutions. Joshua R. Giddings, the Nestor of the anti-slavery controversy, delivered an address. Salmon P. Chase was chairman of the convention. "No more slave states, and no slave territories," was the gist of the resolutions adopted. Charles Francis Adams was nominated for Vice-President, on the ticket called the "Free Democratic Party." This movement gave the State of New York to the Whigs, and gave Taylor the election. Elbridge G. Spaulding was chosen to Congress at the same time. On July 9, 1850, General Taylor died and Fillmore became President. In November, 1850, Solomon G. Haven was elected to Congress.

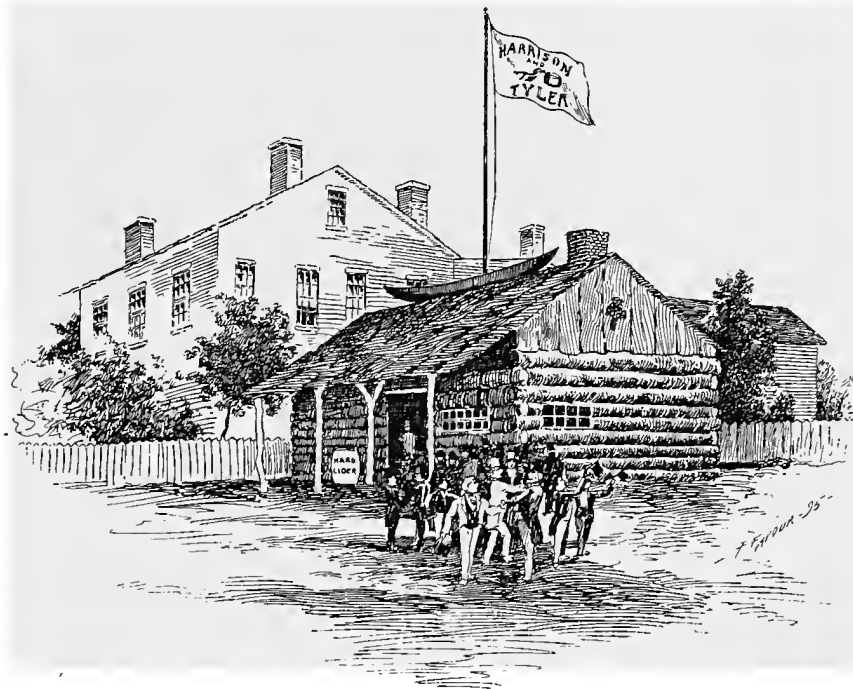
In 1850 the population of the county was 100,993, and Buffalo 42,261. Hamburg was divided this year



RESIDENCE OF EBENEZER JOHNSON, FIRST MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

and the town of Ellicott was formed of part, but soon afterwards the name was changed to East Hamburg. The town of Seneca was formed October 16, 1851, out of a part of the Buffalo Creek reservation. The Ebenezer colony comprised the greater number of the inhabitants. The name was soon changed to West Seneca. On the twenty-fourth of November of this year a new town, called Shirley, was created, but before long the name was changed to North Collins. December 4, 1857, the town of Elma was formed. A combination of the Republican and American (Know-Nothing,) parties was made in 1858, and Elbridge G. Spaulding was elected to Congress on the fusion ticket, but the following year the Republicans carried the county, the "Americans" disappearing entirely from the field.

In 1860 the population of Erie county was 141,971, of which Buffalo was credited with 81,129. In the presidential election this year the Breckenridge electoral ticket received very few votes in the county, as did the Bell ticket. Lincoln had a good majority in the county, and Spaulding was reelected to Congress. On October 19 of this year the town of Grand Island was formed, and December 2 following, Marilla was constituted a town also.



TIPPECANOE LOG CABIN, CORNER MAIN AND EAGLE STREETS.

ERECTED BY THE WHIGS OF BUFFALO AND DEDICATED TO THE CAUSE OF HARRISON AND TYLER, MARCH 20, 1840.

The repeal of the "Missouri compromise" in 1854 was the cause of great indignation throughout the North. Know-Nothingism sprung up, and the party made full nominations, their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor being General Gustavus A. Scroggs of Buffalo. The Whigs of course carried the State. On the fifteenth of April, 1861, the news of the attack on Fort Sumter and its surrender to the Rebels reached Buffalo, and the excitement thereby occasioned was indescribable. A call for a meeting of citizens the same night in the old Court-house was issued, for the purpose of organizing a battalion of "Minute Men" for immediate service in behalf of the Union. An immense number of citizens gathered at the hour appointed, and Eli Cook was elected chairman of the meeting. He made a most eloquent address, and by the time he had concluded the court-room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the meeting was adjourned to Kremlin hall. So vast was the assemblage that another adjournment was made to the street, and after soul-stirring addresses by prominent citizens it was announced that the roll for the signatures of volunteers was at the old Court-house, for which place a rush was made by a large number of persons anxious to volunteer in their country's service. Over a hundred signatures were secured that night, and for several days afterwards the volunteers thronged the building to sign the roll. On the eighteenth of April General Scroggs called a meeting of the men who were enrolled, part of whom were organized into the first volunteer company from Buffalo, and the follow-

ing officers were elected: captain, W. H. Drew; first lieutenant, R. P. Gardner; second lieutenant, E. R. Shurley.

In response to an inquiry of the Governor, Colonel Abbott of the Sixty-seventh regiment New York Militia, reported 250 men ready for duty. Both the Seventy-fourth and the Sixty-fifth regiments established recruiting offices in the city. On the third of May, 1861, four companies left for Elmira, and on the eleventh of that month six more companies, principally recruited from the Seventy-fourth regiment of Militia, came to that city, which had been selected as the rendezvous for volunteers from Western New York. These ten companies were organized into the Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry. When the first four companies marched to the depot *en route* for Elmira, they were escorted by the "Union Continentals," a battalion of elderly citizens in the uniform of the Continental troops of 1776, with ex-President Fillmore in command. A halt was made at Niagara Square, where a handsome flag was presented to them by the young ladies of Central school, Miss Julia Paddock representing the school on the occasion. The field and staff officers of the Twenty-first were: colonel, William F. Rogers; lieutenant-colonel, Adrian S. Root; major, William H. Drew; adjutant, C. W. Sternberg; surgeon, H. P. Clinton; assistant surgeon, J. A. Peters; chaplain, John E. Robie. The men were all from Erie county, and nearly all from Buffalo, and were enlisted for two years, but by some mistake they were mustered in for three months, notwithstanding which, all but forty-one men agreed to serve the full term of their enlistment.

On the eighteenth of June the Twenty-first reached Washington, and were stationed at Fort Runyon, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, where they remained for two months. In the latter part of August the regiment was made part of the brigade commanded by General James S. Wadsworth of Geneseo. In March, 1862, the brigade marched to Centreville, where Wadsworth resigned and was succeeded by General M. R. Patrick. In the summer the brigade marched to reinforce General Banks. The Twenty-first regiment was moved to Cedar Mountain to aid Banks, but arrived after his defeat. The brigade marched to Warrenton Turnpike, where it crosses Bull Run, August 29, and on the following day it was driven from its position by Rebel artillery, and about three o'clock of that day the second battle of Bull Run began. Patrick's brigade was in the second line of battle. An advance was ordered, and the Twenty-first, with the rest of the brigade, rushed toward the Rebel lines. Sergeant Bishop fell with the flag of the Twenty-first: it was seized by Corporal Sheldon, who was killed in a few moments, and nearly every man of the color guard was killed or wounded in that battle. It was borne away finally by Captain Alger M. Wheeler, who was wounded, and who at the time was doubtless the youngest captain in the service, being only nineteen years of age. In this, the first battle in which it was engaged, the Twenty-first lost fifty men killed, thirteen seriously and many slightly wounded. Eleven commissioned officers were killed or wounded. Captain Washburn and Lieutenant Whiting were killed, and Lieutenant Mulligan was mortally wounded. Colonel Rogers was slightly, and Major Thomas severely wounded. Captains Lee, Canfield, and Wheeler, and Lieutenants Efner, Barney, and Myers were also wounded.

On September 14 Hooker's corps came in contact with the Confederates on the slopes of South Mountain. With the Twenty-first and Thirty-fifth New York regiments as skirmishers, the corps moved up the mountain, driving back the enemy's advance guard and afterwards their main line, the Twenty-first securing a good position and successfully resisting a gallant effort to dislodge them, the loss in front of the Buffalo regiment being very heavy. On September 16 the Twenty-first was warmly engaged in the battle of Antietam. They stood firm under a heavy musketry fire, bearing themselves like veterans. With fixed bayonets they charged the enemy with gallantry and drove them from their position, and so enthusiastic did they become in pursuit of the retreating foe that General Patrick ordered the regiment back into line. The enemy thinking the Twenty-first was retreating, turned, and yelling, charged on their rear, but facing about, the Twenty-first again drove them back with severe loss. The loss of this regiment in this engagement was seventeen killed and fifty-three wounded, among the former being Captain Gardner and Lieutenants Vallier and Hickey. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12, 1862, the Twenty-first regiment was held in reserve, although it lost one man killed and three wounded by shells. When ordered home, the last of April, 1863, 495 officers and men returned. Arriving at Buffalo, a grand reception was given to the remnant of the regiment who marched to the front two years before.

Soon after the surrender of Fort Sumter Theodore B. Hamilton of Buffalo raised a company of infantry called the "Richmond Guards" in honor of the late Dean Richmond. Captain Hamilton's first lieutenant was Alexis E. Eustaphieve, and his second lieutenant was Iva V. Germain. The company proceeded to Elmira and then united with other companies from Ontario and adjoining counties to form the Thirty-third New York Infantry, the "Richmond Guards" being Company G of the regiment. The Thirty-third was

mustered into the United States service on the third of July, for two years, and a few days afterwards left Elmira for Washington, and became part of the Third brigade of General W. F. Smith's division. On April 6, 1862, the Thirty-third had a lively skirmish with the Rebels near Yorktown, in which several men of Company G were wounded. On the twenty-eighth of June, while doing picket duty near Golden's farm, the Thirty-third New York and a few Pennsylvania companies were attacked by two Confederate regiments, and were driven back a short distance, Captain Hawkins of Company G being taken prisoner. A stand was then made and the Union troops poured a destructive volley into the enemy, who in turn retreated. They made a second attack and were again repulsed. Colonel Lamar of the Eighth Georgia ordered them to charge again. In leading this charge Lamar fell dangerously wounded and was captured, and the Rebels fled a third time, leaving ninety-one dead on the field and many wounded. Captain Hamilton was soon exchanged. On May 3, 1863, the Thirty-third New York was one of the twenty-four regiments selected to storm Mary's heights, a short distance south of Fredericksburg, and the duty was gallantly performed. The Thirty-third had six color-bearers shot down in a few moments and had seventy men killed and wounded in capturing the Rebel battery. In the Chancellorsville campaign the Thirty-third sustained a loss of 250 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Captain Hamilton of Company G was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Sixty-second New York Infantry, and First Sergeant George A. Gale was promoted captain. Sergeant George W. Marshall was made first lieutenant and Corporal M. F. Crain was promoted to second lieutenant.

July 30, 1861, Major D. D. Bidwell began organizing another regiment of infantry, and in the early part of September the various companies and detachments from other near points assembled at Buffalo, and on the sixteenth of that month the regiment set out for New York city. A company from West Chester was added there, and the organization of the Forty-ninth was completed. The field and staff-officers were: colonel, Daniel D. Bidwell; lieutenant-colonel, William C. Alberger; major, George W. Johnson; adjutant, William D. Bullymore; quartermaster, H. D. Tillinghast; surgeon, Dr. James C. Hall; assistant-surgeon, Dr. W. W. Polte; chaplain, Rev. John Baldwin. On the twenty-first of September the Forty-ninth left for Washington and was soon afterwards assigned to the Third brigade, commanded by General W. F. Smith. In March, 1862, the regiment was sent to Fortress Monroe, and took part in the siege of Yorktown. It participated in the battle of Williamsburg, and the Third brigade with another was ordered to turn the right of the enemy, General Hancock commanding the attacking brigades. The Rebels charged on Hancock's troops, the latter making a counter charge, and after a desperate fight the Rebels were defeated. General McClellan, in person, thanked the two brigades, giving them the credit of winning the battle. In May following, the Third brigade was made part of the Sixth corps. In the battle of Mechanicsville, May 23, the brigade drove the enemy back and captured the town. At the battle of Gaines' Mill and Golden's Farm on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of that month, the Forty-ninth was actively engaged and sustained severe loss. At Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp the regiment was also under fire. In the capture of Crampton Pass, September 14, the Forty-ninth took a prominent part, and on the seventeenth it was hotly engaged at the battle of Antietam. In this engagement Lieutenant-colonel Alberger was severely wounded and the regiment suffered greatly in both killed and wounded. On account of his wounds Lieutenant-colonel Alberger resigned, Major Johnson being promoted to that position, and Captain Ellis, who was originally a second lieutenant, was made major of the regiment. The Sixth corps, after marching 250 miles in seven days, arrived at Gettysburg at five P. M. July 2, and was held in reserve during that terrible engagement.

In May, 1864, Colonel Bidwell was placed in command of the brigade. On May 5, at the battle of the Wilderness, the Forty-ninth was in the thickest of the fight. Captains J. F. E. Plogstead, W. T. Wiggins, and C. A. Hickmott, and Lieutenants Henry C. Valentine and Reuben T. Preston were killed or mortally wounded in two days. At Spottsylvania Captain Seward H. Terry and Lieutenants M. S. V. Tyler and Herman Hass were killed, and Major Ellis was mortally wounded. The regiment was also engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor, and in this terrible conflict, at what was called the "death angle," Captain Reuben B. Heacock and Lieutenants J. P. McVean and Charles A. Sayer were killed. Out of 384 men which left Brandy Station two weeks before, sixty-one were killed, 155 wounded, and thirty missing, being fully three-fifths of the total strength. On July 12 the Forty-ninth had a sharp conflict with the Rebels about five miles from Washington, D. C. President Lincoln was present and saw Colonel Bidwell's brigade charge up the hill and drive back the enemy. The Forty-ninth in this engagement had twenty-one killed and wounded, among the former being Lieutenant-colonel George W. Johnson and Lieutenant David Lambert. The President was so well pleased by the valor displayed by Colonel Bidwell that he appointed him Brigadier-general immediately afterwards. August 3 Major Ellis died of his wounds, and Captain Brezer was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The Sixth corps was made part of General Sheridan's

command, and the Forty-ninth took part in the battle of Opequan Creek, September 19. In this engagement the Forty-ninth had eight killed and many wounded. When the regiment was mustered out and returned to Buffalo, eighty-nine men were all that were left of 1550 men who were enrolled from time to time. After the fight at Opequan Creek the regiment mustered 410 men. These were consolidated into a battalion under Lieutenant-colonel Holt, and Captain George H. Selkirk of Buffalo was commissioned major. After this engagement General Sheridan pursued the retreating column of Early, overtaking him at Fisher's Hill, where the Rebels were defeated. Bidwell's brigade captured the first cannon from the enemy in this fight.

On the nineteenth of October the battle of Cedar Creek occurred. In this battle, which was a complete victory for Sheridan's troops, the brigade of Bidwell was as usual to the fore. The Forty-ninth lost thirty-seven killed and wounded; the gallant Bidwell was killed in this engagement. In six months all of the field officers of the Forty-ninth had been killed, besides five captains and seven lieutenants. Of the three regiments of volunteers for three years, raised in Erie county, every one of the three colonels had been killed in action. In December the battalion with the rest of the Sixth corps returned to the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg. On the second of April the battalion was in the front in the attack on the last stronghold of the Rebellion. The Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New York regiments formed the center of the attacking column on the Rebel entrenchments at Fredericksburg on the south side of the railroad, and the flag of the Forty-ninth was the first Union colors planted on the breastworks. The battalion in this engagement suffered severely. Its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Erastus B. Holt, was mortally wounded, dying five days later from his wounds. Major Selkirk was promoted to his place. On the twenty-seventh of June the Forty-ninth was mustered out of service and arrived in Buffalo July 3, numbering 18 officers and 274 men out of over 1,500 whose names had been on the rolls. On the nineteenth of January, 1862, General Scroggs had succeeded in recruiting another regiment, which was designated as the One Hundredth New York Volunteer Infantry: colonel, James M. Brown; lieutenant-colonel, Phineas Staunton; major, Calvin N. Otis; adjutant, Peter R. Chadwick, with a total strength of 900 officers and men. The regiment left Buffalo for New York March 7, 1862, reaching Washington on the twelfth of that month. They were assigned to the First brigade of Casey's division. On the twenty-ninth of April the division embarked on transports and were landed at Newport News. On the twenty-fifth of May the regiment had its baptism of fire in a skirmish with the enemy, and on the thirty-first it participated in the battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks. Nagley's brigade was ordered to charge, and at the command of Colonel Brown, "Charge, the One Hundredth," the regiment instantly responded. In this terrible charge the One Hundredth was badly broken up, and Colonel Brown suddenly disappeared, and no knowledge of his fate was ever obtained. In the same place Lieutenant Kellogg, of Company G, and Lieutenant Wilkeson, of Company K, were killed, while Captain Nash, Lieutenant Mayo, both of Company A, and Lieutenant Brown, of Company E, fell seriously wounded. On the fifteenth of August the One Hundredth started out on a march down the James river, reaching Yorktown on the twentieth and thence to Gloucester Point where it arrived on the twenty-third. Through the efforts of the Buffalo Board of Trade there were 345 recruits sent to the One Hundredth regiment between the first of August and the first of October of this year. During this time George B. Dandy, of the regular army, was commissioned colonel of the One Hundredth New York, assuming command on the fifteenth of September. Major Otis was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and Captain D. Nash of Company A was made major. On the twenty-sixth of December the brigade embarked on boats for North Carolina and thence to Port Royal, South Carolina, arriving at that place January 31, 1863. They did not disembark, however, until February 10, when the regiment landed on the Island of St. Helena. On the seventh of April the regiment witnessed the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont. On the tenth of July the bombardment of the Rebel works on Morris Island was begun, and the next morning Fort Wagner was attacked by seven regiments, the One Hundredth participating in the assault. A second attack was made on the night of July 18. In this assault Adjutant Haddock and Lieutenant Runckle, of the One Hundredth, were killed. It was then determined to besiege the fort, and the siege lasted from July 25 to September 7, during which time the One Hundredth had 104 men killed and wounded.

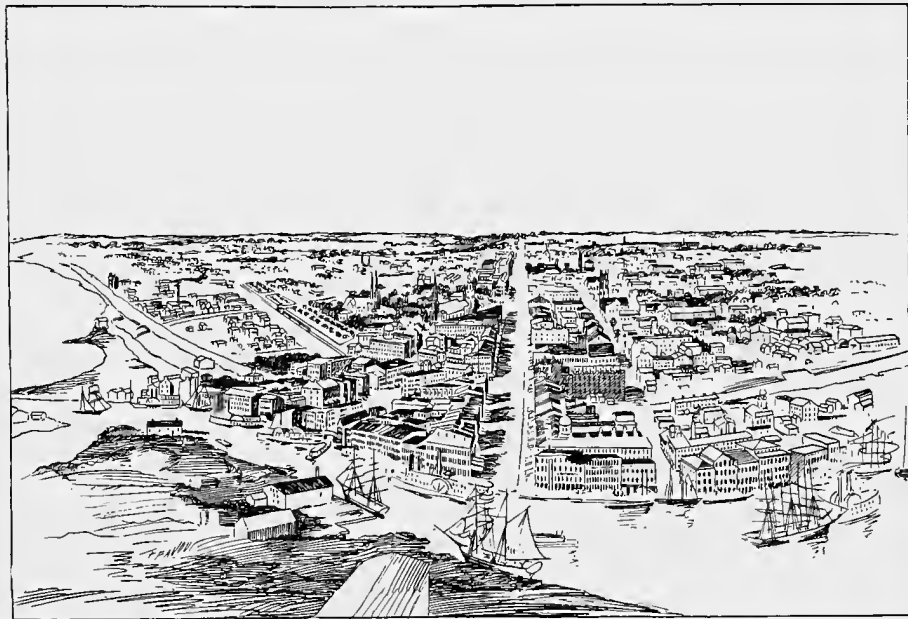
In April, 1864, the One Hundredth regiment was ordered to reinforce the troops operating against Richmond with the enemy, in which Lieutenants Adriance and Richardson were wounded. On the thirteenth of May the One Hundredth took part in the capture of Fort Darling, Lieutenant Hoyt being killed and Lieutenant Edward Pratt was badly wounded. On the sixteenth General Beauregard attacked the right flank of the army of the James at Drury's Bluff, inflicting severe loss. Lieutenant French was mortally wounded, Lieutenant Babbitt was also wounded, and Lieutenant Pierson was taken prisoner. The regiment lost in this

engagement over two hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. On the twenty-first the One Hundredth was attacked by the Rebel General Walker, but the attack was repulsed, and a sharp conflict ensued, known as the battle of Ware Bottom Church, but the Union troops held their ground. On the fourteenth of August an advance was made, under General Grant, the One Hundredth taking an active part. It charged through a ravine and captured a battery of four guns under the eyes of General Grant. Lieutenant McMann was wounded and about thirty men of the regiment were killed or wounded in the charge. On the sixteenth the regiment twice charged on the entrenched lines of the enemy, but was driven back. Captain Granger and several of the regiment were captured, and Sergeant Kuhns and several men were killed. The regiment, after passing a month in the trenches in front of Petersburg, was made part of the Tenth corps, and the command marched within four miles of Richmond. The Rebels made an attack which the One Hundredth, with other regiments, repulsed on the fifth of October. The regiment remained in front of Richmond until the latter part of March, 1865, when it marched to the south of Petersburg with the rest of the Third brigade, arriving there on the twenty-ninth. The next day the One Hundredth assisted in driving in the Rebel pickets, and on the second day of April it took part in the assault on Forts Greig and Alexander, the One Hundredth leading the attack and planting its colors first of all on the last defense of the Confederacy. In this charge the color-bearer was shot and fell dead beside the colors he had just placed on the Rebel breast-works. Major Dandy sprang forward to raise the colors when he, too, was killed, but in a few moments the fort was surrendered—all but thirty of its brave defenders being killed or wounded. Four days later the battle of Appomattox was fought, and General Lee surrendered. The regiment was mustered out at Richmond, August 28, 1865.

On July 7, 1862, Governor Morgan issued an order directing that a regiment of troops be raised in each of the thirty-two senatorial districts of the State. Erie county was the thirty-first district, and a committee was appointed to organize the new regiment, as follows: General Henry M. Lansing, Hon. George W. Clinton, Hon. N. K. Hall, Hon. William G. Fargo, Hon. John Ganson, Jacob Beyer, H. M. Kinne, John G. Deshler, Philip Dorsheimer, A. S. Bemis, E. S. Warren, S. G. Austin, and Alexander W. Harvey. The colonelcy of the new regiment was offered to Major Edward P. Chapin, of the Forty-fourth New York Infantry, then on recruiting service in Buffalo, which offer was accepted. Notwithstanding the many recent enlistments, and that the Board of Trade was at the time obtaining recruits for the One Hundredth regiment, the new regiment by the third of September had 929 men enrolled. It was mustered into service the same day as the 116th Regiment New York Infantry. The field and staff officers were as follows: colonel, Edward P. Chapin: lieutenant-colonel, Robert Cottier; major, George M. Love; adjutant, John B. Weber; surgeon, C. B. Hutchins; first assistant surgeon, Uri C. Lynde; second assistant surgeon Carey W. Howe; quartermaster, James Adams; chaplain, W. M. Moddeset. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 931, all from Erie county. The troops left for the front on September 5, and before leaving the regiment was presented with a fine stand of colors by the citizens of Buffalo, through Henry W. Rogers. They arrived at Baltimore September 7 and on the fifth of November following the 116th was made part of General William H. Emery's brigade, and took passage for Fortress Monroe. On December 4 the regiment started for Ship Island, Mississippi, where they arrived December 13, and thence to New Orleans, as part of the Third brigade, First division, Nineteenth army corps, under General Banks. They were afterwards transferred to Baton Rouge, and became part of the First brigade, Third division (Augur's), Colonel Chapin commanding. On March 14 the regiment left for Port Hudson. On May 20 Chapin's brigade moved to Merritt's plantation, joining Augur's division, and next day advanced on Bayou Sara, the movement being checked by the fire of the Rebel artillery, which was promptly replied to, Chapin's brigade supporting the battery. The enemy retired, but firing again began, and the 116th, with another regiment, was sent to the left on the Port Hudson road under Major Love. The two regiments moved steadily forward under a heavy fire from the enemy, and were ordered to charge, which they did with a yell. The enemy broke and retreated, but again rallied. A second charge was made and the enemy were driven a second time. General Augur congratulated Colonel Chapin on the conduct of his men. The loss of the 116th was thirteen men killed and forty-four wounded, including Lieutenant Charles Boniski, who died shortly afterwards.

When Port Hudson was invested, Colonel Chapin called for eleven officers and two hundred enlisted men to volunteer to storm the fort. Nine officers and sixty-five men of the 116th promptly responded. Lieutenant W. J. Morgan led the volunteers from the Buffalo regiment May 27, 1863. Colonel Chapin led the storming party and was wounded in the knee early in the attack, but remained at the head of his men, and a few moments later was killed. Lieutenant-colonel O'Brian at the head of the command pushed forward and was also killed, and the storming party, attacked in front and flanks, were withdrawn from the

field. The 116th lost 106 killed and wounded. Major Love and Lieutenants Grey, Morgan, and Jones were among the wounded, the last named mortally. Siege was then laid to Port Hudson, and during a feigned attack on the enemy's center on June 13, Lieutenant Timothy Linahan was killed, and twenty-seven men were killed and wounded. Another party volunteered to attack the fort, but it was surrendered on learning of the surrender of Vicksburg, before the attack was begun. On July 9, 1863, the 116th, as one of the two best regiments in the division, marched into the fort and received the surrender of over six thousand Rebels, and the same day the regiment was sent down the river to Fort Donelson. July 13 the 116th regiment with other troops were ordered out to meet General Richard Taylor, who was operating in the vicinity. After a short engagement, however, the Union forces retreated. The loss of the 116th in this fight was five killed, twenty-two wounded, and twenty-one captured. Captain David Tuttle was one of the killed, and Lieutenant Orton S. Clark one of the wounded. In the autumn of 1862 several companies of volunteers were organized in Buffalo, two of which were mustered into the 155th New York Infantry regiment, for three years from November 18. The Buffalo companies were I and K, the former commanded by Captain John Byrne, and James McConvey was captain of Company K. The regiment was not engaged in any battles during the year



BUFFALO IN 1853.

1863 except the battle of Suffolk, but in the spring of 1864, with the army of the Potomac, took active part in the battles of Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, and in the siege of Petersburg. The regiment was mustered out of service July 15, 1865. Captain Byrne was promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the regiment; Captain McConvey was promoted to major, and Second Lieutenant Hugh Mooney was promoted to captain.

The 164th Regiment New York Infantry was mustered into service November 19, 1862, and two of the companies, C and D, were from Buffalo. Captain Timothy W. Kelly commanded Company C, and Christopher Graham was captain of Company D. The colonel of this regiment, John E. McMahon, was also from Buffalo. These volunteers participated with credit in the battles of Suffolk, Blackwater, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, the siege of Petersburg, and Boydton Road. Colonel John E. McMahon died of disease in March, 1863, and his brother, James P. McMahon, who succeeded to the command of the regiment, was killed at Cold Harbor while cheering on his men. Lieutenant Charles Waters was killed at Spottsylvania, and Sergeant Callanan was promoted to lieutenant and afterwards received a captain's commission.

The fourth and fifth companies in the Tenth New York Cavalry were recruited in Buffalo, and the regiment was mustered into service between the twenty-seventh of September and the twenty-third of

December, 1861, for three years. The regiment took part in the battles of Leesburg, Brandy Station, Middleburg, Gettysburg, Shepardstown, Sulphur Springs, Todd's Tavern, Ream's Station, Boydton Road and other battles. Company H of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, generally known as "Scott's Nine Hundred," was raised in Buffalo, and was mustered into service with the regiment in the winter of 1861-2. The Eleventh served in Louisiana. The principal battle in which the regiment was engaged was New River. Captain John Morris was captain of the Buffalo company. The regiment was mustered out in March, 1865. Two companies, K and M, of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, were recruited in Erie county. The regiment was stationed in North Carolina, and participated in the battle of Tarboro July 2, 1863, and the battle of Wise's Ford, March 8, 1865. This regiment was mustered out July 9, 1865. A company of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry was raised in Erie county, Captain Albert W. Metcalfe, and served in Louisiana. Of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry four companies, B, C, D, and E, were recruited in Erie county. Captain John Nicholson was in command of Company B, Captain Joseph Schneider of Company C, Captain A. L. Washburn of Company D, and Captain Charles E. Morse of Company E. The regiment served in North Carolina. Captain Nicholson was promoted to major February 4, 1865, and Samuel P. Gail was appointed adjutant in 1864 and captain in November of that year. Of the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry three companies, Captains Leland L. Doolittle, Charles B. Coventry and H. J. Tucker, were organized in Erie county. The regiment served with the Army of the Potomac and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Ream's Station, and in the other battles of 1864 and 1865 in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. The Second Mounted Rifles was organized in the summer of 1862, and companies D, H, and K, of the regiment were recruited in Erie county. Henry Wells was captain of Company D, James T. Hall of Company H, and Samuel D. Steinman of Company K. They served with the Army of the Potomac, and were actively engaged in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and other engagements. First Lieutenant John W. Bedel was mortally wounded before Petersburg, and Lieutenant John F. Nunan was killed at Hatcher's Run. The regiment was mustered out December 9, 1864. Wiedrich's Battery, famous in the history of the Rebellion, was organized in Buffalo in August, 1861. It was known as Battery I, First New York Artillery, but acted throughout the war as a separate organization. It was commanded by Captain Michael Wiedrich, and was composed entirely of men of German birth or parentage, and maintained in action the proverbial reputation of the Teutonic race for unflinching courage and earnestness of purpose. At the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862, the battery was actively engaged, having six men wounded, two of them mortally. August 22 following, Battery I took part in the battle of Freeman's Ford with a loss of one killed and five wounded. The battery was in the thickest of the fight at the second Bull Run battle, in which Lieutenant Schenkelberger and thirteen men were wounded. In this engagement five of the six guns were disabled, and it was only by the most desperate efforts that the guns were saved. At the battle of Chancellorsville Captain Wiedrich was obliged to leave two of his guns. At one of them all the men but one were shot down, and four horses were killed at the others. In this action four men of Battery I were killed and fourteen were wounded. At Gettysburg the battery was hotly engaged, three men being killed and Lieutenants Palm and Stock and seventeen men were wounded. The battery was engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, escaping loss, however, in both. Captain Wiedrich was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth New York Artillery in February, 1864, and Lieutenant Sahn became captain, but he died soon afterwards and Captain Winegar took command. The battery went with Sherman to Atlanta and thence to the sea. At Lost Mountain June 4 two men were wounded, and at Kenesaw Mountain one man was killed and one wounded. At Peach Tree Creek, July 20, one man was killed and five wounded, and at the siege of Atlanta Lieutenant Aeuchen was killed and two of the men mortally wounded. The battery was mustered out at the close of the war.

The Twenty-seventh Light Battery was organized in Erie county and was mustered into the service of the United States for three years December 17, 1862. The officers were: captain, John B. Eaton; first lieutenant, William A. Bird, Jr.; and second lieutenant, Charles A. Clark. The battery joined the Army of the Potomac and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and was mustered out of service in June, 1865. The Thirty-third Light Battery was raised in Erie and Niagara counties, Alger M. Wheeler, captain; J. D. Woods and Orville S. Dewey, first lieutenants; and Otis S. Drake and William G. Burt, second lieutenants. The battery was mustered into the Federal service August 31, 1863. Captain Wheeler was brevetted major for gallantry in action, and the officers and men won many laurels for courage and efficiency in many engagements.

BUFFALO AFTER THE WAR

CHAPTER IV

FOR several years after the close of the War of the Rebellion Buffalo made but little progress toward the grand position it was destined to occupy among the industrial and commercial centers of the Union. Business was stagnated and few new enterprises of moment were inaugurated. On January 26, 1865, the American hotel was burned, and James H. Sidway, William H. Gillett and George H. Tift were killed by falling walls. The same year a society for the encouragement of manufacturing in Buffalo was organized, but little was accomplished. In May and June of this year Buffalo was made the rendezvous for the members of the Fenian organization who had determined to invade the Dominion of Canada. Towards the last of May Fenian soldiers began to arrive, and by June 1 about one thousand men were assembled in this city, with General O'Neil in command. The United States Government took immediate steps to prevent them crossing the Niagara river, but on the night of June 1 about one thousand Fenians crossed to the Canada side. On the next day General Grant arrived and placed General William F. Barry in command of the frontier, with power to call out the National Guard, and a detachment of regular troops was ordered to Fort Porter from Sackett's Harbor to prevent hostile movements from this side of the river. On June 2 an engagement between the Fenian troops and the Canadian militia took place at Limestone Ridge, resulting disastrously to the invaders, about five hundred of whom were captured by the United States authorities on their retreat across the river. The excitement continued, however; troops continued to arrive at this point to reinforce the Fenians, and on June 5, orders signed by the Attorney General of the United States, were issued, directing the arrest of all persons connected with the Fenian movement, and on the twelfth of that month orders were received which caused the dishandment of the entire force, the men returning to their homes.

In the fall of 1865 the Democrats reelected James M. Humphrey to Congress and C. R. Durkee county treasurer. After the census of 1865 was taken by the State, Erie county was assigned five members of assembly, and in 1866 the delegation was composed of C. W. Hinson, now judge of the Municipal Court William Williams, and R. L. Burrows of Buffalo, Alpheus Prince of Newstead, and J. H. Plumb of Collins. In 1867 G. J. Bamler, Richard Flach, and L. P. Dayton were elected to the Assembly from Buffalo, and Alpheus Prince of Newstead and James Rider of Sardinia were elected to make up the balance of the delegation. At this election Asher P. Nichols was chosen State senator and Charles Darcy sheriff, Horatio Seymour surrogate, and John H. Andrews of Evans was elected county clerk. In 1868 Erie county gave the Grant electoral ticket two thousand majority, and the Republicans elected D. S. Bennett to Congress, and R. L. Burrows county judge. Mr. Bass was reelected district attorney at this election. In the summer of this year Frederick Law Olmsted, the distinguished landscape architect of New York City, was called to Buffalo by a number of citizens of public spirit, with the view of laying out a park system. Among the most prominent in this enterprise were Pascal P. Pratt, S. S. Jewett, Richard Flach, Joseph Warren, and William Dorsheimer. Hon. William F. Rogers, then mayor of the city, gave his influence to the movement, and it was greatly promoted by the liberality of the Common Council. After thorough examination, Mr.

Olmsted made a full report of a favorable character, and action was taken at once toward carrying out his suggestions. A board of park commissioners was appointed, and in April, 1869, an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing an issue of bonds to carry on the work. The work was begun under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. McMillen, superintendent, and was pushed with great vigor, resulting finally in the present park system, now comprising about one thousand acres, at an outlay of about \$2,000,000. The system comprises a chain of parks nearly encircling the city on the land side. Commencing at the point where the waters of Lake Erie pour into the Niagara river, is the "Front," containing forty-five acres on the crest of a steep bluff fifty feet above the lake surface, commanding a fine view of the Canadian shore.



THE RUINS OF THE AMERICAN HOTEL BLOCK AS THEY APPEARED AFTER THE GREAT FIRE OF JANUARY 25, 1865.

The lowland between the Erie canal and the lake has been converted into a play-ground. Adjoining this is Fort Porter, occupying seventeen acres of ground, and parkways or boulevards one hundred feet wide and lined with trees connect the Front with North Park, which embraces 365 acres, forty-six of which form a beautiful lake, and fifty acres comprise a broad sweep of turf, known as the Meadow. This park includes picnic grounds, shady woods, and handsomely laid out lawns and drives. Adjoining the park is Forest Lawn cemetery, of 230 acres, which, by another system of parkways, is connected with the Parade, which includes fifty-six acres of smooth lawn for military drills, parades, etc., with a fine grove and a large refectory. Three parks in the south part of the city are just completed or nearly so, one of sixty-two acres on the lake shore, known as Stony Point; South Park, of 150 acres; and Cazenovia Park, of eighty acres, which will be connected with the other parks and with each other by broad parkways.

In 1869 the Republicans still held supremacy, electing Loran L. Lewis to the State senate, and W. B. Sirret county treasurer. The following year William Williams was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, however; Grover Cleveland was elected sheriff, and J. H. Fisher county clerk, by that party.

The corner-stone of the city and county hall was laid June 24, 1872, with appropriate ceremonies. The act of Legislature authorizing the building of this magnificent structure was passed April 21, 1871. The first estimate of the cost was \$772,000, and ground was broken August 21 of that year. In April, 1873, the plans were amended, providing for granite instead of softer stone, and for black walnut instead of pine in the construction of the building, and making the total cost \$1,207,234. This amendment was sanctioned by the Legislature, the act limiting the total cost to a sum not exceeding \$1,400,000. In the spring of 1876 the building was completed. It is in the form of a double cross, the main front on Franklin street being 245 feet, with a depth of 114 feet to Delaware avenue, with six projections, one on each end and two on each side, 52 x 20 feet in area, the total ground occupied by the building being 35,310 feet. It is a most imposing structure, harmonious in its proportions, convenient in its arrangement, and substantially built.

In 1872 the Republicans swept the field, electing Lyman K. Bass to Congress, Albert Haight county judge, and William Sirrett county treasurer a second time. That party elected all the members of the

Legislature, which never occurred before or since. In 1873 the honors were divided. John Ganson was elected State senator by the Democrats, and J. B. Weber and G. L. Remington, Republican candidates for sheriff and county clerk, respectively, were elected. In 1874 the Democrats elected A. P. Laning senator, and D. N. Lockwood district attorney. At this election Hon. William Dorsheimer was elected Lieutenant-governor. Mr. Bass, however, was elected to Congress by the Republicans. In 1875 the Republicans had a majority of 3500 in Erie county, electing S. S. Rogers State senator, and for a third time electing Mr. Sirrett county treasurer.

The German Bank of Buffalo was organized May 6, 1871. F. Aug. Georger was its first president. The new jail was built in 1877-8, at the corner of Delaware avenue and Church street. It is a substantial, solidly-built stone structure. A new wing was added to the county insane asylum the same year. The old court-house was torn down in 1875. It was built in 1817 and at the time was the most imposing building in the village. In 1871 the Republicans elected Mr. Lewis to the State senate, B. H. Williams district attorney, and Zebulon Ferris surrogate. Nelson K. Hopkins of Buffalo was this year elected State comptroller. The State census of 1875 gave the county a population of 199,570, and Buffalo 134,573.

The Buffalo Charity Organization was founded in 1877 and was the first of its kind in America. Benjamin Fitch of New York City, but formerly a resident of Buffalo, donated to the organization real estate to the value of \$300,000, under restrictions. This society supports the Fitch crèche, where the children of working-women are cared for, and includes a kindergarten and a school for training nursery-maids. It is a fire-proof building and cost \$140,000. In 1877 the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad Company was organized under the name of Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad Company, and the line was leased to the New York, Lake Erie & Western, who now operate the road. After years of business depression, a revival of trade occurred in 1879, and

the same year the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, popularly known as the "Nickel Plate" road, was commenced from Buffalo to Chicago, via Fort Wayne, a distance of 523 miles, which was completed in the latter part of 1882. The New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company was chartered in August, 1880, to construct an extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad from Binghamton to Buffalo, a distance of two hundred miles, which was completed in 1883. The Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company were the successors of the Rochester & State Line Company,



MAIN STREET, CORNER OF LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

and in 1882 built a branch road from Ashford, Cattaraugus county, to Buffalo, via East Hamburg, West Falls, Colden, and Springville, which was completed in August, 1883. Every railroad mentioned has Buffalo as a terminus, not a line running through the city. On May 20, 1880, the Legislature of New York passed an act establishing a municipal court in Buffalo, giving it jurisdiction in all cases where three hundred dollars or less in money is involved. Two judges of this court were appointed by the mayor and were confirmed by the Common Council, one for six and one-half years from July 1, 1880, and the other for five and one-half years

from that date. The first judges of the Municipal Court were Hon. George S. Wardwell and Hon. George A. Lewis, and Otto Volger was appointed clerk. The United States Life-boat station, which was established at Buffalo harbor in September, 1877, was made a full station of the United States Life-saving Service July 1, 1879.

Frederick Bensler's large furniture factory was burned May 11. Rev. Edward Middleton was ordained pastor of the First Presbyterian church May 19. Robert Mills was appointed police commissioner June 7, and the same day Nelson K. Hopkins, George R. Potter and James M. Hutchinson were appointed commissioners of the Fire Department by Mayor Brush. The Beaver Island club was incorporated June 17, and George A. Lewis was appointed judge of the Municipal Court June 21, and July 1 the Fire Department was reorganized. The regatta of the Buffalo Yacht club on July 9 was an occasion of great interest. July 29 a destructive fire



THE OLD MUSIC HALL.

on the island occurred, planing mills and lumber to the value of \$225,000 being destroyed. The corner-stone of the new wing of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd on Best street was laid August 1 of this year. August 4, 1880, Brigadier-general Albert J. Meyer, U. S. A., "Old Probabilities," died at the Palace hotel, aged fifty-two years; the funeral occurred on the seventh. September 4 Hon. Albert P. Laning died. The Marquis of Lorne and suite visited Niagara Falls September 28, and on October 1 the new part of the General Hospital was dedicated. Westminster Presbyterian church was reopened October 10, and the new Unitarian church on Delaware avenue was dedicated October 13. A great storm of wind and snow visited the city on the seventeenth, and the same day the corner-stone of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Forest Lawn was laid by the Masonic fraternity. October 22 the Decorative Art Society opened their rooms.

At the election, November 2, Hon. Jonathan Scoville was elected by the Democrats to Congress. November 7 the wind created great havoc on the lakes and on shore. December 28 Lafayette Street Presbyterian church was reopened. The wall-paper factory of M. H. Birge & Sons was totally destroyed by fire December 17, and twelve people were killed. The Queen City malt-house and Alberger House were also

destroyed. The loss aggregated \$250,000. Rodney W. Daniels was appointed Collector of the Port of Buffalo by President Hayes December 21 of this year.

The Common Council was organized by the election of M. E. Beebe president, January 3, 1881. Fitch crèche was formally opened three days later, and on the eighth Dr. A. H. Briggs was reappointed health officer of the city. Rev. William Shelton, of St. Paul's cathedral, resigned after a pastorate of fifty-one years. January 21 a snow storm of unusual violence occurred, greatly impeding travel. Four hundred feet of the roof of the Exchange Street depot fell February 8, killing four men. On the twenty-eighth W. S. Bissell resigned as president of the Young Men's Association, and C. A. Sweet was elected in his place; the certificate of incorporation of the First Baptist church was filed, and Charles M. King was appointed canal collector of Buffalo. The mayor and common council of Toronto visited this city April 5; Dr. Pierce's Palace hotel was destroyed by fire, loss \$250,000, and Dr. Joseph Haberstro resigned his position as resident physician at the poor-house. Brigadier-general John C. Graves received his commission as commandant of Fourteenth brigade, N. G. N. Y., April 8. On the tenth of this month the soldiers' and sailors' monument committee requested Council to appropriate \$25,000 towards completing the work. The Buffalo Coöperative Brewing Company began business on High street April 14, and on the seventeenth Rev. J. H. Hartzel preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of the Church of the Messiah. Hofner's soap factory was burned May 6, loss \$45,000. May 11 the Niagara Square Baptist church was purchased by the First Congregational Church Society for \$15,520. On May 12 Rev. Francis L. Patten, D. D., LL. D., accepted a call to one of the chairs in Princeton Theological Seminary. May 19 building operations were partially suspended owing to the strike of brick-layers and stone-masons; and the strike of the freight-handlers on the Central, Erie, and Lake Shore railways practically ended. May 30 the soldiers' and sailors' monument in Forest Lawn was unveiled, military and civic organizations taking part. It bears the inscription: "This monument honors the friendless soldiers and sailors buried here, who fought to save the Union in the Rebellion of 1861-1865." The case of Joseph Bork, the defaulting city treasurer, was called for trial May 31 in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and was convicted June 7.

The corner-stone of the Prospect Avenue Baptist church was laid July 12, 1881. Hon. William J. Fargo died August 3, and his funeral, three days later, was largely attended. On the eleventh of this month the widow of ex-President Fillmore died; and on the twenty-fifth Mr. A. Altman resigned the presidency of the Third National bank, and Mr. Charles A. Sweet was elected his successor. Rev. Dr. Gibbs was installed as pastor of the Church of the Messiah on Sunday, September 4, of this year, and on the seventh City Attorney Hawks was suspended from office by the Mayor. The ninth of this month was observed as a day of prayer for the recovery of President Garfield. Rev. G. M. Peters resigned the pastorate of Cedar Street Baptist church September 18, and the following Sunday services in memory of President Garfield were held in all the churches of the city. The following day business was suspended and a memorial meeting was held in the rooms of the Board of Trade, appropriate resolutions on the death of the murdered President being adopted. On October 5 the medical department of Buffalo University was opened, and on the sixteenth of this month Rev. R. M. Stratton, D. D., the new pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church preached his first



BUFFALO HARBOR FROM THE LIGHTHOUSE.

sermon. October 28 an order was granted by Judge Haight, of the Supreme Court, changing the name of the Union cemetery to Delaware Avenue cemetery. Rev. R. S. Green was installed as pastor of Lafayette Street Presbyterian church November 1, and the same day the death of Dr. Walter Cary at Marseilles, France, was announced. At the election, November 8, the Democracy triumphed, electing Grover Cleveland mayor, and also its candidates for comptroller, city attorney, engineer, street commissioner, and superintendent of education. The Republican candidates for treasurer and assessor were elected at this time. The death of Jacob Altman occurred November 11, and he was buried on the fourteenth. The Dart planing-mill was destroyed by fire on the twenty-second of this month, loss \$77,000. Rev. W. S. Hubbell, the new

pastor of North Presbyterian church, was welcomed December 4; and three days later the death of Rev. William Baker occurred, the funeral services being conducted on the seventh. The death of Mr. Charles Townsend Coit, president of the First National bank, and the funeral on the thirteenth were occasions of great sorrow. Rev. W. S. Hubbell was installed pastor of North Presbyterian church December 22, and on Christmas day, the West Side Presbyterian church was dedicated.



ELMWOOD AVENUE NEAR BARKER STREET.

Jonathan Mayhew died the same day and the funeral services were held December 29.

By a combination of Democrats and Independents the Common Council was organized January 2, 1882. On the twenty-fourth of this month the First Congregationalist church on Niagara square was dedicated. Companies D and E of the Sixty-fifth, and companies E and K of the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y., were disbanded on this date, the companies falling below the minimum of membership; the officers being placed on the supernumerary list. On March 5 Rev. George Whitman preached his first sermon as pastor of the Cedar Street Baptist church, and the same day the funeral cortege of Ko Kua Hua, late Chinese professor at Howard University, passed through this city *en route* for China. The certificate of incorporation of the Cutler Furniture Company was filed March 20, and on the twenty-seventh the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Building Association also filed its certificate of incorporation. The plan for the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Pearl and Mohawk streets, was adopted on the twenty-seventh; and two days later Farthing & Company's distillery was damaged by fire with a loss of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., of Trinity church, Cleveland, Ohio, accepted the call to St. Paul's, of this city, the same day. The laying of the corner-stone of the soldiers' monument on Lafayette square was postponed till July 4 next, at a meeting of the monument committee April 7. On the twelfth of April of this year the First National bank was closed. A heavy business in real estate was transacted during the spring and summer of this year. The National Telephone Company, to operate between New York City, Albany, and Buffalo, was incorporated April 24, with a capital of five millions. The day following the building of the East Side Railway Company's car barns at Main and Virginia streets was begun. Dr. George E. Hayes died April 27 leaving a will, in which he made a magnificent bequest to the Society of Natural Sciences. Dr. J. W. Brown officiated as rector of St. Paul's for the first time May 7 of this year. On the fifteenth of this month Benjamin Fitch made an additional donation of fifteen thousand dollars to the trustees of the Charity Organization Society for improvements to Fitch Institute.

The surveys for the Buffalo, Cayuga Valley & Pine Creek Railroad were begun May 6 of this year, and on the next day the Bradford extension of the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Western Railroad was opened. The

death of George W. Tiffitt occurred June 23, and July 4 the semi-centennial anniversary of the City of Buffalo was celebrated with great enthusiasm. The corner-stone of the soldiers' monument was laid with imposing ceremonies, and over fifty thousand strangers visited the city. Rev. G. L. Wharton, of the Church of Christ, preached his farewell sermon July 16. On August 8 the contract for the new Board of Trade building was let to Jacob Beier & Son, and on the twelfth the plan for the enlargement of the Government building was decided upon. On the twenty-sixth of this month the iron steamship *H. J. Jewett* was launched, and two days later the death of John G. Dayton occurred. The first train of palace stock cars arrived in Buffalo August 31. Rev. William Tribble preached his first sermon as pastor of the Church of Christ September 3. On the sixth plans for the new Music Hall building were adopted, and the following day the corner-stone of the Young Men's Christian Association building, corner Mohawk and Pearl streets, was laid. The new chapel of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane was dedicated September 17, and on the twenty-sixth the mayor, Grover Cleveland, was nominated by the Democratic State convention for Governor. General W. T. Sherman made an official visit to Fort Porter September 26, and Wahle's new opera-house, now Court Street theater, was opened with a performance by the Strakosch English Opera Company. November 6, 1882, Rev. J. F. Ernst died, and at the general election next day, Grover Cleveland was elected Governor by an immense majority, Erie county contributing 7440 of his plurality. The Democrats elected General W. F. Rogers to Congress at this election. Governor-elect Cleveland had a grand reception at the City club, November 16, and on the twentieth his resignation as Mayor of Buffalo was received. On the twenty-fourth the elegant residence of George Bailey on Delaware avenue was burned, loss \$150,000, and the same day the death of William Wilkeson occurred, and two days later William H. Glenny died.

Prospect Avenue Baptist church was dedicated March 28, and the same day R. Porter Lee, ex-president of the defunct First National bank, was convicted of defrauding the bank and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Erie county penitentiary. The Vine Street Methodist Episcopal church was reopened December 10, and the following day the Buffalo Medical Library Association was organized. The new hall of the United Workmen in the Young Men's Association building was dedicated December 13. A disastrous fire occurred December 21 of this year, destroying the building of the "Commercial Advertiser" on Washington street and part of the Miller-Greiner building, the loss aggregating over four hundred thousand dollars. The election of Herman S. Cutting, Esq., by Common Council as mayor, to succeed Governor-elect Cleveland, December 29 closed the record of important local events for 1882.

The first meeting of the Common Council was held January 1, 1883, and Alderman R. R. Hefford was elected president, and the City Free Dispensary was opened the same day. The Buffalo Press club-rooms were formally opened January 5, and on the ninth John B. Manning was elected mayor by the Democrats by a majority of 3715 votes. January 19 Jerome F. Fargo of Adams' Express Company died, and was buried on the twenty-first. The local board of Pension Surgeons was reorganized February 3: president, Dr. E. H. Daggett; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Frank W. Abbott; Dr. Charles Cary. Rev. Edward Ingersoll died suddenly the day following; he was rector of Trinity church for thirty years; the funeral occurred on the ninth.

The first number of the "Sporting World" was issued February 15. The new Baptist chapel on Delaware avenue was dedicated the same day. The Young Men's Christian Association received an anonymous donation of \$3000 February 23. The corner-stone of the new Music Hall was laid March 5 of this year, and on the seventh F. A. Georger, president of the German Savings bank, cabled 25,000 marks (\$5950) to the president of the German Reichstag at Berlin, for the benefit of the sufferers from the flood on the Rhine; the money was subscribed in Buffalo. The post-office business, April 1, 1883, had increased to such an extent that Postmaster Bedford was obliged to increase his bond from \$105,000 to \$130,000. April 29 Rev. William W. Hughes of St. John's church closed his rectorship, and the new German St. Paul's church on Ellicott street, between Tupper and Goodell, was dedicated the same day. The amount required to be raised from taxation for this year was fixed at \$1,659,639.99, an increase over 1882 of \$76,038.81. On May 6 Rev. S. R. Fuller preached his inaugural sermon in St. John's church, and on the tenth Rev. Frank S. Fitch was installed as pastor of the First Congregational church. Thomas Curtin was appointed superintendent of police May 11, and on the nineteenth the Acacia club filed articles of incorporation. The battle flag of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, captured by the Fifth Virginia Regiment, C. S. A., was returned by survivors of the latter regiment May 22, the occasion being one of great interest. The corner-stone of the new St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church was laid May 25. July 1 the new city directory gave the population of the city as 200,011. On the eleventh Rev. W. F. Faber was ordained in North Presbyterian church as City Evangelist in the eighth ward. The strike of the telegraph operators at this time gave rise to grave fears of great detriment to business.



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PANORAMIC VIEW.

The corner-stone of St. James' church, Swan and Spring streets, was laid July 25, and the corner-stone of St. Mark's church, on Elk street, was laid August 7 of this year. August 26 Rev. F. Jennings of Calvary Presbyterian church preached his farewell sermon, and the same day Bishop Ryan laid the foundation of the new Catholic church at Gardenville. Captain Charles McCarthy, one of the oldest citizens, and one of the oldest lake navigators, died September 4. The first edition of the daily "Times" was issued September 13. Lord Coleridge had a reception at the City club September 20, and the first number of the Sunday "Express" was issued September 30 of this year. On October 12 St. Mark's church, on Elk street, extended a call to Rev. Otto Bueren of Rochester. The corner-stone of School No. 16, Utica and Best streets, was laid October 20, and on the thirty-first the certificate of incorporation of the Polish Catholic church of the Mother of Rosary was filed. Major S. M. Welch was elected Lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-fifth regiment, N. G. N. Y., and Captain John E. Robie was elected major in his stead. At the election November 6 the Democrats elected most of their candidates, including Mayor Jonathan Scoville. November 14 Rev. James McLeod, of the Central Presbyterian church, resigned the pastorate. The newly-elected city officers were sworn in November 26.

December 1 of this year Bunnell's Museum was opened as one of the city's permanent institutions in St. James' hall, and on the ninth of the same month the new St. Agnes church on Bensingers street was dedicated by Bishop Ryan. Dr. H. Mickle, formerly of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England, was appointed resident physician of the Pine Street Emergency Hospital. The opening of the new cantilever bridge below Niagara Falls December 20 was one of the important events of the year, affecting materially the trade of the Queen City of the Lakes.

The year 1884 was ushered in with the opening of the West Shore Railroad, January 1, an event of great importance to Buffalo interests. The city officials elected in November, 1883, entered upon their duties January 7, and the opening of the magnificent new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, January 28, was celebrated with imposing ceremonies. St. John's Fvangelical Lutheran church issued a call to Rev. Carl N. Conrad of Rochester, to supply the pastorate made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Christian Volz February 2, and February 10 was made notable by the bombardment of Buffalo by the Salvation Army for the first time. The new Cooking school absorbed great interest among the ladies during the winter of this year. On March 29 Lieutenant-colonel Edgar B. Jewett was elected Brigadier-general and commandant of the Eighth brigade, N. G. N. Y.

The estimates of Comptroller Barnard of the amount required by the several branches of the municipal government for 1884, filed April 1, were \$2,102,184.13, the amount to be raised by taxation being \$1,952,184.13, an increase over the previous year of \$292,594.14.

The Calvary Presbyterian church extended a call to Rev. J. P. Egbert in the early part of this month, and on the twenty-first the Main Street Land Association of Buffalo was incorporated, and on the twenty-ninth the extension of water-mains to the amount of \$66,700 was ordered. On May 1 the Children's ward in the General Hospital was opened, and on the third of this month the terms of the consolidation of Trinity and Christ churches were approved by the latter. Government work on the breakwater was begun May 12, and the following day James Ash, the newly-appointed park commissioner, was sworn in. The new ball grounds of the Buffalo Base Ball club at Olympic park were opened with a game with the Detroit's May 20. On June 12 ground was broken for the addition to the State Arsenal on Broadway, and the same day the Union Terminal Railroad Company of Buffalo, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, was incorporated. The Germania theatre was opened June 23. In a heavy rain storm, July 4 the soldiers' monument was dedicated, the principal part of the ceremony taking place in the Court Street theatre. The new city directory published about this time gave the population of Buffalo as 254,856. July 31 the seventy-fifth meridian time was made the standard for Buffalo. In August of this year Wahle's opera-house was leased by J. M. Hill and the name was changed to Court Street theatre, and the City Eye and Ear Dispensary was removed to 562 Washington street.

The nominations of Cleveland and Blaine for President having been made, politics at this time seemed to absorb general attention. In October of this year the trunk sewer, which was approaching completion, had cost \$732,948.46. The general election occurred November 4, the city giving the Blaine electors a majority of 1254, and the Republicans elected their candidate for city treasurer, eight of the twelve city members of the board of supervisors, six of the twelve aldermen, and three of the five members of assembly. Major J. M. Farquhar, the candidate of the Republicans for Congress, was elected over D. N. Lockwood. The uncertainty of the result of the presidential vote so long protracted was the cause of grave concern, and the official announcement of Cleveland's election was a great relief to all. The members of Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal church welcomed their new pastor, Rev. F. C. Inglehart, November 13, and the next day the stone chapel on Glenwood avenue, corner of Purdy street, was dedicated. Rev. John M. McLachlin officiated as pastor of the Central Presbyterian church for the first time December 21, and on the twenty-eighth Rev. Henry W. Crabbe, who had been pastor of the United Presbyterian church for twelve years, preached his farewell sermon.

Messrs. Stafford & Company assumed the management of the Tiff House January 5, 1885, and on the tenth, the new Board of Health was organized. The



THE BUFFALO PARK LAKE.

contract for carrying the mails between the post-office and the depots was let by the Post-office Department to H. C. Slavin at \$4900 per annum, from July 1, 1885. The "Commercial" became a two-cent newspaper February 3 of this year. The corner-stone of No. 8 station-house was laid February 7. The largest fire in Buffalo for years occurred March 25 of this year. Music hall and St. Louis' German Catholic church were destroyed, and damage to other property was caused; the loss aggregating over \$350,000, on which

insurance was in force to the amount of \$116,500—\$88,000 of which was held by the German Young Men's Association. Joseph Grimm, a bricklayer, and George J. Roth, a fireman, were killed on this occasion. On April 16 another large fire burned part of the Washington block; the Buffalo "Express" office was totally destroyed, and the large printing establishment of Matthews, Northrup & Company was partially consumed; the loss was \$225,000, on which there was insurance of \$189,000. A severe snow storm occurred May 10 of this year, the latest since 1870.

The Best Street Land Association filed its certificate of incorporation May 19, and on the twenty-fourth the corner-stone of the new German Evangelical Lutheran church was laid. The contract for the new armory of the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y., was awarded May 28 of this year. The corner-stone of the addition to the insane department of the poor-house was laid June 4. The city directory this year gives the population of the city as 250,000. The first issue of the "Roller Mill," a publication in the interest of milling, was issued July 15, and the same day the reservation at Niagara Falls was made free to the public. July 20 Judge Sheldon appointed Norris Morey, Daniel H. McMillan, George H. Lewis, W. C. Bryant, and Jacob Stern Bar committee for two years. General Grant's death, July 23, was the occasion of universal sorrow. The city was draped in mourning and memorial services were held in the churches. July 25 Rev. T. H. Becker was installed pastor of St. John's German Lutheran church, Detroit street below Broadway, August 23, and on the thirty-first of this month Colonel Alfred Clemons died at Akron, New York; he was eighty-one years of age, and was colonel of the Sixty-fifth regiment many years before; he was buried in Buffalo. St. Mary's-on-the-Hill was formally reopened, after extensive improvements had been made, September 6 by Bishop Coxe. The same day the steamer *Waula* cleared from Duluth for Buffalo with twenty thousand barrels of flour from Minneapolis, the largest cargo ever floated on either of the Great Lakes. The death of Judge George W. Clinton, September 10, was a sad event of this year.

Work on the new Music hall was begun September 17, and on the twenty-eighth school No. 10, on Delaware avenue was opened. The "Republic" made its first appearance as a penny paper at this time. The Canadian Express Company opened an office in this city October 1 of this year. On the twenty-seventh the Americus club filed its certificate of incorporation. At the election which occurred November 3, the Republicans elected D. H. McMillan State senator; F. T. Gilbert, sheriff; Charles A. Orr, county clerk; Henry Moest, keeper of the alms-house; Philip Becker, mayor; W. F. Northington, city attorney; Joseph Barnard, comptroller; James H. Carmichael, city treasurer; George A. Lewis, judge of the Municipal Court; Nicholas J. Mock, assessor, and four members of the legislative delegation. The Democrats elected Hon. R. C. Titus, judge of the Superior Court; J. F. Crooker, superintendent of education, and two members of assembly. November 8 the Church of Annunciation on Bouck avenue was dedicated, and on the sixteenth night-schools were opened in schools Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 15, 19, and 21.

On December 2, the guns at Fort Porter were fired in honor of the memory of Vice-President Hendricks, deceased. December 10 Brigadier-general Jewett tendered his resignation, and on the thirteenth the German Evangelic St. Jacob's church, on Jefferson street near High, was dedicated. The Buffalo cemetery was declared ready for use December 28, and on the thirty-first Rev. Elgins Popp of the order of St. Francis, was ordained in St. Joseph's cathedral by Bishop Ryan.

The old armory of the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y., was destroyed by fire February 23, 1886, loss about \$30,000. On the first of March of this year the Women's Union raised \$12,000, and secured the Babcock House on Niagara square for their work. On the fifth of that month the new Seventy-fourth regiment armory on Virginia street was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, and on the eighth a department of Pharmacy was established by the University of Buffalo. On the twenty-sixth of March the Gilbert starch works at Black Rock were destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to over half a million dollars. On April 8, 1886, the Cadet Corps was made Company E of the Seventy-fourth regiment, National Guard, and during the month of May of this year there were labor agitations and strikes threatened, but resulted in nothing serious. The aggregate valuation of assessable property in Buffalo this year was \$122,369,710, an increase of \$13,995,030 over 1885. On the eighth of May the name of the Buffalo Young Men's Association was changed to the Buffalo Library, and on Decoration Day, May 30, the corner-stone of St. Louis' church was laid, followed on the thirty-first by the laying of the corner-stone of Music hall. On June 2, 1886, the Baker's Union ordered a strike of the journeymen bakers, but the difficulty was settled a few days later by mutual concessions. The annex of the Homœopathic hospital was opened on the eighteenth of this month, and on the twenty-fourth the local board of the Civil Service Commission was formed. On the thirtieth the Seventh battery was mustered out of the State service. On July 2 the Seventy-fourth regiment left for Peekskill camp, followed by the Sixty-fifth regiment on the sixteenth. Dearborn Street Baptist church was

dedicated July 7. On the twenty-fifth of August, 1886, Brigadier-general Peter C. Doyle became commander of the new Fourth brigade, N. G. N. Y. A boom in building operations came in with the month of September of this year. The new Library building was enclosed the first of the month, and the walls of Music hall were almost completed. The sufferers by the Charleston earthquake, August 31, had warm friends in this city, and by the twenty-fourth of September \$7182.75 was raised here for their benefit. On the thirtieth of September, 1886, the Riverside Driving Park was opened.

The month of October of this year was an eventful one. General John C. Graves retired from the office of Clerk of the Superior Court October 1, and was succeeded by Moses Shire, and on the fourth James A. Hanlon was appointed Internal Revenue Collector vice H. S. Pierce, suspended. On the fourteenth a terrible storm broke over the city, causing great desolation on the Island, many families being rendered homeless. Part of Music hall was blown down, and great destruction of property, with loss of life, in the city and on the lakes was caused. Nearly two hundred homeless sufferers from the flood were cared for at the old Police



PARADE AT THE DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, 1885.

headquarters building. On the seventeenth St. Stanislaus' Polish church was dedicated. Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York by President Cleveland October 23. By the twenty-ninth of this month the fund raised for the beach sufferers aggregated \$2603, making over \$3200 expended in their behalf to date. Collector Hanlon took possession of the Internal Revenue collector's office November 1, 1886. At the election held November 2, 1886, the Republicans elected John M. Farquhar and John B. Weber members of congress, and Edward Gallagher and Edward K. Emery members of assembly; George T. Quinhy, district attorney; Edward W. Hatch, judge of Superior Court; and George S. Wardwell, judge of Municipal Court. The Democrats elected William F. Sheehan, Frank M. Giese and Henry H. Guenther, members of assembly, and Thomas S. King, police justice. The factory of George N. Pierce & Company, and adjacent buildings on Prime street, were burned November 18, the loss being \$175,000. On the twenty-second Council voted an appropriation for electric lights, and the first meeting of the general committee on charter revision was held on the twenty-seventh. The Sibley & Holmwood building and Wells Street chapel were destroyed by fire December 7, 1886, and on the seventeenth James D. Warren, one of Buffalo's most useful and prominent citizens, died. The Buffalo post-office building was declared entirely inadequate by Special Agent Phelps of the United States Treasury department on

December 21, and the same day the Buffalo Electric Light and Power Company filed its certificate of incorporation. The epidemic known as "pink-eye" broke out among the horses of the city and was quite prevalent. On December 27 the mayor appointed F. L. Danforth as park commissioner in place of James Ash, and Nelson K. Hopkins fire commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John M. Hutchinson.

January 10, 1887, Judge Charles Beckwith was elected Chief Judge of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge James M. Smith. Two days later the new Lovejoy Street Episcopal church was formally opened. On the eighteenth Jewett M. Richmond's residence on Delaware



BUFFALO PARK BRIDGE.

avenue was burned, loss \$50,000. The sad news of the death of General Gustavus A. Scroggs was received with deep regret January 24. The Grand Trunk freight depot on River street was burned January 28, loss about \$25,000. On February 2, 1887, Rev. Joseph K. Mason was installed as pastor of the Church of the Messiah, and on the seventh the Buffalo Library was dedicated, and the following day Jewett M. Richmond was elected president of the organization. March 15 witnessed two large conflagrations. The "Courier" establishment was damaged to the extent of \$35,000, and Miller, Greiner & Company's block, City club, and other buildings were destroyed, involving a total loss of \$400,000. This fire destroyed Masonic hall, the loss on which was \$70,000. On the sixteenth of this month Superintendent Phillips was removed and

Martin Morin was appointed superintendent of police. On the eighteenth the Richmond hotel was totally destroyed by fire, in which fifteen lives were lost and \$300,000 worth of property was burned. St. James' hall and other buildings were consumed. A benefit performance for the Richmond hotel fire sufferers was given at the Academy of Music by the Vokes Company on March 30, which netted \$400.

On April 5, 1887, the American Exchange bank was organized from White's bank. May 1 of this year the Fine Arts academy was opened to the public free of charge. A memorial meeting of the Buffalo Bar was held to take suitable action on the death of Hon. James Sheldon, ex-chief judge of the Supreme Court, who died May 2, and the same day preliminary arrangements were made for the organization of the Buffalo Law school. On the seventh of this month Edward C. Shafer was appointed police commissioner to succeed J. O. Crissey, and a few days afterward Charles O'Neill was appointed collector of canal statistics to succeed Charles G. Irish. On Ascension Day, May 19, Rev. Dr. W. A. Hitchcock began his duties as rector of the Church of the Ascension. The new steam ferry to the Tiff Farm lumber district was opened May 25, and the laying of the corner-stone of the Ingersoll Memorial chapel on Jewett avenue closed the record of the month. The month of June opened with a brisk trade in real estate, a heavy lake and canal traffic, and great activity in building operations, over five hundred dwellings in the eleventh ward being in process of erection at the time. The post-office receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, showed an increase of twenty per cent. over the previous year. The International Typographical Union in session in Buffalo elected James B. Stafford, of this city, president of the body, July 6, and the same day the Business Men's Association perfected its organization. About the same time Council ordered the overhead telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires and cables to be placed under ground within six months, an ordinance which seems to have been "more honored in the breach than in the observance." On July 14 of this year the Society of Natural Science was opened in the Buffalo Library building. On the nineteenth the corner-stone of the Seven Dolours church, at Genesee and Rich streets, was laid. The water commissioners let the contract for the water-works engine to the Holly Manufacturing Company July 11 at a cost of \$98,750, and the same day the corner-stone of the German Evangelical Trinity church on Gold street was laid. The city directory just issued gave the city a population of 253,500. During the summer the cholera-infantum

scourge was alarmingly prevalent. The Ziegel brewery and barns, corner of Main and Virginia streets, were destroyed by fire July 21 and John Manning, foreman of engine No. 6, was fatally injured. On the twenty-second of July the Buffalo Library accepted plans for the new Iroquois hotel.

The Masons met August 1 and took preliminary steps toward erecting a new Masonic Temple. On the eleventh of this month Rev. W. S. Pease was installed as pastor of Immanuel Baptist church. On the twelfth the Queen City planing mills on Massachusetts street were burned, entailing great loss. On the twenty-second steps were taken to organize a produce exchange. Two days later the union printers in Gies & Company's establishment went out on a strike, and on the twenty-sixth Ellicott street extension was opened from Seneca to Exchange street. On September 9 the work of placing the telegraph wires underground was begun. On the fifteenth the Buffalo Standard Stove works were burned, a loss of thirty thousand dollars, and the same day the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company was reorganized as the Western New York & Pennsylvania Company. On October 6 General William F. Rogers was elected superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y., to succeed General T. G. Pitcher, resigned. The same day Concert hall, in the new Music hall, was opened with a musical entertainment by the Orpheus club. The police census taken about this time gave the city a population of 230,284. New Music hall was opened on the eighteenth with a grand musical festival, and on the thirtieth the Evangelical Protestant Church of Christ on Kehr street was dedicated. On November 1 the Buffalo Art School opened with thirteen pupils. Rev. David Hunn, said to be the oldest living graduate of Yale, the oldest clergyman in the United States, and the oldest man in Buffalo, celebrated his ninety-eighth birthday. The election occurred November eighth, the Republicans electing John Laughlin, State senator; Philip Steingoetter, county treasurer; Edward K. Emery, member of assembly; Philip Becker, mayor; and A. J. Meyer, city treasurer. The Democrats elected four members of the assembly delegation; three assessors; James F. Crooker, superintendent of education; and James Harrington, justice of Sessions. November 9 the Citizens Electric Railway Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. On the sixteenth Ripley Memorial Methodist Episcopal church on Dearborn street was dedicated, and on the twentieth Parkside Baptist chapel was dedicated; on the twenty-seventh St. Vincent's Roman Catholic church on Main street, near Parkside, was also dedicated. December 1 Bishop Ryan sailed for Rome to attend the jubilee of the fiftieth anniversary of Pope Leo XIII, and carried with him \$4500 and other gifts from the Buffalo churches. December 10 of this year the Buffalo club took possession of their magnificent new club-house on Delaware avenue and Delaware place.

January 7, 1888, Hon. S. S. Rogers was elected president of the Buffalo Fine Arts academy, and on the ninth the Buffalo Riding club was incorporated. Dr. Edward Clark was appointed health physician the following day, and on the eleventh Robert B. Adam was chosen president of the Merchants' Exchange. The Common Council voted \$250,000 for the building of nine school houses, and on the sixteenth Buffalo was visited with the most disastrous fire in its history. It destroyed the main front of Barnes, Hengerer & Company's store and adjoining buildings were damaged. The loss of the firm of Barnes, Hengerer & Company was estimated at nine hundred thousand dollars. Music hall was formally dedicated February 7, Hon. E. C. Sprague making the address, and the leading musical societies taking part. The evening was concluded by a ball and banquet.

Francis Murphy ended a series of gospel temperance meetings at Liedertafel hall, and over two thousand signed the pledge February 21. On the twenty-sixth of this month the Curtiss building, the Bickford & Francis block, and the Vanderbilt block on Exchange street were totally destroyed by fire, the loss aggregating nearly four hundred thousand dollars. On the twenty-ninth the underwriters advanced rates twenty per cent. on all buildings except dwellings. March 23, 1888, the plasterers struck for three



BUFFALO PARK DRIVEWAY.

dollars a day. On the twenty-eighth Charles Dickens, Jr., was tendered a public reception at the Niagara, and the same evening he gave a reading from his father's works in Concert hall. On the twenty-ninth the Black Rock Business Men's Association was formed, and on the thirty-first the Senate passed the bill for the purchase of the site for the new Buffalo post-office building. On April 2 the remains of Hon. William Dorsheimer were interred in Forest Lawn. April 6 President Cleveland signed the bill for the purchase of the new post-office site. On the tenth a motion was made at the General Term at Rochester for the impeachment of Police Justice King. Orders were received for bids for the new post-office site, the lot to be 200 x 250 feet in area. Governor Hill was tendered a reception at the Sixty-fifth regiment armory on the nineteenth of this month. On the twenty-fifth Bishop Ryan was received with great joy on his return from abroad, and a parade of ten thousand men was the principal feature of the reception. On the twenty-eighth navigation opened and two propellers left port. May 4 of this year the Assembly passed the bill creating a Grade-crossing commission for Buffalo. The commissioners named were: R. B. Adam, John B. Weber, Frederick Kendall, George Sandrock, James Nunan, William J. Morgan, Solomon Scheu, E. H. Butler, and Charles A. Sweet. An explosion of natural gas pipes in St. Paul's Episcopal church, May 9, caused a fire with an estimated loss of one hundred thousand dollars. On the tenth the Bank of Buffalo opened a department for women depositors. On the thirteenth the corner-stone of the new St. Stephen's church was laid, and on the fifteenth Father Gleason was appointed domestic prelate to the Pope. May 21 the Church of the Good Shepherd was consecrated, and the next day Rev. J. L. Franklin was installed. On the twenty-ninth the Grade-crossing commission held its first meeting and R. B. Adam was chosen president. On the thirty-first Dr. John H. Vincent was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and chose Buffalo as his place of residence.

On June 12, 1888, the National convention of millers met at Music hall, and on the twentieth the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was organized in East Buffalo. The city directory issued in July of this year gave Buffalo a population of 258,560. On the twentieth of this month the Queen City Cyclorama Company was incorporated, and on the thirtieth ground was broken for the St. Columbkill Roman Catholic church on South Division street. August 4 several cases of smallpox were reported, causing considerable alarm. September 4 Joseph Salter, ninety-three years old, opened the great Inter-state Fair. Four days later the cyclorama was opened on Edward street, with a representation of "Jerusalem on the day of the Crucifixion." Maple Street Mission chapel was dedicated October 7. On the twentieth of this month the Masonic organizations voted to purchase the lot on which Temple Beth Zion was located for a Masonic temple. Old Fort Porter was demolished the latter part of this month. November 2 Hon. Charles G. Fairchild, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, spoke in Music hall. The distillery of E. N. Cook & Company was damaged by fire to the extent of \$30,000 November 14, and on the eighteenth St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal mission was opened on Abbott road, and on December 1 Milner street chapel was dedicated. The board of the Church Charity foundation was organized, Dr. Lothrop being elected president, December 6, and the Traders' Exchange became the Real Estate Exchange, with W. M. Citerly as president. James N. Matthews, editor and proprietor of the "Express," died on the twentieth of December of this year, and was buried on the twenty-third, the funeral being attended by the Republican league, Merchants' Exchange and Buffalo club, Bishop Coxe officiating.

The year 1889 opened with a deadlock in city Council, and the testing of the new high-service pump at the water-works, showing a capacity of 75,000,000 gallons of water per day. On the ninth of January a terrible storm visited the city and vicinity. Upper Suspension bridge, below Niagara falls, was blown down, houses on the island were wrecked, and shipping in the harbor suffered greatly. On the eighteenth the deadlock in the Council was broken by the election of Alderman Summers president, and three days later the organization was completed. The great fire on Wells and Carroll streets occurred February 2 of this year, destroying six business blocks. Thirty buildings were burned, and the loss aggregated \$1,453,000, the insurance amounting to \$1,055,000. The Working Boys' Home of the Sacred Heart was opened January 5, and on the seventh a meeting of citizens was held to take measures towards securing the amendment to the city charter. The Buffalo Athletic club was incorporated February 9, and on the fifteenth the long-distance telephone came into use in this city. The salary-list of the city, complete for the year just closed, amounted to \$1,329,980. February 26 the first stone was laid in the rebuilding of the burnt district. March 11 the mayor appointed the members of the new Civil Service Commission. A mass-meeting was held March 14 at Music hall, of the advocates of the Niagara Boulevard bill, and the day following the new Civil Service Commission was organized by the election of John Greiner as president. March 22 the Buffalo, Lackawanna & Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated at Albany, its object being to build a railroad from Suspension Bridge to International bridge. Colonel H. S. Hamilton of Kansas introduced his method of harnessing



DELAWARE AVENUE AT BARKER STREET.

Niagara falls, but receiving no encouragement removed to Canada. The annual commencement of Buffalo University occurred March 26, and sixty-three women were graduated from the Medical and Pharmicall departments. The same day one thousand carpenters and joiners met at Turn hall to urge the passage of the nine-hour labor day, and the bankers of the city met at the Merchants' Exchange and agreed to open a Clearing House. March 28 the First church site was sold to the Erie County Savings bank for \$180,000, and the work on charter revision was completed. The Bank Clearing House was opened April 1, 1889, and on the third the Farmers' and Mechanics' National bank was reorganized under the name of Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, under State laws. On the sixth a flow of natural gas was struck at Gerhard Lang's brewery, and on the seventh Rev. E. R. Hardy, the first minister of the Christian Science church in Buffalo, was ordained.

April 22 Governor Hill opened the Music Hall Prize Fair, which closed on the twenty-sixth with a profit of \$40,000. The tax rate in Buffalo was fixed at \$14.15 $\frac{3}{10}$ per \$1,000 for the year. May 6 Colonel S. Douglass Cornell was elected colonel of the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y. May 7 Frank J. Illig was appointed police commissioner. The People's bank began business May 20, 1889. The Church of the Annunciation, Bishop Ryan's Chapel of Ease, was dedicated May 26. June 11 the new Niagara Square Home of the Women's Christian Association was dedicated. On the fifteenth the corner-stone of West Avenue Presbyterian church was laid. During this month the people of Buffalo raised \$25,230.56 for the relief of the Johnstown flood sufferers. June 22 the General Term of the Supreme Court denied the application for the removal of Judge King. June 25 Lieutenant-colonel Johnson accepted the position of colonel of the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y. June 27 Colonel W. J. Morgan was appointed collector of customs. July 1 of this year the Elmwood avenue street car line was opened. July ninth J. N. Adam was elected president of the Buffalo Business Men's Association. August 2 the Hotel Iroquois was opened, and on the fifth the Country Club House was opened. August 22 the Temple Beth Zion, Clinton and Walnut streets, was dedicated. The Buffalo Electric and Cable Street Railway Company, Henry Altman, president, filed a certificate of incorporation October 5, and on the twenty-seventh Postmaster Sackett was authorized to advertise for a post-office site. On November 11 terrific gales were experienced on the lakes, and many vessels were wrecked and driven ashore. The Exchange elevator, with 213,000 bushels of barley, was burned December 15, a loss of \$200,000.

By January 1, 1890, the work begun on the outside harbor by the Federal Government in 1869 was completed. It comprised 870 lineal feet of pile pier and 6350 feet of breakwater, costing \$2,200,000. Including the docks, ships, and basins, this gave Buffalo an available water frontage of over twenty miles in length. The lighthouse, built on the inner south breakwater, is a large stone structure. The Snow Pump Manufacturing Company, lately incorporated, on January 1, 1890, purchased land on Clinton street at the junction of the Lehigh Valley and Western New York & Pennsylvania railroads; Gerhard Lang, H. W. Box, Irlbacker & Davis, and Hardwick & Ware being among the stockholders. January 3 St. Paul's cathedral, which was rebuilt after the fire of one and a half years ago, was consecrated anew, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe as bishop of the diocese of Buffalo, was the same day celebrated in the restored cathedral. By the fifth of this month the stock for the new Citizens' bank was all subscribed, and Pardon C. Sherman, the noted elevator constructor, died the same day and was buried two days later. Building operations on a large scale were in progress in the early part of this year. The Exchange Elevator Company was organized January 7 with a capital stock of \$150,000, the capacity of the elevator to be five million bushels of grain. Mayor Bishop's administration began January 6, and the new Board of Police Commissioners were sworn on the eighth of that month. James S. Murphy, city assessor, died on the date last named. Pascal P. Pratt was elected president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' bank January 11. Two days later a cyclone struck the city. Houses on the sea wall were greatly damaged. The Lake Shore & Buffalo Creek Railroad tracks were torn up for miles, and telegraph, telephone and electric-light wires were blown down. Travel and business were greatly impeded. On January 20 subscriptions for the new Hydraulic bank were opened. Alphonse J. Meyer was elected assessor January 20 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James S. Murphy. Dr. W. D. Green was appointed health officer January 21. January 25 Post-office Inspectors Darby and Rogers reported in favor of establishing a full sub-post-office at Black Rock, fixing the present site on Forest avenue near Niagara street, and fixing the location of the new East Buffalo station. About this time natural gas was struck on C. J. Hamlin's property on Chicago street, between Scott and Perry streets. The committee on charter revision completed its work February 7. March 4 Oak Grove Land Company was incorporated, and the day following a mass meeting of citizens indorsed the proposed charter amendments. March 10 new plans for the Erie County Savings

Bank building were opened. The appropriation for Government work on the harbor at Buffalo was fixed at \$1,800,000. The Court of Appeals of New York having affirmed the proceedings of the Superior Court in the case of William Kemmler, convicted of murder in the first degree, he was the first victim of electrocution in the State. The Buffalo Steam Forge Company was incorporated March 23, and the South Buffalo Business Men's Association was organized the same day. Broadway market was ready for traffic January 27, and the Legislature passed the bill on that day for the new South Side park. The Buffalo Parlor Furniture Company was incorporated May 6 of this year, and William J. Connors and others certified that all the capital stock of the Vulcanite Asphalt Paving Company was paid in. On the ninth of May the School for Nursery Maids was opened at the Fitch crèche. June 9 of this year B. F. Gentsch was officially notified of his appointment as postmaster of Buffalo.

On July 1 work which had been suspended on the soldiers' and sailors' monument was resumed. The citizens generally were indignant because of the inefficiency of the United States census of 1890 just completed, and a meeting was held July 4 to demand a fair enumeration, the population of the city in 1890 having been returned as 250,122, and a few days later the Council joined with citizens in asking for a recount. On July 26 the corner-stone of the new Masonic temple on Niagara street, near Franklin, was laid by District Deputy Grand Master Charles F. Bishop, acting grand master. A recount of the population having been ordered by Superintendent Porter, the amended return gave the city an increase of 5421, or 255,543. The electrocution of William Kemmler August 7 gave rise to much discussion as to the use of electricity as the agent of death in execution of criminals. A strike of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad workmen was ordered August 10, 1891.

On September 12 the magnificent and imposing Temple Beth Zion on Delaware avenue was dedicated, and on September 25 the corner-stone of a new church building at Kenmore was laid. George Baltz was appointed tax collector by Comptroller Shafer October 12, and the same day Mayor Bishop approved the plans of the new Main street sewer. The first session of the Night High-school was held on the thirteenth of this month with a large attendance, and the same day Governor Hill addressed a mass meeting of Democrats in Music hall. October 17 the site of the new post-office was announced. The general election occurred November 3, the Democracy electing its State officers and most of the county and city tickets, Matthias Endres being elected State senator; August Beck, sheriff; C. N. Brayton, county clerk; Charles F. Bishop, mayor; George S. Field, commissioner of public works; Joseph E. Gavin, comptroller; Louis Braunlein, judge of the Municipal Court; Andrew Beasley, assessor; James Harrington, justice of the peace; and Jewett M. Richmond, James Hanrahan, George W. Hayward, Martin Maher, Andrew Kilgallon, M. Strauss and George Baldus, members of the Board of Councilmen; and John J. Clahan, first district; Jacob Goldberg, second district; and H. H. Guenther, fourth district, members of assembly. The Republicans elected Truman C. White judge of the Supreme Court; H. J. Kreinheder, councilman; and E. Gallagher, third district; and Myron H. Clark, fifth district, members of assembly. For Governor, Hon. R. P. Flower had 1658 majority in the city. On November 10 Mayor Bishop appointed George S. Gatchell, Republican, and James Mooney, Democrat, commissioners of public works; and Dr. Earnst Wende was appointed health commissioner of the city November 12. The trolley wires were strung on Washington street December 6 of this year. The statue of Red Jacket was received and put in place December 11. It is eleven and a half feet in height, the granite base being fourteen and a half feet in height. The statue is of the best American bronze. The electric cars began running between Buffalo and Tonawanda December 29, 1890.

January 5, 1891, Alderman Summers was chosen president of the Common Council for the fourth time. At a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange John N. Scatcherd was chosen president of that body, and the same day Rev. Thomas B. Payne was installed as pastor of Grace Universalist church. Two days later, the Citizens' Association having completed their work on the revised charter for the city, it was sent to Albany. The next day the hardware establishment of C. E. Walbridge was burned, the loss being \$200,000. On January 22 Daniel Morgenstern was appointed superintendent of police, vice Martin Morin. The Clothing Exchange on Pearl street was burned January 23, Warren Bros., & Co., L. Marcus & Co., Zingsheim & Harris, and Darling & Schloss being the principal sufferers. Loss \$351,000. Robert Schneider and Adam Fischer, firemen, were killed by falling walls. Rev. William Burnet Wright became pastor of Lafayette Street Presbyterian church February 5, 1891, and the same day the Senate passed the bill amending the city charter. Police Commissioner Morin, refusing to resign, was removed February 13. Flags were at half mast next day on account of the death of General William T. Sherman. The Builders' Association decided to erect a Builders' Exchange. The appropriation of \$450,000 for the new post-office site was cut down to \$350,000 by Congress, and the bill passed March 2, 1891. The will of Jonathan Scoville, as probated,



DELAWARE AVENUE AT UTICA STREET.

disposed of three million dollars. On the tenth of March the Burt block and the Merritt-Nichols building, corner of Court and Pearl streets, were burned; loss \$295,950, insurance \$226,950. The site of the former was purchased for the new Builders' Exchange for forty-five thousand dollars. The revised charter passed the Assembly March 19. The Island club bought the McComb hotel property on Grand Island March 26; consideration sixty thousand dollars. On April 1 of this year J. Ambrose Butler was elected president of the Press club. On the fourth the Cleveland Democracy leased the old City Club building on Washington street. Two days later Colonel Johnson, of the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y., resigned. The assessed value of property for 1891 exceeded that of the previous year by twenty million dollars. April 13 advertisements were issued for new bids for the new post-office site, and George C. Fox was elected Colonel of the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y. The handsome new municipal building was occupied April 20 of this year by city officials. James W. Rogers was appointed excise commissioner May 1. Real estate and building operations were very active at this time, the latter being seriously delayed by scarcity of carpenters. Twelve bids for the new post-office site were received this month. Bethany Presbyterian church was dedicated May 13 of this year.

The commission of Colonel Fox, Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y., was signed by Governor Hill June 4, 1891. On the seventh the Union bank began business, and on the thirteenth Secretary Foster announced the Baptist church property as his first choice and the block directly east of that as his second choice for the new post-office. May 27 C. Lee Abel was elected major of the Seventy-fourth regiment. The corner-stone of St. Columbkil Catholic church was laid May 28. The receipts of the post-office for the fiscal year aggregated \$516,938.36, an increase over the previous year of \$70,225.86. The increase in the money-order department alone was \$41,451.21. July 6 the Metropolitan bank was opened. George Zillig succeeded Peter Drexelius as Assistant Dairy Commissioner July 9, 1891. St. Adelbert's church was dedicated on the twelfth, and the new Presbyterian church at Kenmore was dedicated on the nineteenth of this month, and Zion German Methodist Episcopal church at Black Rock one week later. The corner-stone of the Polish Catholic church of St. Anthony of Padua was laid August 2 by Bishop Ryan, and on the sixteenth the Church of St. Mary of Sorrows was opened. The corner-stone of the Richmond Avenue Methodist Episcopal church was laid September 1, 1891, and on the eighteenth of that month the Buffalo, Kenmore & Tonawanda Electric Street Railroad Company was chartered. The Church of Our Lady of Sorrows was dedicated September 20; the corner-stone of St. Patrick's church was laid October 4, and on the seventeenth of this month the site of the new post-office was selected. The Empire State express made its first run from New York to Buffalo October 26, 1891; time eight hours and forty minutes. The election November 3 resulted as follows: Mayor, C. F. Bishop; commissioner of public works, George S. Field; comptroller, Joseph E. Gavin; assessor, Andrew Beasley; judge of Municipal court, Frank Braeunlein, and justice of the peace, W. H. Harrington, were elected by the Democrats. The Republicans elected the judge of the Supreme Court, overseer of the poor, and each party elected nine members of the city Council. November 11 Mayor Bishop appointed Dr. Ernst Wende health commissioner. November 23 the corner-stone of Sentinel Methodist Episcopal church was laid.

January 6, 1892, a great snow-storm visited the city, seventeen inches falling, and impeding travel. January 7 the free transfer system on street cars went into effect. On the twelfth of this month the battle-flags of the One Hundredth regiment New York Volunteers were presented to the Buffalo Historical society, and the new Masonic temple was dedicated on the eighteenth. On January 28 William H. Chapin was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-fifth regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the record of events for January closed on the thirtieth with the resignation of Rev. Henry A. Adams, rector of St. Paul's church.

On February 1 Mayor Bishop appointed William B. Hoyt, Timothy J. Mahoney, Mrs. Lily Lord-Tifft, and Dr. Conrad Diehl, school examiners, the first the city had, and the local Chautauqua Union was formed February 4. Captain W. W. Bates of Buffalo, commissioner of navigation, resigned his office on the eighth, and the following day James F. Crooker was appointed State superintendent of public instruction to succeed Andrew F. Draper. Rowland B. Mahany was appointed Minister to Ecuador February 11, and on the thirteenth the census enumerators were named. St. Columbkil church was dedicated by Bishop Ryan February 21, and on the twenty-ninth the estimates for carrying on the city departments were made public, the aggregate amount being \$3,054,384.81. The Main Street station of the Buffalo post-office was opened March 4 of this year, and C. Lee Abell was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y., on the seventh. Fire caused a loss of fifty thousand dollars in the packing house of the Danahy Company at East Buffalo, and the census of Erie county was completed, the population being given as 344,703 for the county. On the thirteenth St. Stephen's Catholic church on Elk street was dedicated, and the day

following John Hughes was appointed park commissioner, vice Daniel O'Day, resigned. On the fifteenth the Buffalo Grade-crossing bill passed the Senate, and the River and Harbor bill, made public on the twenty-first, contained an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for Buffalo harbor.

The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company secured control of the old Niagara River Hydraulic Company, and its valuable franchises on Squaw Island, March 24, and four days later a Lake Superior line of boats to run from Buffalo was established. The contract for building the Buffalo & Williamsville Electric Railroad was let March 31 of this year. April opened with a great boom in real estate. On the twelfth Governor Flower appointed Charles A. Sweet one of the general managers of the State's exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, and on the fifteenth transfers were made by the New York Central and the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroads, amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, preparatory to the entrance

of the latter into the Central station. The Buffalo & East Aurora Electric Railroad Company was incorporated April 20, and on the twenty-fourth the Brewers' National Union began its convention in this city. On the twenty-ninth Britain Holmes, Bronson C. Rumsey and William Hengerer were reappointed park commissioners, and David F. Day and Henry Zipp were added to the board. The Builders' Exchange moved into its new home May 2, 1892, and companies B and H of



ELMWOOD AVENUE.

the Twenty-first United States Infantry, arrived at Fort Porter, relieving the troops at this post. Orsamus G. Warren, a delegate-elect to the coming National Republican convention, died May 6, and John L. Williams was named in his place on the tenth of the same month. The physicians of this city organized the Academy of Medicine May 17, and the assessors appraised the value of real estate of the city at \$197,249,129, an increase of \$17,291,770 over the year 1891. The tax rate was fixed at \$15.169182 per \$1,000, as against \$15.8147 for the year previous. May 21 Rev. J. A. Register of Georgetown, D. C., accepted a call to St. Paul's church. The Buffalo Ophthalmic Hospital was established May 28. The Second Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Howard and Monroe streets, was dedicated June 12, and the next day the preliminary steps for the great strike on the New York Central and West Shore railroads were taken, and the statue of Red Jacket in Forest Lawn Cemetery was unveiled June 22. The Security Investment Company was organized June 25, and two days later the Columbia National bank began business. The new east-bound Empire State express made its initial trip on the twenty-seventh of this month, reaching New York ahead of schedule time. Manager George M. Robinson, of the Buffalo Fair, presented several buffaloes to the city July 2, and the same day Messrs. Dann and Armstrong, alleged bank wreckers, were committed to jail in default of one hundred thousand dollars bail.

The new passenger-steamer service between Buffalo and Lake Superior was announced to begin in July, 1893, the company to be known as the Great Lakes Steamship Company, capital two million dollars. The Dann defalcation was the all-absorbing subject of interest at this time. On the eighteenth of July the new steel fire-boat, *City of Buffalo*, was launched. On the next day the County Board of Supervisors reapportioned the county of Erie into six assembly districts. Bishop Ryan laid the corner-stone of the Church of St. Nicholas, Welker and East Utica streets, July 24, and a few days later the Main street trolley line was opened for service. The National Savings bank resumed business August 7 under the name of the Empire Savings bank. The Buffalo Carriage Company's factory was burned August 9, loss sixty thousand dollars; and on the nine-

teenth seven thousand soldiers arrived in Buffalo to protect railroad property from the striking switchmen. The corner-stone of the new St. Andrew's Episcopal church, corner of Goodell street and Werrick alley, was laid August 21. On the twenty-third of this month Thomas Manaher, a striking switchman, was killed by the military in a riot at Tiff Farm, and the same day the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh switchmen joined the strikers. William Broderick, seventeen years old, was mortally shot by a private of the Twenty-second regiment, N. G. N. Y., and on the twenty-eighth the troops were withdrawn. September 17 Frederick Hornung, chief of the fire department, resigned, and B. J. McConnell was appointed his successor.

Trinity church was consecrated September 20, 1892. The Board of Supervisors of Erie County was organized October 4 and the Buffalo Iron & Steel Company filed papers of incorporation the next day. The Buffalo Cold Storage Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, was organized October 8. On the fourteenth of this month Jewett M. Richmond was elected president of the Marine bank, and October 31 the Hydraulic bank was organized with one hundred thousand dollars capital. Heavy storms on the lakes prevailed November 2. The general election occurred on the eighth. The city gave eight hundred majority for the Cleveland electors. The Democrats elected D. N. Lockwood to Congress, Thomas Crowley, assessor; Charles W. Hinson, judge of Municipal Court; all three councilmen, six aldermen, and seven city members of the Board of Supervisors, and the entire delegation of six members of assembly. The Republicans elected Hon. Charles Daniels to Congress from the Thirty-third district, George T. Quinby, district attorney over H. P. Bissell by forty-four majority; Albert Neal, keeper of the penitentiary; Harvey Tucker, coroner; Robert Oehmig, city treasurer, and H. P. Emerson, superintendent of education by twenty-six majority; six aldermen and five city members of the Board of Supervisors.

The comptroller's report for eighteen months ending June 30, 1892, covering the period since the new charter went into effect, showed the city bonded debt to be \$11,632,261.99, an increase of \$1,896,550.74. On December 21 the Board of Aldermen decided to add fifty-eight policemen to the city force, but it was defeated two days later by the Council. The building records for the year 1892 show permits for nearly \$4,500,000, the value of new frame buildings alone being \$1,515,075. November 27 St. Andrew's Episcopal and Calvary English Lutheran churches occupied for the first time their new buildings. Rev. John Paul Egbert, pastor of Calvary church, accepted a call to St. Paul, Minnesota, December 4. On the tenth the Board of Public Works appointed Samuel J. Fields to succeed City Engineer Mann, and Peter Drexelius to be superintendent of the Water Bureau. Calvin P. Hazard's death occurred the same day. The electric light station of the Buffalo General Electric Company on Court street was damaged to the amount of fifty thousand dollars by fire December 16, and two days later the Faulk Furniture Company's building on Jewett avenue was burned; loss one hundred thousand dollars. Isaac M. Schermerhorn, former postmaster of Buffalo, died December 21 of this year. John N. Scatcherd was elected president of the Bank of Buffalo on the twenty-third of December, and the year closed with a heavy holiday trade in progress.

Jewett M. Richmond was elected president of the Board of Councilmen, and James Franklin was chosen to preside over the Board of Aldermen January 2, 1893. The charity ball was held January 4, the grand march being led by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and the day afterwards the Grade-crossing commission closed the hearings on behalf of the railroad companies. The new buildings of the Buffalo University were opened January 9, and James Hanrahan was elected president of Common Council. On the fifteenth a heavy storm interfered with the working of the street railways. Charles W. Miller's famous "fire proof" frame stables on Pearl street were destroyed by fire January 20, loss forty thousand dollars. Rev. T. Ralston Smith resigned his pastorate of Westminster church January 22, and Rev. John McLachlan, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, resigned February 5. On the twenty-fifth of this month the fires were lighted in the Buffalo Furnace Company's great plant, and the same day the Brush Electric Light works were damaged by fire to the amount of \$150,000, more than half the electric lights in the city being extinguished. On February 28 Congress cut down the appropriation for the new Buffalo post-office from \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000, in addition to the \$500,000 appropriated for the site. The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad made arrangements with the New York Central whereby it secured an entrance into the city March 1. The estimates for expenses for the year, filed by the comptroller, were \$5,431,261.12. The same day fire at 40 Niagara street caused damage to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and on the following day ex-Alderman Philip G. Myers was appointed superintendent of buildings to succeed John Feish.

March 7 Hon. Wilson S. Bissell took the oath of office as Postmaster-general in President Cleveland's cabinet. The People's Gas Company was organized March 20, and the City bank opened its doors for the first time for business. The franchise of the Queen City Gas Company was granted by the Board of

Aldermen March 27, and the next day the Consolidated Producer's Company held its first fruit auction in Buffalo. The electric road from Buffalo to Williamsville was opened April 4. On the ninth of this month the new St. Patrick's church was dedicated by Bishop Ryan. April 13 the Holmes oil refinery on Seneca street was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of two hundred thousand dollars. April 18 Mayor Bishop suspended James Hanrahan, president of the Common Council, on charges of official misconduct. On the twentieth of this month the Legislature passed a bill giving Comptroller Gavin power to appoint police commissioners, and A. F. Scheu, F. J. Illig, and James Ryan were the same day appointed. The action caused intense excitement in political circles. Evidence was heard on charges against James Hanrahan, president of the Common Council, April 26, and on the twenty-eighth evidence was taken on the counter-charges brought against Councilmen Richmond and Kreinheder and Aldermen Smither and Boechel, and on May 2 all charges were dismissed by Mayor Bishop. The Home-rule Democracy was organized May 4, and on the fifth the Buffalo, North Main Street & Tonawanda Electric Railroad was opened to the public. The extensive plant of the Shepard Hardware Company at Black Rock was destroyed by fire May 8, causing a loss of two hundred thousand dollars, and the same day the New York Car Wheel works and Lorenz Granacher's furniture factory on Michigan street were burned.

Dr. John B. Coakley was elected a member of the Board of Councilmen to succeed the late George W. Hayward, and the same day George Chambers was appointed superintendent of police in place of Daniel Morgenstern. Captain Albert J. Meyer was elected a major of the Sixty-fifth regiment, N. G. N. Y., and Captain Frank E. Wood was chosen major of the Seventy-fourth regiment. The corner-stone of the synagogue of Brith Sholem was laid May 27. On June 3 Gatling, Buffalo's new suburb, was formally dedicated, Dr. Gatling laying the corner-stone of the main furnace-building of his ordnance works. The union plasterers went out on a strike June 10, and on the sixteenth a riot was caused at Tonawanda by the striking Polish lumber-shovers, necessitating the calling out of the Twenty-fifth and Forty-second Separate companies, N. G. N. Y. The Queen City bank failed June 26. The Viking Norse ship, *en route* for Chicago, reached Buffalo July 3, and the crew was given a cordial reception. The whaleback steamer *Mather* arrived in Buffalo harbor on July 6 with 266,089 bushels of grain, breaking the lake record to date. The defalcation of Erie Ontario Van Brocklyn, clerk to the Board of Fire Commissioners, amounting to \$63,776.47, was discovered and admitted July 10. Two days later the Bankers' Association adopted resolutions demanding the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman bill, and the Merchants' Exchange followed their example the next day. The corner-stone of the German Young Men's Christian Association was laid by Mayor Bishop July 16. Rev. F. S. Uhrig, the oldest priest in the diocese of Buffalo, died July 23. On the twenty-fourth the Erie County Bank building was formally accepted by the bank officials. This is the most imposing and substantial structure of its kind in the country.

Warren Bryant, president of the Buffalo Savings bank, died August 5, and Rev. Dr. J. B. Wentworth died on the day following. Captain John Brown Eaton, United States Cavalry, died on the fourteenth of this month, and next day the Coatsworth & Fulton Elevators were destroyed by fire, loss four hundred thousand dollars. The twenty-third of this month was Buffalo day at the World's Fair. Nearly four thousand people from this city and vicinity were present and Mayor Bishop made an address. Electricity was substituted for horse power on the Albany and Baynes street-car lines and the corner-stone of the Church of the Transfiguration of Christ was laid August 27. Two days afterwards a heavy storm occurred, the rainfall being 4.22 inches, the heaviest on record for Buffalo. This month closed with the reopening of the Queen City bank on a solid basis. The death of the oldest resident of Erie county, Mrs. Lavina Fillmore, of Clarence, aged 106 years, occurred September 3. September 11 the Board of Aldermen adopted the proposed plan of redistricting the city, and the twenty-eighth grand convale of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, State of New York, began September 12. St. Stephen's new Episcopal church was formally opened on the Sunday following. On the twenty-ninth of this month General Peter C. Doyle was appointed collector of customs and Alderman J. J. Kennedy appraiser of merchandise by President Cleveland. October 2 the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company began work on its grade-crossing elevation. October 10 2,192,023 bushels of grain were received in Buffalo, counting flour as grain, the largest amount, perhaps, ever received at any lake port in twenty-four hours. A terrific storm struck Buffalo October 14. Half of the Western New York & Pennsylvania freight shed was blown down and three boys were killed in the ruins. The old Rumsey tannery was blown into the canal, the barge *Amboy* was driven ashore at the foot of Georgia street, and a large number of dwellings were wrecked. Heavy loss of life was reported from other Lake Erie ports. November 2 Captain Samuel E. Nichols was appointed pension agent for Buffalo. The Buffalo Catholic Institute presented a jubilee cup to Bishop Ryan November 5.

At the general election, November 7, the Republicans were victorious, electing their candidates for county treasurer, coroner, justice of sessions, senator of Thirty-first district, corporation counsel, three members of the Board of Councilmen, aldermen in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second wards, eleven out of twelve of their candidates for supervisors, and five of the six members of assembly. The Democrats elected their candidate for senator in the Thirtieth district, and their candidates for Assembly and supervisor in the First ward. The disaffection of Home-rule Democrats resulted in large Republican majorities in the city and county. The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of Stephen Vincent Ryan as Bishop of Buffalo was begun November 7, Mgr. Satolli and Cardinal Gibbons taking part. The following day Rev. Howard E. Markley was installed as pastor of Grace Universalist church. The water was turned into the new Dodge street reservoir November 9, giving greatly increased water supply to this part of the city. November 20 General Peter C. Doyle entered upon his duties as Collector of the Port of Buffalo. The Lehigh Valley Railroad strike reached Buffalo the same day, and trains were tied up and freight and passenger traffic were seriously disturbed. The Lehigh Valley Railroad strike was declared off December 6. December 13 Rev. Henry Elliott Mott, of Iowa, accepted a call to the pastorate of Central Presbyterian church. The next day fire destroyed the Arcade and Mathews buildings, Robinson's Musee Theatre, Shea & Eberhardt's Music Hall, and Faxon, Williams & Faxon's grocery house being the chief sufferers. The loss aggregated \$765,000. A citizens' meeting at the mayor's office that day decided to raise fifty thousand dollars for practical relief work among the poor.

The death of Colonel Walton, January 7, 1894, was the occasion of general sorrow. A fire in the Marine block occurred February 6, causing damage to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. Mayor Bishop appointed C. A. Rupp and General Edgar B. Jewett police commissioners February 24. A destructive fire burned a large part of Lancaster April 4 of this year; loss one hundred thousand dollars, of which one-third was insured. The death of John Wilkeson, at the age of eighty-seven, April 4 of this year was an event of universal regret. April 7 Brinkworth's printing establishment, Dingens Brothers' grocery store, and others in the same block, Main and North Division streets, suffered loss by fire amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars, almost entirely covered by insurance. The American Glucose works on Scott street were burned to the ground a few days later; loss one million dollars, insurance six hundred thousand dollars. Fire started in the Electric Light building April 12, and a number of employees and firemen were injured.

The Liberty pole, an old landmark, Main and Terrace, was taken down April 16, and on the twenty-eighth Montgomery Gibbs was murdered by the Robinsons. Governor Flower, after a full hearing of charges, removed Sheriff Beck from office May 28, and Isaac Taggart was appointed sheriff for the unexpired term. June 7 Howard H. Baker was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, William E. Delaney was murdered by George Bartholmy on the fourteenth of that month. The corner-stone of the new buildings of



MUNICIPAL BUILDING, DELAWARE AVENUE.

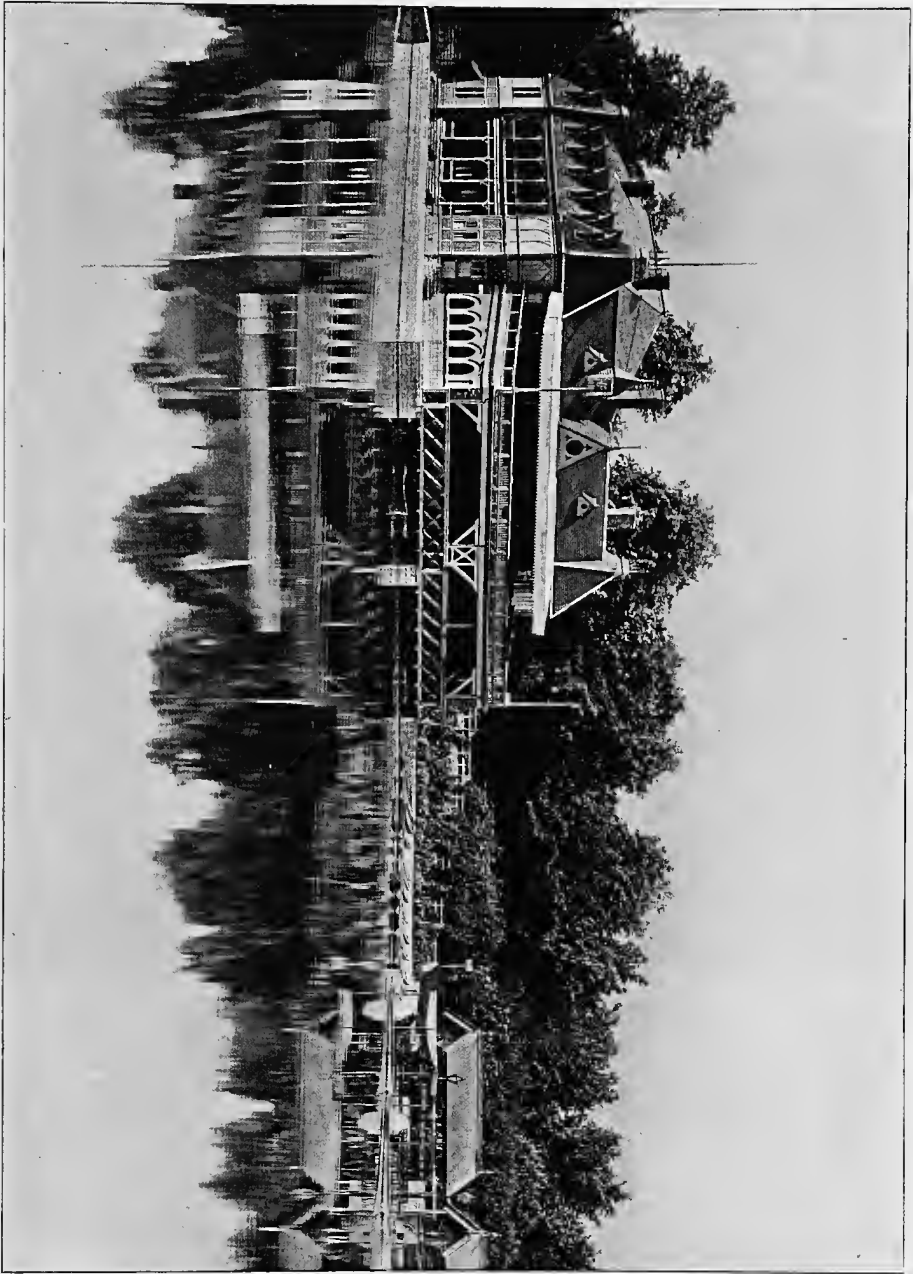
the Church Home Orphanage, corner of Rhode Island street and Front avenue, was laid June 27. The railroad strike in Chicago and other western points, extending eastward gave considerable concern to business interests. The suicide of B. F. Gentsch, ex-postmaster, July 15, was universally deplored. The sum of forty-two thousand dollars additional was appropriated for the improvement of the Buffalo post-office service this year. A considerable increase in the number of clerks and carriers was made. The new apportionment made July 23 gave Erie county one additional State senator, and two additional members of assembly.

The removal of Father Zarenczy as pastor of St. Adelbert's Roman Catholic church, and the appointment of Father Wozcik in his stead, caused great indignation among the Poles of that parish. Louis D. Voltz was appointed by President Cleveland appraiser of merchandise, and Michael J. Galvin, inspector of steam vessels, for the Ninth New York district, August 8. Work was begun August 9 on the new schools, Nos. 50, 51, 52, and 54. A wonderful mirage was observed August 16 at ten A. M.; Toronto city and harbor were plainly visible, and vessels on Lake Ontario were also observed. "Coxey's hoboes" reached the city limits August 20, and camped just beyond the city line. "Count Rybakonski," the leader, and many of the rank and file were arrested as vagrants, and sent for thirty days to the penitentiary. General George Stoneman, ex-governor of California, was buried with military honors in Buffalo September 7 of this year. George T. Quinby resigned his office of district attorney September 14. At the election November 6, General E. B. Jewett was elected mayor, and a large proportion of the balance of the Republican ticket, by good-sized majorities. D. J. Kenefick was elected district attorney, and nine out of twelve city members of the Board of Supervisors were elected by the Republicans. Six aldermen were elected by each party. November 28 Edmund Hayes was appointed chief of engineers on Governor Morton's staff. December 27 a large fire in East Buffalo occurred; loss \$130,000.

January 1, 1895, Mayor Jewett predicted an increase of at least twenty-five thousand in the population for the year just begun, and that this growth in population would continue for years to come. Ex-Mayor Bishop and Alderman Smithers were of the same opinion. January 7 Charles A. Brayton vacated the position of county clerk, and Charles H. Bingham assumed the duties of the office. Sheriff Taggart gave place to George H. Lamey, and John R. Kenney became coroner vice Henry B. Ransom. In the summary of the live-stock trade of Buffalo for 1894, nearly 5000 car-loads of stock received from the Lake Shore by the Lehigh Valley road, and 4220 car-loads shipped from the city on that road were not reported at East Buffalo, making the total receipts via that road 97,088 car-loads instead of 92,359 as reported. New buildings to the value of \$9,000,000 were erected during the past year, none of which were of less value than \$10,000. Among the larger buildings for which permits were issued during the year were the Ellicott Square building, cost \$2,000,000; Guaranty building, \$650,000; Wards G, H, I, and J in Buffalo Hospital, \$450,000; Mooney & Brishane building, \$400,000; Marine Exchange, \$150,000; Bank of Buffalo, \$75,000; Bank of Commerce, \$53,000; Grosvenor Library, \$60,000; Church Charity Foundation Society, \$32,186; Coatsworth Elevator, \$177,000; Marine Elevator, \$110,000.

February 27 of this year the Buffalo General Hospital received a princely gift from Mrs. George B. Gates, who contributed forty thousand dollars, and her three daughter each added five thousand dollars. The same day General Mason Brayman died in Kansas City, Missouri. He was one of the pioneer editors of Buffalo and a native of this city. He was formerly governor of Idaho, and was a typical American, being editor, attorney, railroad projector, soldier and politician. He was editor of the first daily newspaper published in Buffalo. The contract for building the new Shea's theatre was let March 10, the building to be erected on the site of the old Sidway homestead on Washington street, between Huron and Mohawk. The estimated cost is seventy-five thousand dollars. During the past year two new clubs were organized by women of Buffalo, the Twentieth Century club and the Civic club. Mr. Leonard Hauenstein died March 10 of this year. He represented the Seventh ward of the Board of Supervisors from 1889 to 1892, and was formerly proprietor of Sour Spring Grove, Grand Island. Hon. Charles Beckwith, who died the same day, was buried at Forest Lawn March 13. A large number of prominent citizens paid their last tribute of respect to the upright judge and honored citizen, Rev. J. A. Regester, rector of St. Paul's church, officiating. Edward Swope, one of the best known stockmen of the city, died at the Crandall House March 16. He was the senior member of the firm of Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Benstead. He was one of the men who built the Erie Stock yards at East Buffalo in 1862.

The building of the proposed new High-school at Masten Park at a cost of from \$125,000 to \$150,000 will provide accommodations for nine hundred additional scholars. The number of students in the High-school has increased from three hundred in 1883 to over fifteen hundred in 1895, and additional accommodations were absolutely necessary. Alderman Solomon Scheu died March 26. He was born in this city



BOAT-HOUSE, BUFFALO PARK.

October 29, 1850, and was one of the widely known citizens of Buffalo. The work on the improvement of the Union Dry docks was completed April 1, 1895, and the largest vessels can now be handled there. The principal dock was lengthened to over four hundred feet and the dredging gave a depth of seventeen feet. The thirty-six elevators, six transfer towers and nine floating elevators of Buffalo harbor are valued at ten million dollars. Those in use have a capacity for storage of 16,525,000 bushels. During 1894 there was shipped by lake from this port 2,475,255 tons of anthracite coal. The goods imported to Buffalo during 1894 from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, Cuba, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, and Turkey in Asia were valued at \$3,038,169, on which duties were collected to the amount of \$473,830.50. The receipts of iron at this point for 1894 aggregated 6,350,825 gross tons, and the total shipments from all points by lake and rail was 7,755,494 gross tons as reported by the Board of Trade.

The initiatory steps for a new cemetery were taken May 1, 1895. The site of the prospective burial ground lies in the town of Hamburg, between Athol Springs and Hamburg-on-the-Lake, a quarter of a mile from the lake, and fronting on the lines of the Lake Shore, Western New York & Pennsylvania, and the



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Nickel Plate railroads, adjoining the tract known as Locksley Park. It comprises 245 acres of land, or five acres more than that embraced in the limits of Forest Lawn. During the month of May the Military Surgeons of the United States and the Elks met in convention in Buffalo. Colonel George C. Fox welcomed the former on behalf of the National Guard. Dr. Nicholas Senn, the founder of the Association of Military Surgeons, was presented with a handsome testimonial by his associates, Major J. Van R. Hoff, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, making the presentation speech. The business sessions were held in Alumni hall of the University of Buffalo. Some of the most distinguished of the many prominent visitors were George M. Sternberg, surgeon-general of the United States Army, president of the association; Dr. Albert Leary Gihm; J. Rufus Taylor, surgeon-general of the United States Navy; Dr. Walter Wayman, surgeon-general of the United States Marine Hospital Corps; Dr. J. A. Ryerson, of Toronto, surgeon-general of Canada; and Dr. M. O. Terry, of Utica, surgeon-general of the N. G. N. Y. June 1 the plans for the new building of the Buffalo Phoenix club were approved. The cost was fixed at fifty thousand dollars, and the location on Franklin street, between Edward and Virginia. The plans for the St. Ann's school, Emslie street and Broadway, were adopted June 9 of this year. The building will accommodate two thousand scholars, and cost one hundred thousand dollars. During this month the preliminary arrangements for the conversion of the Fargo mansion

into a hospital were taken, the cost of the property being fixed at \$185,000. Clarence W. Wilson, one of the most promising young lawyers of this city, died June 17 at the old Wilson mansion, Main and Tupper streets. M. Leo Ritt, one of the oldest real estate and insurance men of Buffalo, died June 28; he was prominent in military circles. June 29 Superintendent Chapman, of the Ninth United States Life Saving district, received notice that the contract for building six new surf boats had been awarded to the Wyandotte Boat Company of Detroit, Michigan, the boats to be distributed in this district. Work on the building of the South Buffalo Odd Fellows was begun July 7 by Cazenovia lodge No. 340, I. O. O. F., on the northwest corner of Seneca street and Indian Church road; it is the first Odd Fellows' temple in the city, and will cost about twenty thousand dollars. Permits were granted during the month of July for many new and extensive buildings, among which were the new factory of M. H. Birge & Sons, corner of Niagara and Maryland streets, cost seventy thousand dollars, and a brick church building for the Evangelical Reformed Emanuel church, Humboldt parkway and East Utica street.

The contract for a large building corner of Utica and Main streets was executed July 20. Mr. Samuel G. Laird is



ELMWOOD AVENUE FROM NORTH STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

the owner, and the cost of the building is \$160,000. Mrs. Delia Strong Spaulding, wife of Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, the well-known banker, died August 12, 1895. Steps to establish Niagara square as a park were taken during the month of August, it being proposed to place here statues of famous Buffalonians. James W. Gates, one of the most progressive business men of Buffalo, died August 31 of this year. Amenzo J. Miller, chief clerk of the second division of the United States railway mail service stationed at Buffalo, died September 6, 1895, at his home, No. 68 Norwood avenue. September 15 the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Railroad was completed, and was formally opened for traffic a few days later. Samuel Biddle, a prominent citizen of Delaware in ante-bellum days, died in this city September 17 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. Bowen Moore, No. 339 Delaware avenue. Messrs. Georger & Company of 510 Main street, manufacturers of furs, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their business October 1, 1895. The Commercial Travelers' Home Association met in this city October 8, delegates being present from all parts of the United States. They were welcomed to Buffalo by Mayor Jewett. October 9 H. D. Herr, cashier, and John M. Danahy, assistant superintendent of the Department of Public Works, were arrested for grand larceny.

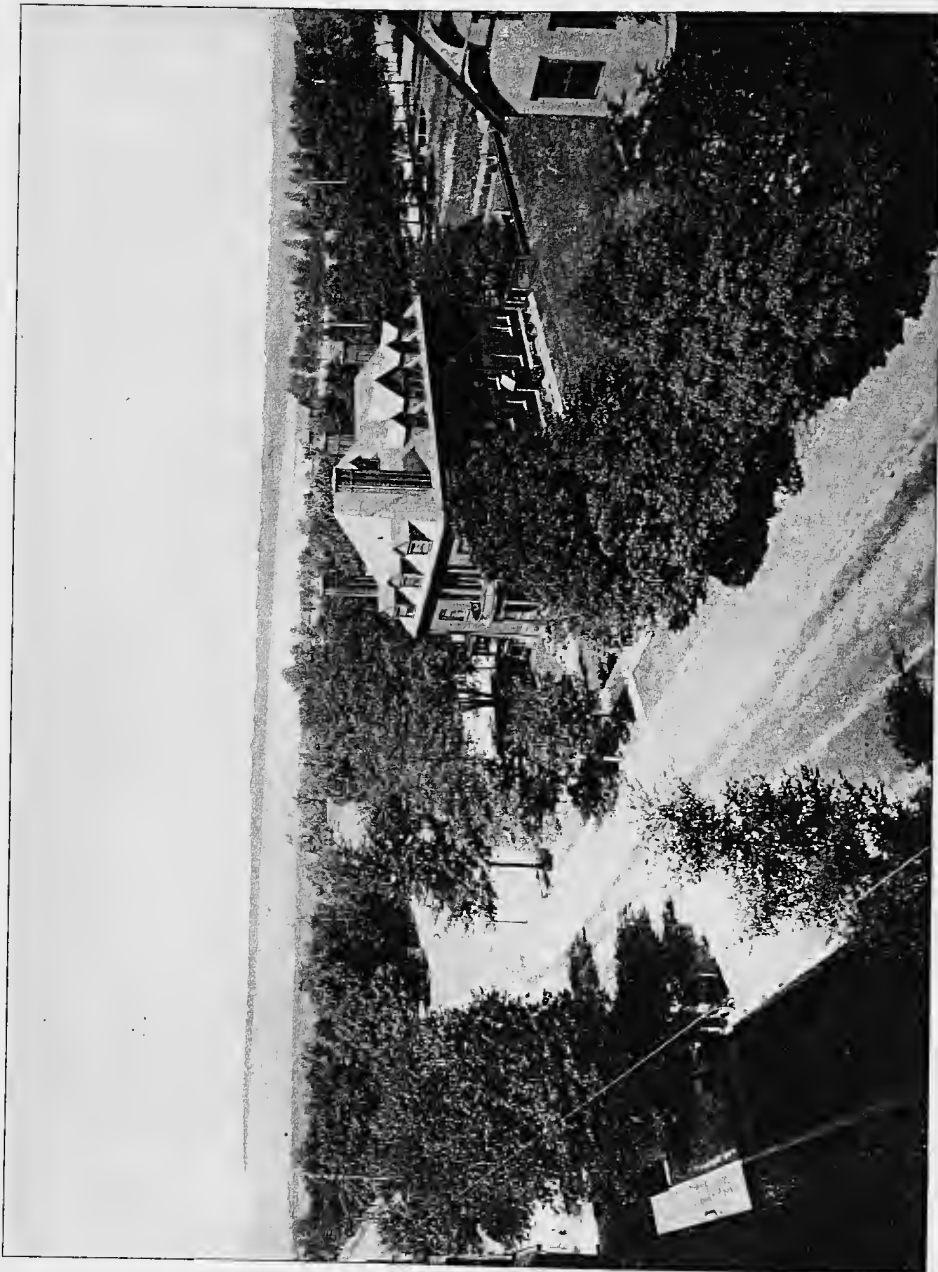
The Union Veteran Legion met in this city October 16, about 2500 old veterans being present. The High Court of New York, Independent Order Foresters, convened here the next day. October 30 the city Council approved of loans by the city to the railroad companies to make necessary crossings at grade. A meeting of citizens was held at the Merchants' Exchange and adopted resolutions strongly favoring the appropriation of nine million dollars for improvements on the Erie canal. At the general election, November 5 of this year, the Republicans swept the field, electing their entire ticket except the three members of the city Council, and assemblymen in the first and third districts. The majority given by the people of Buffalo for the amendment of the constitution authorizing extensive canal improvements was nearly 37,000 out of a total vote of 44,000. November 11 the Buffalo Traction Company filed its petition for permission to begin work on its proposed lines of street railway. Ex-District Attorney George T. Quinby, known as the "little giant" among the members of the Bar, died November 17. The street railway war between the old company

and the Traction Company was waged with greatest fury during the months of November and December of this year. November 26 the franchises were granted by Councils to the Niagara Falls Power Company. November 30 a public hearing of the Traction Company was had. Mr. L. N. Wolcott announced the opening of a new theater in the near future to be known as the Fillmore Avenue theater, corner of Fillmore avenue and Broadway.

The annexation of Tonawanda and the formation of Greater Buffalo was a subject of much interest during the closing days of 1895. December 22 a riot of the Poles of St. Adelbert's church occurred. The church was surrounded by an angry mob, and the priests were barricaded in the rectory. December 22 the Buffalo Traction Company was granted a franchise of sixty-six years by the Board of Aldermen, and was passed by the City Council on the twenty-third. On Christmas day the Polish riot was renewed and shots were fired. December 26 R. R. Hefford was appointed commissioner of public works by Mayor Jewett, which he declined, and Marcus M. Drake was appointed in his stead.

January 4, the recently elected municipal officers qualified, and James L. Quackenbush was appointed city attorney. The franchise of the Traction Railway Company, with several important concessions on the part of the company, was signed by Mayor Jewett January 6. The following day the Board of Supervisors was organized, and appointed Drs. E. H. Tweedy and Jacob Miller post-mortem examiners; Dr. Jacob Krauss, physician to the penitentiary; Dr. C. P. Eller, physician to the jail; and John W. Hull, attorney to the board. The Board of Public Works was also organized the same day, and James Mooney, the oldest member was elected president. January 13 great excitement was caused by the killing of Police Sergeant Cantlin by patrolman Michael Sammon, formerly a captain on the force. January 15 the Niagara Falls Power Company accepted the franchise offered by the city Councils, and the transmission of the power of Niagara cataract to this city is now assured. The upper branch of the municipal legislature voted against the Buffalo Traction franchise, as amended, and the original franchise, which was previously adopted, thereby became law. On the morning of the same day the immense stove warehouse of S. S. Jewett & Company was destroyed by fire; loss \$225,000. December 22 the State Commissioners of Railroads refused the application of the Traction company for a franchise, and the matter will doubtless be carried to the courts for adjudication.





"THE FRONT."

GREATER BUFFALO

MARVELOUS as has been the material growth of Buffalo since 1870, the future bids fair to far surpass the progress made of recent years, in all that constitutes prosperity and greatness. The extension of manufacturing operations in all directions, and especially northward along the Niagara river, has already absorbed many suburban villages and settlements, and the introduction of part of the almost inexhaustible power of Niagara falls, gives promise of uniting into one great manufacturing and commercial center the entire section of country from the mouth of the Niagara river to the great cataract. The extension of the city limits to include Tonawanda, Lockport, Niagara Falls, Cheektowaga, Williamsville, West Seneca, and other adjoining towns is now under consideration and discussion, and the twentieth century will doubtless dawn upon this great trade metropolis, with a population of half a million souls, the Greater Buffalo of the near future.

The Queen City of the Lakes is situated in latitude $2^{\circ} 6' 37''$ west from Washington, a distance of 446 miles from New York City, and 296 miles from the State capitol, occupying a commanding position both as a place of residence and a great trade center. The climate is more pleasant than any other place in the United States on the same parallel of latitude, and fully as healthful as the most favored regions on the American continent, as is attested by the official mortality reports for many years. The thermometer registered 94° but once in twenty-two years, and even during the oppressive summer of 1892 the limit was 88° . The mercury fell to 14° in January, 1884, and during the intensely cold January, 1893, it was only 5° in Buffalo, while $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ was recorded in Mississippi. The waters of the lake modify greatly the extremes of heat and cold, making Buffalo unquestionably one of the most desirable resident cities in the United States. Ellicott, who laid out the village in the wilderness, described it as "situated about sixty perches from Lake Erie on a beautiful elevated bank thirty-five feet in perpendicular height above the surface of the water of the lake." The site of the city at the eastern extremity of the great chain of inland seas of America, at the source of the Niagara river, commands beyond all question the trade of a vast area, making it the *entrepot* for the natural products of the great West and Northwest, as well as for the manufactured goods from the factories and mills of the East consigned to western points on the lakes or inland, with every facility for storage and shipment to all points by rail, lake, or canal, marks it indisputably as the future trade metropolis of the country, and even now the second in importance of all the great inland cities of the Union, and in many regards the peer of any. It is the county seat of Erie county, with a population of nearly if not quite 355,000, the third in this regard in the State, and second in commercial importance only to the great American metropolis, New York City. The assessed valuation of the property for 1895 was \$234,651,400, the yearly increase averaging ten million dollars, with the population increasing yearly from ten to twenty thousand.

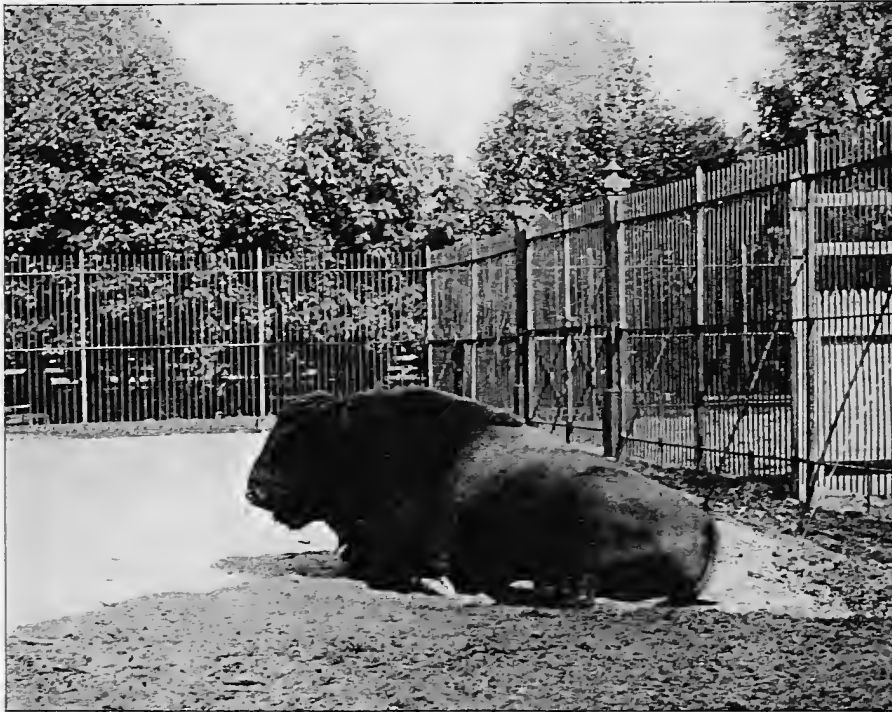
The Erie canal, of which Buffalo is the western terminus, passes through the western part of the city from north to south, giving communication by water to remote points in the northwest and the Atlantic seaboard, the completion of the canal repeating the "Marriage of the Adriatic," made famous by artists and poets of a former age. The city is bounded on the west by Lake Erie and the Niagara river, on the east by the towns of Cheektowaga, Amherst and West Seneca, the latter town forming also its southern, and the town of Tonawanda its northern boundaries. The city has an area of $25,343\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with 330 miles of paved streets, two hundred miles of which are of asphalt, or more than any other city in the world, and more than London and Paris combined. It has 150 miles of sewage, nine hundred acres of magnificent parks, and sixteen miles of park driveways, and 144 miles of street railway operated by electricity, giving rapid passage

between all parts of the city and neighboring towns, including Tonawanda and Niagara Falls. Twenty-six lines of railway enter the city from all directions with 250 passenger trains daily, there being nearly seven hundred miles of trackage within the city limits.

Natural gas from Pennsylvania, and Welland county, Ontario, is largely in use in the city, and is a popular source of fuel supply for heating and cooking purposes. The public-school system is on the highest plane of usefulness, there being fifty-six imposing and substantial buildings, with nearly one thousand teachers, supplemented by night schools during the winter, and also by many private schools and seminaries of great reputation. The University of Buffalo is an institution of greatest usefulness, with departments of law, medicine, and pharmacy. The university has recently acquired for its department of medicine a building

at a cost of \$128,000, which is said to be unequaled, for the purposes to which it is devoted, by that of any other city in the world, in attractiveness and convenience. St. Joseph's and Canisius colleges, both of which are Catholic institutions, are great factors in the educational affairs of the city. The former is under the control of the Christian Brothers, and the latter is in charge of the Priests of the Order of Jesuits.

The city boasts of many public libraries, the Buffalo and Grosvenor libraries being unsurpassed by those of any city in America. The building in which the former is located is a magnificent brown-



BUFFALO IN THE PARK.

stone structure as nearly fire-proof as it can be made, and contains 150,000 volumes, besides many autograph papers of great value. The Fine Arts Academy and Historical Society have their quarters in the same building, the latter occupying the third floor, while the Museum of the Society of Natural Science occupies the basement, with a vast collection, free to all and of almost inestimable value. Each public-school building has a library of its own for use of pupils, and many private libraries supplement this important feature of education in Buffalo. The great area of Buffalo, forty-two square miles, and the low prices of real estate in former years, enabled the laying out of streets of sufficient width for business purposes, and the narrow, inconvenient thoroughfares of older cities are unknown in Buffalo.

The custom of setting the houses back from the street line, with well-kept lawns between the buildings and the sidewalks, with shade trees on either side of the latter, gives most of the resident portions of the city a beautiful appearance and adds comfort and attractiveness to the occupants; and on Delaware, Elmwood, Auburn, and other avenues, and on North, West Ferry, and on many other streets, the dwellings are surrounded with magnificent parterres, beautiful with shrubbery, flowers, and ornamental trees, statuary, etc. The low cost of fuel and food makes Buffalo one of the cheapest large cities in which to reside. An eccentric millionaire once remarked in his club, that "a man with an income of two thousand dollars was as well off in Buffalo as one with two hundred thousand dollars elsewhere." There is no paradise for the poor on earth, but Buffalo is as near it as any large city in the world. There are many delightful summer resorts on lake and river for the people of Buffalo. A pleasant sail on the former for an hour brings the people to Crystal

Beach on the Canadian side of Lake Erie or to Woodlawn Beach on the American side, both of which afford magnificent bathing, fishing, boating, and other means of enjoying the heated term; and Grand Island, in the river half a dozen miles below the city, has numerous public and private resorts, club-houses, etc. A number of villas, built on the Lewiston Heights overlooking the grand gorge of Niagara is a magnificent place for summer residence, and immediately opposite, on the Canadian shore, is the local Coney Island of this section.

The hotels of Buffalo are numerous and afford every comfort desired. The Iroquois and Niagara are models of architectural art, and especially impress visitors to the Queen City of the Lakes. The Buffalo club occupies a magnificent large mansion on Delaware avenue, and nearly opposite is the home of the Saturn club, composed chiefly of young professional men. The Phoenix club offers every convenience to the Hebrew citizens of the city, and the Ellicott club just formed will occupy elegant apartments in the new Ellicott Square building. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union protects working women from fraud, gives free entertainments and instruction in English branches, and is supplied with a gymnasium, reading-room, etc. The fine building of the Union is on Niagara square.

There are in this city 180 churches, including thirty-three Roman Catholic, with eleven chapels; twenty-four Methodist; two Free Methodist; twenty-one Episcopal; eighteen Presbyterian, besides four chapels; seventeen Baptists and six missions; sixteen Lutheran; five Evangelical; five Evangelical Reformed; twelve German Evangelical; five Jewish Synagogues; seven Congregational; two Universalist; one Unitarian; one United Brethren; two Scientist; one Friends; three Disciples; two Canal Street Missions; and one Floating Mission. A score of hospitals, public and private, afford ample accommodations for the afflicted, and numerous homes and asylums are provided by the charity of the city, its churches and citizens, for the indigent. Twenty-five banks give ample accommodations to the people, and afford great aid to deserving enterprises. The capital and surplus of the commercial banks aggregate about ten million dollars, and the four savings banks have a total savings fund of thirty-two million dollars, and a surplus of almost five million dollars. Buffalo boasts of a most efficient police force, entirely removed from political influence, and the fire department is also equal to all emergencies, with fire alarm system and every modern requisite of the service. Nine theatres, some of them first-class, and most of them good, furnish amusement suited to all tastes. The water supply is abundant, and is obtained from Lake Erie, and with extensive improvements lately made, will meet all requirements for many years to come. The water is of exceptional purity, largely contributing to the healthfulness of the people. The rate of taxation is reasonable, the city rates being \$15.39 on a valuation of one thousand dollars, the county and State rates aggregating \$5.075 per thousand dollars. The receipts of the Buffalo post-office for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$655,644.08, an increase of nearly ten thousand dollars over that of the previous year, and the customs receipts during the same period aggregate \$473,830.50.

In variety and styles of architecture the city is without a peer in the country, and the highest taste and greatest architectural skill has been called into requisition in the building up of the resident portions of the city. The wonderful increase in the trade of the city during the past decade has been a matter of surprise to all, and is evidenced by the following statistics: The receipts of live stock during the past year were 8,894,510 head, and of grain by lake there was received 161,401,815 bushels, while 6,577,600 tons of coal were received for transportation elsewhere and for consumption here. To handle the large amount of grain for storage here, there are thirty-six elevators, six transfers and nine floating elevators, with a combined capacity of 16,550,000 bushels. Buffalo is the largest flour depot in the world, the receipts by lake alone during 1895 being 11,488,530 barrels. In the city and its immediate vicinity there are fourteen flour mills, which during the past year manufactured 1,396,665 barrels of flour. During that year the arrivals of vessels at this port were 4795, with 4,323,537 tonnage, and 4869 vessels cleared with 4,466,365 tonnage. During this period 13,496 vessels passed the International bridge on Niagara river.

The number of manufactories here is over three thousand, employing more than seventy-five thousand operatives. Buffalo harbor, prior to 1826 was of small advantage, but in the summer of that year it was greatly improved, and ninety rods of pier were built. When Buffalo was made the terminus of the canal, work on the harbor was begun, and with the improvements since made by the Federal Government, Buffalo harbor is one of the finest on the lakes. A number of companies have been organized since that time, each having now a fleet of freight and passenger steamships, the tonnage of these vessels aggregating one hundred thousand, affords ample accommodation for lake traffic from Buffalo to Duluth. Within twenty miles are located the Niagara Falls tunnels, supplying a practically unlimited amount of power, which is delivered at the city line at low prices, giving promise of still more wonderful growth in industrial enterprise in the near future than in the past.



EDGAR B. JEWETT, MAYOR.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

BUFFALO is one of the best governed cities of the Union, its officials in almost every instance being elected by a popular vote. Its original charter was revised in 1892, after many months of patient, earnest and intelligent effort on part of men representing the best citizens in business, professional, and social life. The experience of the past dictated the enactments for the future, and defects in the old charter were remedied, omissions supplied, and the interests of the taxpayers were faithfully guarded. Meetings were held in the Merchants' Exchange, and mooted points were discussed by lawyers, judges, clergymen, physicians, and representatives of labor organizations, and were noted by members of the Charter Revision Committee, and the result was an instrument of which the city may well be proud. It prescribes a system of municipal government eminently wise and prudent. It created a Board of Public Works consisting of three members, two appointive and one elective, and to this board was given the governance of four important bureaus of the city government. These are designated the bureaus of water, streets, engineering and buildings, each of which is under the supervision of a head of department appointed by the commissioners, who is directly responsible to them for his own acts and that of his subordinates.

The operation of the new charter has been in the direction of non-partisanship, and greatly improved methods in the management of public affairs. Under the existing charter the city has a complete system of local legislation, consisting of the Board of Aldermen, in which body all legislation must originate, and consisting of an alderman from each ward. The second legislative branch is the Board of Councilmen, which can only review and finally pass upon the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, which after action by the councilmen must receive the sanction of the mayor. The third body is the Common Council, which composes both the legislative boards in joint session, and which elects the city clerk, who acts as clerk of both bodies, and appoints his own deputy and office staff. Most of the clerkships and patronage in the city departments are governed by civil service requirements, candidates for positions in the city government being certified as competent by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

Buffalo has a most excellent Health Department, its work during the past few years having decreased the mortuary list in inverse ratio to the great increase in population. Inspections of plumbing are frequent and thorough, and all infectious diseases are required to be promptly reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics by the physicians having such cases in charge, under heavy penalties for failure to comply. When these diseases are of contagious types the houses of the afflicted are placarded, the patients isolated or quarantined, and a thorough system of fumigation, after the demise or convalescence of the patients, is rigidly insisted upon. The municipal government is at all times liberal, and fosters enterprise and encourages settlement here. The policy of its officials has always been in the line of thought of the great statesman who wrote that "that governs best which governs least." No income is derived by the city from many lines of industry which are heavily taxed in other places, and unreasonable sumptuary laws are not enforced by the police authorities, such regulations only being observed as secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

The Board of Councilmen is composed of nine members, elected on the general city ticket, whose terms of office are so arranged that the *personnel* of one-third of the board is changed annually, three members being elected every year. The fiscal affairs of the city are controlled and directed by a comptroller and city treasurer. No general fund indebtedness can be incurred without a two-thirds vote in both legislative branches, and the approval of the mayor. Compared with other cities the municipal debt of Buffalo is small, and the tax rate low on valuations as assessed. On every side there are colonies and settlements, which will doubtless soon become part of the city proper, and the addition of a strip of territory a mile in width would add many thousands to the 355,000 population which is justly claimed is an accurate estimate of the number of her citizens.

The fact that millions of dollars of outside capital are being invested in Buffalo every year speaks eloquently of the future of the city. Suburban residences are being largely purchased by strangers, and many large steel-frame office-buildings have recently been erected, in the construction of which foreign capital is invested, and providing accommodations for coming years, the surest index of the faith of outsiders in the future of the city. A syndicate of Chicago people, in January, 1895, broke ground for the thirteen-story office building which has been completed at a cost of seven hundred thousand dollars, and which is known as the Guaranty building; and Boston, New York, and Buffalo capital is invested in erecting the magnificent Ellicott Square building, covering an entire block, at a cost of \$2,600,000. The imposing Mooney & Brisbane building, on Main, Clinton and Washington streets, completed in 1895, occupying 180 feet each on Main and Washington streets and two hundred feet on Clinton street, facing the soldiers' monument, cost about one million dollars, and the handsome D. S. Morgan building, built by outside capital, are notable instances of the faith in Buffalo's future greatness. In 1894 the United States Government purchased the site for the new post-office building, covering an entire block, and bounded by Ellicott, Oak, Swan and South Division streets.

The utilization of the power of Niagara Falls, the great triumph of engineering science of the closing years of the nineteenth century, has attracted the attention of investors in all parts of the country, as promising greater returns than any other field on earth. Without Niagara's power the future greatness of Buffalo was assured by every natural advantage possible as a trade and resident city. With it, the possibilities are more than the shrewdest can realize, and the greater Buffalo of the twentieth century bids fair to surpass the expectations of the most sanguine. Of late years Buffalo has come to be recognized as the ideal convention city, the principal reason for which is its accessibility to delegates coming from all parts of the Union.

The municipal officers of Buffalo for 1896 are as follows: Edgar B. Jewett, mayor. Department of Finance—Erastus C. Knight, comptroller; Philip Gerst, city treasurer. Board of Councilmen—Christian Klinck, president; James N. Adam, James Ash, Michael J. Byrne, A. Frank Gorski, Andrew J. Keller, Christian Klinck, Henry C. Steul, Charles H. Utley, Henry Zipp.

Board of Aldermen—William H. Bradish, president; John J. Coughlin, John P. Sullivan, Joseph Butler, John Walsh, William Summers, Charles Kiefer, Edward J. G. Schaefer, Abram Durr, John O. G. Robert, Adam Boeckel, James Smith, Samuel Caldwell, John Kick, Charles P. Woltz, Jacob Kissinger, Frederick A. Menge, Fred W. M. Heerwagen, George Zoeller, John J. Kennedy, James Franklin, Frank Maischoss, Clifford S. A. Coe, Joseph C. Veling, Robert K. Smither, William H. Bradish.

Department of Law—Charles L. Feldman, corporation counsel; James L. Quackenbush, city attorney. Department of Public Works—George S. Gatchell, Charles G. Pankow, and James Mooney, commissioners. Bureau of Engineering—Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer; Edward B. Guthrie, assistant. Bureau of Water—Peter Drexelius, superintendent; Louis H. Knapp, assistant. Bureau of Streets—Thomas F. Maloney, superintendent. Bureau of Building—John Reiman, superintendent.

Board of Health—Hon. Edgar B. Jewett, mayor, *ex-officio*; George S. Gatchell, Ernest Wende, M. D., health commissioner; John A. Pettit, M. D., assistant; Franklin C. Gramm, M. D., registrar of vital statistics; Herbert M. Hill, M. D., city chemist; W. H. Heath, M. D., inspector of food supplies and drugs; William G. Bissell, M. D., bacteriologist, with Thomas B. Carpenter, assistant; D. J. Constantine, M. D., tenement and lodging-house inspector; Dean Wilson, inspector of plumbing; John Rost, cattle inspector; A. T. O'Hara, M. D., Quarantine Hospital. City Physicians—George F. Cott, First district; D. W. C. Green, M. D., Second district; A. W. Bayliss, M. D., Third district; G. W. Lewis, Jr., M. D., Fourth district; H. G. Bentz, M. D., Fifth district; William Hoddick, M. D., Sixth district; E. C. Waldruff, M. D., Seventh district; J. A. Hoffmeyer, M. D., Eighth district; E. A. Fisher, M. D., homœopathic, east side of Main street; George R. Stearns, M. D., homœopathic, west side of Main street.

Department of Public Instruction—Henry P. Emerson, superintendent; Matthew F. Chemnitz, secretary and superintendent of German. Department of Poor—John Arnold, overseer; L. J. Kenngott, deputy. Department of Assessment—Andrew Beasley, Thomas F. Crowley, Nicholas J. Mock, Albert H. Beyer, and Edward G. Volz, assessors. City Clerk's Department—Mark S. Hubbell, city clerk; Charles F. Susdorf, deputy. Department of Fire—G. Fred Zeller, Jacob Davis, and William N. Smith, commissioners; Bernard J. McConnell, chief of department; Edward P. Murphy, assistant. Department of Police and Excise—Edgar B. Jewett, *ex-officio*, James E. Curtiss, and Charles A. Rupp, commissioners; W. S. Bull superintendent; Patrick V. Cussack, assistant. Sealer of Weights and Measures—Alfred H. Neal.

Judiciary Department—Municipal Court Judges, Charles W. Hinson, Louis Braunlein; Police Court Justice, Thomas S. King; Justices of the Peace, John G. Miller, Wallace C. Hill, and T. H. Rochford.

The list of Mayors of Buffalo from the time of its corporation as a city to the present: 1832, Ebenezer Johnson; 1833, Major A. Andrews; 1834, Ebenezer Johnson; 1835, Hiram Pratt; 1836, Samuel Wilkeson; 1837–8, Dr. Josiah Trowbridge; 1839, Hiram Pratt; 1840, Sheldon Thompson; 1841, Isaac R. Harrington; 1842, George W. Clinton; 1843–5, James G. Masten; 1846, Solomon G. Haven; 1847, Elbridge G. Spaulding; 1849, Hiram Barton; 1850, Henry K. Smith; 1851, James Wadsworth; 1852, Hiram Barton; 1853–5, Eli Cook; 1856–7, Frederick P. Stevens; 1858–9, Timothy T. Lockwood; 1860–1, Franklin A. Alberger; 1862–5, William G. Fargo; 1866–7, Chandler J. Wells; 1868–9, William F. Rogers; 1870–3, Alexander Brush; 1874–5, Lewis P. Dayton; 1876–7, Philip Becker; 1878–9, Solomon Scheu; 1880–1, Alexander Brush; 1882, Grover Cleveland; 1882, unexpired term, Marcus M. Drake; 1883, John B. Manning; 1884–5, Jonathan Scoville; 1886–9, Philip Becker; 1890–4, Charles F. Bishop; 1895–6, Edgar B. Jewett.

The following shows the increase in the value of property in Buffalo, as assessed for taxation, during the past twenty years: 1876, \$111,995,955; 1877, \$99,975,575; 1878, \$88,886,545; 1879, \$88,156,310; 1880, \$89,232,485; 1881, \$92,256,315; 1882, \$98,097,035; 1883, \$101,963,765; 1884, \$104,801,190; 1885, \$108,374,145; 1886, \$122,369,170; 1887, \$128,631,295; 1888, \$133,076,805; 1889, \$157,512,570; 1890, \$162,359,450; 1891, \$179,957,350; 1892, \$197,084,780; 1893, \$222,572,885; 1894, \$230,126,405; 1895, \$234,651,400.

The total city debt, July 1, 1895, all of which is bonded, was \$12,441,108.63.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

History, on the subject of guardians of the peace for Buffalo, is silent until 1828, when Lenord P. Cary was constituted a constable, and from year to year his successors were elected and installed in office, but there is no evidence that they were vested with the powers and functions of policemen. In 1837 a watch-tower on the Terrace near Main street was erected, and the following year James L. Barton was appointed police justice, and held his court in this watch-house. In 1839 Samuel Fursman was appointed captain of the

watch, and had under him ten constables; as the city grew this force was from time to time increased. The first chief of police was Samuel W. Bagnall, who was appointed in 1854; four police captains were appointed at this time. Mr. Bagnall was succeeded by Robert H. Best in 1858, and he resigned in 1861, when he was succeeded by George Drullard, who in 1864 gave place to Charles Darcy. There were at this time four police stations, located on the Terrace near Evans street, at the corner of Louisiana and Seneca streets, on Sycamore near Ash street, and at the corner of Pearl and Mohawk streets. In 1866 an act of the Legislature established the Niagara Frontier Police District, which included Buffalo and Tonawanda in Erie county, and the town of Wheatfield in Niagara county. The act authorized the appointment of three commissioners of police, superintendent, captains, and detectives, and one hundred patrolmen, with headquarters located in Spaulding's Exchange. In 1867 two new station-houses were built, one on Main street at Cold Spring, and one on Forest avenue near Niagara street. In 1870 the Niagara district was divided, and Buffalo was constituted a separate police district, and Peter C. Doyle was appointed superintendent. May 1, 1871, the Buffalo city police was organized.

The call-box system and patrol wagons were introduced in 1886, and added greatly to the efficiency of the department. At this time the entire police system is under the control of three police commissioners, of which board the mayor is, *ex-officio*, president. Edgar B. Jewett, James F. Curtiss and Charles A. Rupp, constitute the present Board of Police Commissioners.

The executive officer of the Police Department is the superintendent. The superintendents of police since 1866 were as follows: 1866 to 1870, David S. Reynolds; 1870 to 1872, Peter C. Doyle; 1872 to 1879, John Byrne; 1879 to January, 1880, W. A. Phillips; 1880 to 1883, William J. Wolfe; 1883 to May 1, 1883, James M. Shepard; 1883, Thomas Curtin; 1884 to 1887, William A. Phillips; 1887 to January 27, 1891, Martin Morin; 1892 to 1893, Daniel Morgenstern; 1893 to 1894, George Chambers; 1894 to the present, William S. Bull, who has P. V. Cussack as his assistant. The force consists of thirteen captains, fifteen detectives, twenty-five precinct specials, thirty-nine sergeants, nine operators, thirty-nine doormen, and 469 patrolmen. There are thirteen station-houses, seven patrol wagons and 150 patrol call-boxes, the latter under the charge of the electrical department, consisting of a superintendent and four assistants. Of the patrolmen twenty-one are mounted. The department also maintains a harbor police, to guard the extensive water front, and a steam patrol boat has lately been added to the equipment of this branch of the department. The superintendent's last report states that



CITY AND COUNTY HALL.

in no instance has an appointment, transfer, or promotion been made for political reasons, and officers now feel sure of their positions so long as their duties are faithfully performed, regardless of political affiliations. The total expenditures in the Police and Excise Departments for the year ending June 30, 1895, was \$673,922.22, and the appropriation for 1895-6 is \$678,475.00.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department of Buffalo antedates the city itself, its history reaching back as far as 1816, when an ordinance of the village authorities required every owner of a house "to have one good leather bucket for each house, store or shop, to cause their chimneys to be swept and to build chimneys in future, large enough for sweepers to go through them." The first advance on this primitive system of fighting fire was in 1826, when one hundred dollars was ordered levied to build an engine house, and a fire engine was procured.

In January, 1830, the fire company numbered twenty-seven members, most of them leading citizens, and the following year action was taken by the municipal authorities to enlarge the facilities for extinguishing fires. September 19 of that year four reservoirs, each of the capacity of ten thousand gallons, were ordered to be placed at the intersection of Main street with Seneca, Swan, Eagle and Court, and these, with others afterwards provided, served the purpose for many years.

The same year two new engines and additional hose were purchased. The first regular fire company was organized in Buffalo, December 16, 1824, and Oliver Forward directed the appointment of the members of the organization, the list including most of the prominent men in the village.

Two more companies were organized in November 1831, one of which was a hook and ladder company. They were known as Engine Company No. 3 and "Fulton 3." Hose companies 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11 were organized in 1871, and Liberty No. 1 in 1872. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 became an organization June 3, 1861; No. 2 August 14, 1864; No. 3 December 11, 1868. Protection Company No. 1 was organized September 1, 1868, and Pioneer Truck Company No. 1 or "Rescue Truck" No. 2, in May, 1832. Isaac S. Smith was the first chief engineer, being appointed January 4, 1832. In 1866 Edwin Hullont was appointed superintendent of the Fire Department, which position was subsequently filled as follows: Peter C. Doyle, 1868-9; Thomas B. French, 1870-73; Joseph B. Williams, 1874-5; Thomas B. French, 1876-7; Peter C. Doyle, 1878; James L. Rodgers, 1879-80; T. B. French, 1880-83; Frederick Hornung, 1883-1894, and Bernard J. McConnell, 1895-6. The first board of fire commissioners was appointed April 27, 1857. The first steam engine was purchased February 3, 1859. The city was apportioned into fire districts November 21, 1859, and the fire-alarm telegraph was introduced in 1865. The volunteer companies were disbanded in March, 1880, and three fire commissioners were appointed. The total expenditures in the fire department for the year ending June 30, 1895, was \$459,902.78; appropriation for 1895-6, \$496,719.40. The Board of Fire Commissioners consists of George F. Zeller, William A. Smith, and Jacob Davis. The superintendent and chief engineer is Bernard J. McConnell. There are at present thirty-five captains, thirty-seven lieutenants, twenty-eight engineers, 290 first-class and 64 second-class firemen, and four pilots of fire boats in the department. This branch of municipal government is universally recognized as the equal of that of any city of the union, both as regards equipment and efficiency.

STREET PAVING.

Buffalo has now in use and under contract nearly two hundred miles of asphalt pavement. The business of asphalt paving, of which the Barber Company is the oldest and by far the largest concern in the country, was established in the United States in 1878 by Mr. A. L. Barber, and the business has since that time attained vast proportions. The company was incorporated in 1883, up to which time its business was largely confined to Washington, D. C., but since that time its operations have extended to all parts of the country, from Montreal on the north to New Orleans on the south, and from Boston, Massachusetts, to Denver, Colorado. The use of the Barber Company's pavement for seventeen years has justified the name of the "Standard pavement of America," and there is good ground for the belief that at a day not far distant it will supersede all others in use. All the pavements laid by this company are kept in repair for five years free of expense. The wearing surface of these pavements is a mixture of asphalt obtained from the celebrated "Pitch Lake" in the Island of Trinidad, with sand, limestone and petroleum oil in certain proportions, fixed by long experience and most careful observation, and slightly varied according to the traffic and climate, and the highest technical skill and best possible knowledge of the ingredients are absolutely requisite for successful work.



RICHMOND AVENUE, LAID WITH TRINIDAD ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

The Barber Asphalt Company maintains a large chemical laboratory in connection with its work, where examinations and analyses are being constantly made by experts and the records of over twelve hundred streets laid during seventeen years are preserved. The advantages of the Barber asphalt pavements are manifold, among which may be mentioned first its durability, being in reality a sandstone, more durable than the natural product, owing to the ductile nature of the cementing material. While not as durable as granite, it is far more lasting than wood or brick, and many streets paved with Trinidad asphalt are now in perfect condition after ten years' use without ever having been repaired. Second, its smoothness, the uniform surface reducing the force of traction to one-third or one-fifth as compared with gravel roads; it increases the carrying power of horses from three to twelve-fold; it saves one-third to one-half of the cost of repairs of vehicles due to wear and tear, and adds immeasurably to the comfort of persons riding over them in carriages. Third, healthfulness: The joints of Belgian and cobble pavements necessarily become receptacles for manure, etc., dropped in the street, which putrefies under the influence of heat and moisture, giving forth unhealthy vapors, and the upper layers of macadam and gravel roads are impregnated with the same kind of filth. The vegetable fibre of wood pavements absorbs the filth also, giving out foul odors. On asphalt pavements, there being no joints, this is all avoided. The pavements are easily cleaned and every particle of foreign matter is readily removed. Fourth, safety: It is a popular error, fast disappearing, however, that horses are more liable to slip on asphalt than on other kinds of pavement. In 1895 systematic observations were made in ten different cities, covering a period of 192 days in which over eight hundred thousand horses were observed, and it was demonstrated that on an average a horse traveled 583 miles on asphalt before falling, and only 413 miles on stone—forty-one per cent. more accidents on stone than on asphalt.

The gritty surface of the Trinidad Lake asphalt pavements, due to the combination of sand and bitumen, is incapable of a polish which makes stone pavements so slippery. The asphalt pavement also dries more quickly after a rain, and thus escapes the damp, greasy conditions of wood pavements. For these reasons stone pavements in Washington were replaced by asphalt for 125 miles, and on Fifth avenue, New York, and in many other places asphalt has taken the place of bituminous limestone. In 1890-1 this bituminous limestone was again laid in New York City, and again has been taken up and replaced by Trinidad asphalt on Madison avenue in New York. The two pavements had been subjected to identically the same conditions and afforded the best possible opportunities for testing their relative merits in regard to safety in travel. Careful observations were made from January 19 to February 21 (Sundays excepted). The number of vehicles was carefully counted on the Trinidad pavement at the intersection of Twenty-seventh street, and on the Sicilian, or bituminous limestone pavement at the intersection of Thirty-ninth street. The number of horses falling within two hundred feet on either side of both points of observation was also recorded as complete falls, falls on the knees and falls on the haunches. The observers were changed from one point to the other at the end of two weeks and their reports were all verified by affidavits.

The results obtained were as follows: On Sicilian or rock asphalt, corner Thirty-ninth street, 29,141 vehicles, fifteen falls on knees, twenty-eight falls on haunches, forty-one total falls; total from January 19 to January 31, 32,352 vehicles, twenty-seven falls on knees, twenty falls on haunches, one hundred complete falls, total 147 falls; from February 2 to February 14, 16,505 vehicles, seven falls on knees, thirteen falls on haunches, fifty-four complete falls, total seventy-four falls, from February 16 to February 21, the grand totals being 77,998 vehicles, forty-nine falls on knees, sixty-one falls on haunches, 197 complete falls, total falls, 307. On the Trinidad asphalt pavement, from January 19 to January 31, 33,472 vehicles were observed, the total number of falls being four; from February 2 to February 14, 22,466 vehicles, without a single fall of any kind, and from February 16 to February 21, 13,305 vehicles, with but two falls, the grand total being but six falls, 56,945 vehicles being observed, or sixty times as many accidents on the bituminous limestone as on the Trinidad asphalt pavements, and not a single complete fall on the latter, while more vehicles were observed. Fifth, noiselessness: On asphalt the noise made by vehicles is only the light click of the horses' hoofs, the wheels making no perceptible sound, while the almost intolerable noise of stone pavements is patent to every one, the cause of most of the nervous troubles among residents of large cities, as declared by leading physicians.

It was frequently observed that a block of stone pavement would be covered with tan bark or sawdust, in consequence of the sickness of some person residing in the block, with whom the noise and vibration from the stone pavement might turn the scale between life and death. The nuisance on the street thus occasioned would have been insufferable except that human life probably depended upon it. This is entirely unnecessary on the asphalt pavements, as has doubtless been observed. Sixth, popularity: The principal tests of relative merits of different pavements is the relative amount of traffic which they attract under similar circum-



FRANKLIN STREET, LAID WITH TRINIDAD ASPHALT PAVEMENT.



NORTH STREET, LAID WITH TRINIDAD ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

stances. This was first observed in St. Louis, Missouri, where two streets, parallel, adjacent and similar in every respect were paved in 1883, one with Trinidad asphalt and the other with the best granite blocks with tar cement in the joints, and over ten times as many vehicles per day were used on the asphalt as on the granite pavement in 1885. Seventh, cost: In regard to cost, everything can be truthfully said of Trinidad asphalt pavements. It is laid at less cost than the best quality of granite or Belgian pavement, or of wood on concrete foundation, and although its first cost is greater than that of cheap wood or brick laid on sand, yet the rapid decay and frequent removal of the former and the short life of brick, owing to its brittle and friable nature make the latter much more expensive in the end. In every regard it is the standard pavement of the age.

The important part taken in the progress of Buffalo during the past twenty years by the Barber Asphalt Company is scarcely to be estimated. It has laid in this city during the last eighteen years 2,958,111 square yards or 184 miles of twenty-six-foot roadway of their asphalt pavement, and in forty cities in fifteen states of the Union the company have laid 8,840,600 square yards of Trinidad pavement, or more than three times the amount of asphalt pavements in London, Paris, Berlin, and other cities in Europe, where the laying of asphalt pavement was begun over forty years ago. The Barber Company, as a result of experience, have adopted four distinct classes of pavement, varying with the amount of traffic and the character of the foundations. Class "A," a concrete foundation of five inches, one and one-half inches of binder (fine bituminous concrete), with an asphalt surface of two inches. Class "B," concrete foundation, four inches, binder one inch, asphalt surface one and one-half inches. Class "C," existing stone block or macadam foundation, binder one and one-half inches, asphalt surface two inches. Class "D," for sidewalks and driveways, foundation of broken stone, two inches, and asphalt surface one inch.

The pavements of the company are ready for use the day after they are laid. Great as has been the work accomplished here and elsewhere by this well-known company, such are its facilities that its every engagement is faithfully performed. Promptness, reliable work, and satisfaction in every regard is always guaranteed. It is one of Buffalo's most important enterprises, and its contributions to the general growth of the city in appearance and in a more utilitarian sense, constitute it one of the prime factors in the great prosperity of Buffalo of to-day—the Greater Buffalo of the future.

HEALTH.

The records of the Buffalo Bureau of Vital Statistics show, that while the population is increasing with wonderful rapidity, its death rate is steadily growing less, Buffalo having as low a rate of mortality as the most favored cities of the world. The sewage system of the city is as near perfection as can be obtained by sanitary science, and is adequate for the present and the future as well. The Health Department is perfectly equipped to ward off disease, and no means are spared to make this the most healthful as well as the most beautiful of the greatest cities of the American continent.

WATER.

The water supply is limited only by the amount of pure liquid contained by the chain of great inland seas, and in quality is unsurpassed for every purpose. The construction in 1893 of the new reservoir at Jefferson and Best streets at a cost of \$406,000, adds 125,000,000 gallons to the supply capacity of the city. The Fire and Police departments of Buffalo are unsurpassed; they are entirely divorced from partisan control, and are quite as efficient as the same departments of any of its sister cities of the Union. Since 1886 natural gas has, in great measure, supplanted coal and steam as fuel. The cost is about that of coal, and the saving in labor to housekeepers is enormous. There are over one hundred miles of pipe laid in the city, connecting with the great gas-producing sections of Canada and Pennsylvania. The municipal policy and government are liberal at all times. Industries are not burdened by taxation, unreasonable sumptuary laws are not enforced, and elections are not controlled by party hacks, and a spirit of independence on the part of the people, results as a rule in the election to office of the best men, regardless of their political faith. The city claims to have the most imposing and substantial city and county building in the United States. It was constructed at a cost of \$1,400,000, and was first occupied in March, 1876. The building is of granite, ornamented with a tower in which there is an illuminated electric clock, and at the corners of the tower there are four statues, also in granite, of heroic size, representing the leading factors in the growth and progress of the city. In 1889 an annex known as the Municipal building was erected on Delaware avenue, opposite the City hall, to accommodate the Municipal Courts and other city departments.

POPULATION.

The population of Buffalo as shown by the census of 1890 was 255,543, and a police census taken by the police, which was completed May 6, 1895, gave the number of inhabitants at 335,709, but for many reasons the figures are considered as largely underrating the population. Taking the United States census of 1890, and adding to it the average yearly increase for years before, the inhabitants of Buffalo number 355,000. It is more than probable that had the police census been taken in January, 1895, the total population would have aggregated 360,000. It must be remembered that the population of Buffalo has not been increased by annexation. The city lines to-day are the same as they were forty years ago.

CLIMATE.

The statistics of the weather bureau show that the climate of Buffalo compares most favorably with that of any other city in the same latitude. The temperature rarely falls below ten degrees Fahrenheit, and seldom rises above eighty degrees, making it one of the most pleasant residence cities in the world. Buffalo is justly celebrated for the beautiful styles of architecture of its private residences which are seen in all parts of the city, and especially on Main, Delaware avenue, North, Ferry, Bouck, and other streets and avenues on the West side. The sidewalks of most of the streets are shaded by trees, and the handsome lawns which uniformly grace the fronts of buildings add greatly to the beautiful appearance of the city.

PUBLIC PARKS.

There are several public parks in Buffalo, the principal one being on a scale of great magnificence. Its total area is 640 acres, or one mile square. An artificial lake covering forty-six and one-half acres, elegant drives and walks, magnificent shrubbery and beautiful parterres, make it a most popular pleasure resort, and adds greatly to the pleasure and comfort of the people. Free concerts by the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiment bands at frequent intervals draw thousands to this beautiful retreat during the summer months. In addition to this the city has now under improvement a tract of about three hundred acres in the southwestern part of the city, which will soon be made part of the main park system, and which will be known as the South park.





BUFFALO HARBOR, FROM THE FOOT OF MICHIGAN STREET.

BUFFALO HARBOR

IN the early years of the nineteenth century the State of New York was authorized by the Legislature to loan to the village of Buffalo the sum of twelve thousand dollars to build a harbor, on giving bonds in double the amount for repayment of the loan. The times were very stringent and all the members of the Harbor Association refused to sign the bond except Oliver Forward and Charles Townsend, and at this critical juncture Hon. Samuel Wilkeson agreed to execute the bond with Messrs. Forward and Townsend, and the money was secured. After much persuasion, Judge Wilkeson consented to superintend the building of the harbor in 1819, and the great work was completed in 221 working days. In 1822 De Witt Clinton, canal commissioner, judicially determined that Buffalo, and not Black Rock, should be the terminus of the Erie canal, and from that time the city dates her importance as a shipping port.

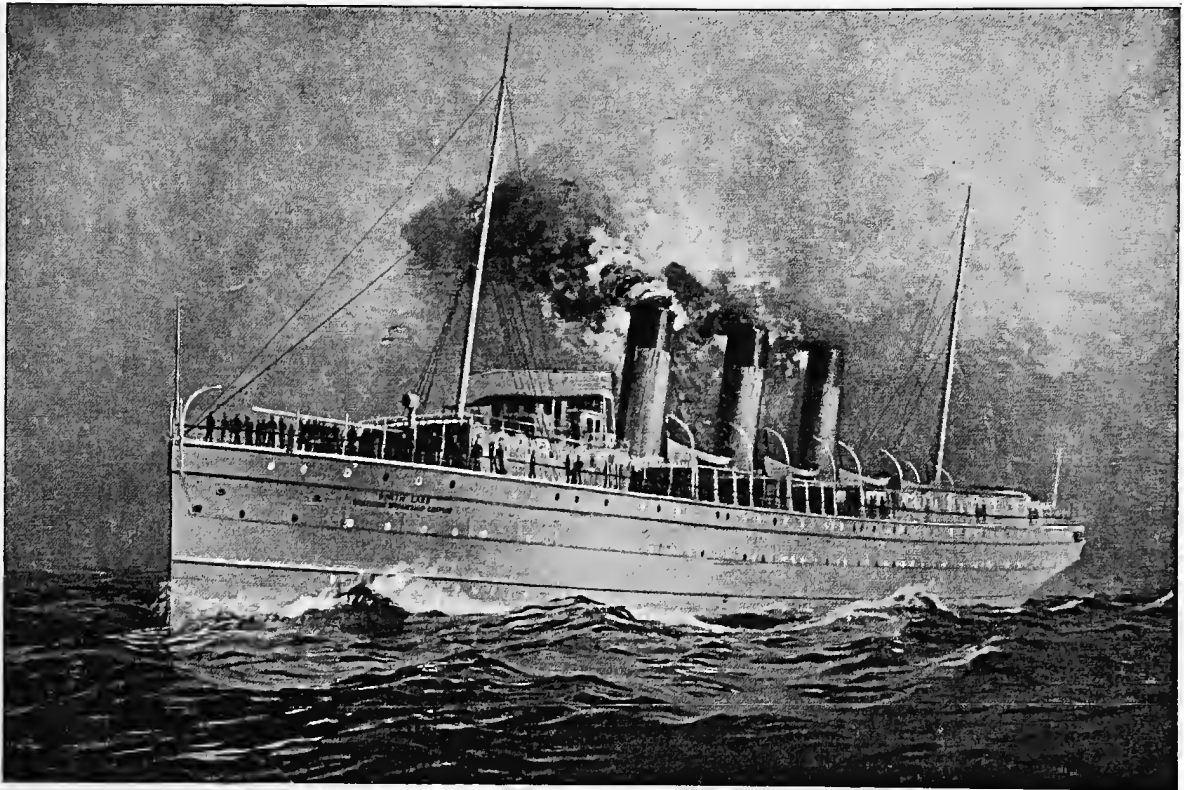
From year to year extensive improvements were made by the Federal Government, and to-day the city can boast of one of the finest harbors on the Great Lakes, and with miles of dockage where the largest vessels can be accommodated. The port is at all times crowded with lake craft of every description. Many lines of freight steamers and several passenger steamship lines have Buffalo for one of their termini. Among the latter the leading line is that of the Northern Steamship Company.

This enterprising corporation, in the introduction of their magnificent new passenger steamships *North West* and *North Land* a few years ago for transportation over the Great Lakes between Buffalo and Duluth, inaugurated a new era in the navigation of the great inland seas of America; and the successful operation of the line has demonstrated the wonderful advance in ship-building during the past decade. Owing to the small size of the Government canal between Lakes Huron and Superior, and the shallow waters of the straits which connect the lakes with each other, the navigation of this grand system of inland water-ways was impossible for vessels of large size as they were then constructed, and the skill of naval experts was called into requisition to overcome these seemingly insurmountable obstacles. The first was removed when, in 1881, the United States Government opened the first of the large locks at Sault Ste. Marie, and the second has been met in the construction of the steamships *North West* and *North Land*, by providing them with the water-balasting system, which permits the sinking of the ships to the depth required to insure the greatest speed and safety in the deep lakes and of floating the vessels easily and safely over the shallow bars of the rivers and straits. This system has made practicable the building of ships of a size hitherto unknown. The Northern Steamship Company's fleet of modern freight vessels, one following the other from the ship yards in rapid succession, was closely watched and studied by marine experts, to insure the construction of the passenger vessels contemplated by the company, evolving the plan on which they were to be built, in which nothing should be omitted which science and skill could suggest to make the steamships speedy, safe and attractive. The order of the company to the Globe Iron Works of Cleveland was for the fastest, largest, safest and most comfortable vessels that could be built, and the contract was executed with fidelity to every requirement or condition. The contract stipulated that the ships should make the trip from Buffalo to Duluth in sixty hours, that each vessel should accommodate five hundred passengers with ample room, and should possess certain characteristics of magnificence and beauty.

The length of the steamships was fixed at 386 feet, breadth forty-four feet, and depth from spar-deck to keel thirty-four feet. About fifteen hundred tons of steel and nearly fourteen hundred tons of iron were used in building the hull of each of these vessels. The twenty-eight boilers which each of the steamships has, were each subjected to a pressure of eight hundred pounds per square inch, while they are operated by a pressure of but 275 pounds. These boilers convert into steam seventy tons of water per hour, and in a round trip

each vessel turns into steam a quarter of a mile of water twenty-five feet wide and nine feet deep. The regular and auxiliary engines of each ship employ sixty-four steam cylinders, twenty-six pump cylinders, and six centrifugal pumps. The propellers turn 120 times per minute, and at each revolution the vessel is thrust forward a distance of seventeen feet. Each vessel is provided with twelve hundred electric lights, each of sixteen candle-power, exceeding the number employed on the largest ocean steamships by three hundred. The electric search-light is of one hundred thousand candle-power, and was used on the Liberal Arts building at the World's Fair at Chicago. The refrigerating machine on each vessel manufactures one thousand pounds of ice per day and each steamship is provided with two independent propeller-screws, and to operate them, two independent quadruple-expansion engines, with a capacity 3500 horse-power each.

In their appointments and decorations, the *North West* and *North Land* are models of elegance and taste. The magnificent dining-rooms have a seating capacity for 150 persons at one time, and an elegantly equipped



"NORTH LAND."

café is a feature of these floating palaces. The route of the vessels affords interesting views to passengers at numerous points in the voyage of one thousand miles. Leaving Buffalo in the evening these steamships pass from the harbor into Lake Erie, and before the lights of the city have faded away in the darkness behind, Crystal Beach on the Canadian side of Lake Erie and Woodlawn Beach on the American side are passed. Early next morning a fine view of General Garfield's tomb is obtained, and shortly afterwards Cleveland is reached, where more passengers are taken on. In crossing the lake from this point Kelly's is passed and Put-in-Bay Islands, famous for Catawba grapes and fine summer hotels, crossing the spot where the famous naval battle in 1813 was fought, the result of which was announced by Commodore Perry in the words which are historic: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Entering the Detroit river, the ships pass the islands described by Father Hennepin in 1679 as "the finest in the world." The Canadian town of Amherstburg is next observed and at Grosse Isle the villas of Detroit families are seen, and Fort Wayne is visible from the decks of the steamers, with its old barracks and cannon surmounting the parapets. Detroit, the "City of Straits," is reached, where a landing is made.

The beautiful park, Belle Isle, connected by a long steel bridge with Detroit, is soon passed, and Grosse Point being left behind, Lake St. Clair is entered. Past the old colonial town of Algonac and Marine City the vessels pass, and soon St. Clair city with its gay summer hotels is seen. Lake Huron is reached as night comes on and next morning the Straits of Mackinac are entered, passing numerous vessels. Crossing eastward, the vessels enter St. Mary's river at Detour, the most picturesque part of the voyage. The St. Mary's Falls canal, the great engineering work of the lakes, is seen, and as the vessels enter the great lock a panorama of unusual interest is observed, and the whole town of Sault Ste. Marie is spread out to view. The magnificent bridge crossing the river is seen in the distance, and on the Canadian side the extensive works of that government on its own canal, the old white buildings of a Hudson Bay fort are visible from the lock, and here Lake Superior is entered. After a delightful sail Duluth is reached, and the city of Superior across the harbor is plainly visible.

The noise usual with electrical machinery is entirely avoided by the use of low-pressure engines. The *North West* was launched January 6, 1894, and her trial trip was made May 7 following. The *North Land* began running a year later, and in every regard of comfort, speed, and elegance, these vessels are incomparably the finest steamships afloat on lake or ocean. In the voyages from Buffalo to Duluth, these vessels take in the entire length of three rivers—Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Mary—and the three great lakes: Erie, Huron, and Superior; and from the Straits of Mackinac, which are also visited in the passage, the fourth great lake—Michigan—is seen. Starting from Buffalo and returning from West Superior, these steamships touch at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, and Duluth.

The officers of the company are as follows: president, J. J. Hill; vice-president, W. C. Farrington; general traffic manager, Francis B. Clarke; general passenger agent, A. A. Heard; and general freight agent, S. Murray. Captains W. S. Brown and W. H. Campau were in command of the *North West* and *North Land* respectively in 1895.





HENRY P. EMERSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

NOTABLE as has been the commercial growth of Buffalo, in the matter of education it has kept even pace with the progress of the city. From earliest times the best possible facilities were afforded by the public schools, the liveliest interest in the work having been manifested by the pioneers, while yet scarcely a score of houses marked the site of the present great and flourishing city. The first teacher in Buffalo or New Amsterdam was, it is said, Hiram Hanchett, in Middach's house, in the winter of 1806-7. The school-house had but one window, and that without glass, but sufficient light was admitted through the openings between the logs of which the building was constructed. Three benches, made of slabs and a small pine table comprised the furniture of the establishment. Reading only was taught at first, but spelling afterwards became part of the curriculum. About twenty scholars attended the first session of the school. In 1810 or 1811 Asaph Hall opened a grammar-school in the court-house, but it was not continued for a long time. Miss Irene Leech kept a school about this time in a stone building at the corner of Main street and the Terrace. November 22, 1827, the Buffalo High-school was projected, and great results were expected from its organization. On this day a meeting was held at the Eagle hotel, and the plan of the institution agreed

upon. The school was incorporated the same year with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, of which ten thousand dollars was subscribed and the building was commenced. It was a fine structure, and was erected on the ground which now forms part of the site of the Sisters of Charity hospital on Main street. The school was fairly successful for some years, but did not seem to meet the wants of the people and was discontinued. A military school was established in the High-school building, and for a time was well patronized; the expenses however were too great for the people of that day, and the doors were soon closed. The first building for educational purposes, and paid for by public subscription, was erected at the southwest corner of Pearl and Swan streets in 1807.

School District No. 2 was established in 1815, when a school-house was built, and the year following the school was opened at Cold Spring. The Buffalo High School Association was formed in 1827, but failed to carry out the purpose for which it was organized. In 1838 the city was divided into six school districts, with a grammar-school in each. From year to year the number has been increased, and there are now fifty-six districts, and the same number of school-houses, nearly all modern and substantial structures, and many of them imposing in appearance, with every requirement of sanitary science and convenience. Including the High-school buildings and grounds, the valuation of the school property at a fair estimate is over \$2,500,000. The text-books are furnished free to the pupils, and every facility possible is afforded the people to educate

their children so as to qualify them for any position in life, or to prepare them to enter any college or university in the land. Each school is provided with a library, the number of volumes in all aggregating over forty thousand. There are fourteen evening schools open for sixteen weeks of each year. Each of these evening schools has a principal, and over sixty teachers are employed in this department. Eight kindergarten schools are in successful operation, having on the rolls 758 children, of the average age of four and one-half years. The corps of teachers, including principals of schools, numbers over one thousand, and the number of pupils enrolled in



BUFFALO HIGH-SCHOOL.

1894-5 was over forty-six thousand, with an average daily attendance of seventy-five per cent. The High-school is the pride of the city, and well it may be; the diploma of that institution is the "open sesame" to success in almost every walk in life. In 1894 there were 1650 pupils enrolled, and the seating capacity of the school is only 1050 in the main building and the Clinton Street annex. The course of study, besides the full English course, includes one language, Latin, French, or German, as may be preferred. Higher mathematics and a classical course in Greek or Latin is optional with the scholars.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The corner-stone of the Normal school was laid on April 15, 1869, and on September 7 of the year following it was completed and furnished, and was accepted on behalf of the State by the School Commissioner. An appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars was made toward the erection of the building by the County of Erie, and a like amount by the City of Buffalo. The grounds on which the building was erected comprised five acres of land, bounded by Jersey, Normal avenue, Fourteenth and York streets, and was donated by Jesse Ketchum for the purpose. This was the crowning act of one of the most generous philanthropists of his time, and was only one of many acts of benevolence which characterized "Father Ketchum." The land when donated was valued at thirty thousand dollars, and is now worth over five times that sum. The

"Ketchum Medals" are annually awarded to pupils in the public schools as an incentive to diligence and correct deportment. The fund for the purchase of these gold and silver medals is obtained from a deed of trust of ten thousand dollars, by the executors of Mr. Ketchum's will in 1871, and the medals are designed as a memorial in honor of the best friend of the public schools in his day. The Normal school was opened for students September 13, 1871, with Rev. H. B. Buckham as principal. He remained in charge of the school till June, 1886, when he was succeeded by the present efficient principal, Dr. James M. Cassity. The number of students the first year in attendance was 185, which has steadily increased until at present the number of pupils exceeds four hundred. About three hundred pupils under sixteen years of age are in regular attendance on the School of Practice in this institution. A few years since the State of New York erected a large addition to the main building, and connected with it by a corridor, at a cost of twenty-six thousand dollars.

Besides the public schools there are a number of private academies, among which are the Buffalo Female academy, incorporated in 1851, Canasius and St. Joseph's colleges, Holy Angels' academy, the Roman Catholic parochial schools, and a number of institutions of learning connected with churches of other denominations. There are also four Mercantile or Business colleges in successful operation in the city. The Department of Public Instruction has at its head a Board of School Examiners, who are appointed by the mayor. Henry P. Emerson is superintendent, and M. F. Chemnitz is the German superintendent and secretary. Two clerks and a stenographer are connected with the department, besides five attendance officers.



MATTHEW F. CHEMNITZ.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The magnificent libraries for public use in Buffalo ably supplement the excellent school system of the city in the education of the people, the facilities in this regard being equaled by few cities of the country. The Young Men's Library was organized as early as 1816, but endured only for sixteen years. In 1836 it was reorganized, Seth C. Hawley being elected president, and Dr. Charles Winne, Samuel N. Callendar and George Brown, vice-presidents. The rooms of the association were originally located at what is now No. 219 Main street, and in 1841 the library was removed to South Division street, near Main, and four years later it was again removed to the American block on Main street, between Eagle and Court streets. In 1863



THE BUFFALO LIBRARY.

the association purchased the block corner Eagle and Main, which the Iroquois hotel now occupies, and two years later the library was removed to the building which the association erected there at a cost of \$112,500. In 1882 the association purchased a block of ground on Broadway, facing Lafayette square, on which their present magnificent library building is located. Ground for this building was broken October 8, 1884, and the new library building was completed in March, 1887, at a cost of \$225,000. In 1886 the name of the association was changed to the Buffalo Library by act of Legislature.

The Grosvenor library was founded with the money bequeathed for the purpose by Seth Grosvenor, a merchant of New York City, and for a time a resident of Buffalo. The building was completed in 1859, but, by reason of the "law's delay," it was not opened until 1869. The library, which is for reference only, contains over thirty-five thousand volumes, which were purchased from the endowment fund.

The German Young Men's Association library was founded May 10, 1841. It is for use of members of the association and contains nearly six thousand volumes.

St. Michael's Young Men's Sodality library was established when the college was founded, September 19, 1870. It has fifteen thousand volumes for use of the students of the college only.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union library was established in 1884 by members of the union, the books being contributed by generous patrons.

The Catholic Institute library was founded October 1, 1886, and has six thousand volumes, purchased and contributed. Besides these there are a number of others, many indeed, if the school libraries, of which each public school has one, are included.



GROSVENOR LIBRARY, CORNER EDWARD AND PEARL.

HOMES, ASYLUMS, ETC.

IN this regard the old and young in indigent circumstances are well provided for in Buffalo. Among the many institutions for their care and comfort are the following: Buffalo Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home, 29 Franklin; Catholic Home, 64 Franklin, in charge of Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary; Church Charity Foundation, home for aged and destitute females, opened in 1859; Evangelical Church Home, Broadway, near city line; Central Presbyterian, Lafayette Square Presbyterian, North Presbyterian, Westminster Presbyterian, and Calvary Presbyterian Homes, Church of the Ascension, Grace Episcopal, Church of the Good Shepherd, St. Mary's-on-the-Hill, and All Saints church provide homes for their poor, as also the Delaware Avenue Methodist, First Baptist, Prospect Avenue Baptist, Delaware Avenue Baptist churches, and the Church of Our Father (Unitarian), Church of the Messiah (Universalist), First Congregational church, Church of Christ (Disciples).

Ingleside Home, one of the most important charitable institutions of the city, was incorporated October 22, 1867, and is situate at 70 Howard place. Magdalen Asylum, located at 485 Best street, and under the management of the Sisters of Our Lady of Refuge; the Catholic Protectorate for girls is located at the same place. The LeConteaulx St. Mary's Institute for deaf mutes is at 125 Edward street; St. Francis Asylum, 337 Pine street, for all denominations; St. Mary's Asylum for widows, foundlings, and infants is located here. The Working Boys' Home, 35 Niagara square; Buffalo Orphan Asylum, 403 Virginia; Catholic Protectorate, on West Seneca street, near the city line; Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Asylum, at 280 Hickory street; Fitch crèche, 159 Swan street, a day nursery for children of working women, under the management of the Charity Organization Society, are all doing noble service in the cause of humanity and religion.

HOSPITALS.

Philanthropy, broad and liberal, has always characterized the municipal authorities, the churches, and the people of Buffalo, ample provisions being made for the afflicted, rich and poor alike. The Buffalo General Hospital was established in 1846 by citizens of public spirit and liberal purposes, and was chartered in November, 1847. Its first president was Dr. Josiah Trowbridge, with General P. B. Porter, first, and George W. Clinton, second vice-presidents respectively, and E. S. Baldwin, secretary, and S. N. Callender, treasurer. The attending surgeon was Dr. F. H. Hamilton, and Dr. Austin Flint was the attending physician, the consulting physicians being Drs. Trowbridge and Buswell. The building on High street has been occupied since 1858, and with the Scoville and Kimberly cottages adjacent, has accommodations for 225 patients. The officers and medical and surgical staff at present are as follows: President, Truman G. Avery; vice-president, William H. Walker; secretary Charles R. Wilson; treasurer, Edward R. Spaulding; consulting physicians, C. C. Wyckoff, Conrad Diehl, and M. B. Folwell; consulting surgeons, J. Hauenstein, and D. W. Harrington; attending physicians, Charles Cary, H. R. Hopkins, C. G. Hopkins; attending surgeons, W. C. Phelps, Roswell Park, S. Y. Howell, Frank W. Abbott, and Lucien Howe.

The Fitch Accident Hospital is a most important adjunct to the General Hospital, being the receiving hospital. It is located on Swan street, and was established in August, 1886, and is in charge of Dr. John Parmenter, medical director; John H. Pryor, attending surgeon; Roswell Park, consulting surgeon; Chauncey P. Smith, attending physician, and Edward Meyer, attending surgeon. The training-school for nurses is a most important feature of this noble institution. The Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity was organized in 1848, and the following year the Legislature appropriated nine thousand dollars to aid the

enterprise. Dr. Frank H. Hamilton was the first attending surgeon, and Dr. Austin Flint, the attending physician, with Drs. Trowbridge and James P. White as consulting physicians and surgeons respectively. The institution was established largely through the efforts of Rt. Rev. John Timon, first Bishop of Buffalo, and the corner-stone of the present imposing building was laid by the Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, the present Bishop of this diocese in 1876. The Sisters' Hospital accommodates 180 patients, and the capacity of the institution is at all times taxed to its utmost. With improvements now contemplated, the usefulness of this great institution will be largely increased. The receiving branch of this institution is the Emergency Hospital on South Division street, for the reception of victims of accidents, and, as its name implies, emergency cases. The medical and surgical staff of the Sisters' Hospital includes the following distinguished physicians and surgeons: John Cronin, George E. Fell, M. Willoughby, and D. L. Redmond, attending physicians.

The Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital was established in 1872, and is located on Cottage street, corner of Maryland. It owes its existence to the liberality of Robert G. Stewart, Moses Day, Amos Cheeseborough, and other generous citizens, and is maintained by public contributions. The medical staff includes many of the most eminent homœopathic physicians of the city. The officers are: President, Fred M. Inglehart; secretary, Charles F. Dunbar; treasurer, Henry W. Burt.

The corner-stone of the State Hospital for the Insane, situate on Forest avenue, in close proximity to the park, was laid September 18, 1872. The magnificent grounds on which it is built, comprising two hundred acres of ground, was donated by the city, the value of the land at the time being estimated at sixty thousand dollars. The work on the building was begun June 15, 1871, and the structure was completed in 1880. The asylum was opened for the reception of patients November 15, 1881, and over two hundred persons were admitted as patients before the close of the year. The medical staff at that time was composed of Drs. Judson B. Andrews, William Granger, and Floyd S. Crego. The number of patients cared for at this institution at this time is over six hundred. The following well-known medical practitioners compose the present medical staff of the asylum: Drs. John A. Cronyn, A. J. Roehner, Thomas Lothrop, Roswell Park.

The Lexington Heights Hospital is a private institution for the sick, and is located on Lexington avenue, near Elmwood avenue, on high ground, with abundance of sunshine and amidst the most delightful surroundings. Its staff is composed of some of the leading physicians and surgeons of Western New York, with a corps of trained nurses and attendants. Every patient has perfect freedom in the selection of physician. There are no wards, the rooms being furnished with taste and elegance, it being a veritable hotel for the sick, with all the luxuries and comforts possible.

The Buffalo Women's Hospital, formerly Buffalo Maternity Hospital, Georgia, corner of Seventh street, was established in May, 1866, and St. Francis Hospital, 337 Pine street, under charge of eighteen Sisters of St. Francis are also prominent and beneficent institutions.

CEMETERIES.

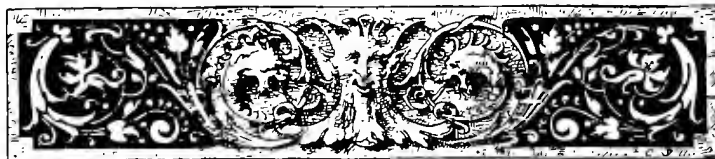
In the early part of the nineteenth century Captain William Johnston, a British officer, owned about forty acres of land in Buffalo, bounded by Seneca and Washington streets and Little Buffalo creek, and here he laid out a small lot for burial of the dead at the corner of Washington and Exchange streets. This was the first burial ground in Buffalo. Captain Johnson was the first one buried there, in 1807, and interments were made in these grounds until the village burial grounds were established on Franklin square, where the City and County hall now stands. Captain Samuel Pratt and Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, foremost in this as in most other public undertakings, obtained from the agent of the Holland company a contract for four lots on the Terrace, for burial purposes prior to 1804. "The Infant," a very tall Indian, whose great stature gave him the name, and Farmer's Brother were buried here; the latter in March, 1815, with military honors. In 1832 burials here were almost discontinued, and the last person interred here was the wife of Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, daughter of the pioneer Gamaliel St. John.

Prior to the War of 1812 a small tract of ground on the southwest corner of Delaware avenue and Ferry street was granted for burial places, but was never consecrated for the purpose. In 1830 five acres of ground on the southwest corner of Delaware avenue and North street, known as the Delaware Avenue and North Street burial grounds, was opened, but was much too small, and in 1865 the bodies were removed to Forest Lawn. When Buffalo was incorporated as a city in 1832, an epidemic of cholera was threatened, and to decrease the risk burials were forbidden in Franklin Square, and land was purchased between North and Best streets, west of Prospect street, for a common burial ground, and was called Potter's Field. The Black Rock

burial ground was established in 1845, the funds being appropriated by the State, but the ground was found too low for the purpose and was not much used. When the village of Black Rock was incorporated, lot 88 on North street was exchanged for the old burial ground, and when burials were discontinued the lot was donated to the Charity Foundation of the Episcopal Church. The Bidwell Farm burying ground on the old "Gulf road," now Delavan avenue, was established about 1811, interments being made here up to 1825.

The Matthews and Wilcox burying ground was established 1833-4. It was a private cemetery, adjoining Potter's Field, and was purchased in 1854 by the Buffalo Cemetery Association, which was incorporated the same year. The cemetery of St. John's church (German Evangelical) was laid out at Pine Hill, corner Pine Ridge, in 1858, the first interment being made July 6, 1859. Holy Rest cemetery (German Lutheran Trinity) also located at Pine Hill, was opened in 1859. Zion Church cemetery was also located here in 1859. Concordia cemetery, on Genesee street between the New York Central and Erie railroad lines, was also opened in 1859; it comprised fifteen acres. St. Matthew's Church cemetery, on Clinton street near Sulphur Springs Orphan Asylum, was opened in 1875. Black Rock Methodist Episcopal cemetery was located on Bird street the same year. Mt. Hope, a private cemetery, was laid out at Pine Hill about the same time. Reservation cemetery, an old Indian burying ground, was located on Seneca street extended; here Red Jacket was buried. Old St. Louis cemetery, originally located on Edward street near Main, was donated by Louis LeCouteaux about 1830. Old St. Mary's cemetery was opened in 1845 on Johnson street, corner North, and was closed in 1860. St. Francis Xavier cemetery, North Buffalo, was opened in 1850, and is still in use; it is near Bird street and the Falls branch of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. St. Joseph's cemetery was opened in 1850; it is near the poor-house, five miles from the center of the city, and is still used. Holy Cross cemetery at Limestone Hill was located there in 1850, and contains eighty acres. The United German and French Catholic cemetery consists of fourteen acres, to which twenty-eight acres were added in 1870. In 1847 Bethel cemetery was established. The Jewish Society purchased ground on Fillmore avenue, between Batavia and Sycamore streets, which they afterwards sold, and purchased ground at Pine Hill. The soldiers' burial place is on the bank of the river at Black Rock and Scajaquada creek.

Forest Lawn—This beautiful "City of the Dead," originally consisted of eighty acres, and work was begun on the grounds in 1850. The money was raised by issuing bonds to the amount of \$131,650, and afterwards additional purchases were made, in value amounting to \$51,630. It now comprises 240 acres, without incumbrance. It was dedicated September 28, 1866, the mayor, city councils, clergymen, Masonic bodies, Continental Singing Society, and a large concourse of people taking part.





STATE ARMORY, SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

NATIONAL GUARD

IN 1848 the Sixty-fifth regiment was organized with nine companies, and was the first uniformed regiment officially designated as infantry. The Seventy-fourth was formed in 1854, making a brigade, commanded by Brigadier-general Gustavus A. Scroggs. In 1863, when the Rebels invaded Pennsylvania, the Sixty-fifth regiment, commanded by Colonel Chauncey Abbott, went to Harrisburg and Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and the night of the first of July they reached the latter place, and the town was shelled by General Fitzhugh Lee, with three thousand mounted infantry and eight pieces of artillery. The field and staff of the Sixty-fifth was originally composed as follows: Colonel, Henry K. Viele; major, Jacob Krettner; adjutant, Martin Buck; quartermaster, H. B. Woodbridge; engineer, John J. Hollister; paymaster, Edward F. Cronyn; surgeon, John S. Trowbridge; assistant surgeon, B. K. Hosmer; chaplain, George W. Hoskins.

The headquarters of the Fourth brigade, N. G. N. Y., is at 474 Main street, and two regiments of the brigade are located in this city, Peter C. Doyle, Brigadier-general, commanding; assistant Adjutant-general, Edward S. Warren; inspector, Major Lauren W. Pettebone; inspector rifle practice, Major Charles M. Ransom; judge advocate, Major Martin Carey; ordnance officer, Major John H. Ball; quartermaster, Major Jacob Metzger; surgeon, Major Floyd S. Crego; commissary of subsistence, Major Edson J. Weeks; aides, Captain George J. Frey and Captain Winan H. Smith.

Sixty-fifth regiment: headquarters, New York State arsenal, Broadway, corner Potter; Brevet Brigadier-general Samuel M. Welch, Jr., colonel; lieutenant-colonel, William H. Chapin; major, William T. Parsons; adjutant, W. F. Nurzey; battalion adjutants, E. H. Hall and A. B. Christey; quartermaster, Harvey W. Putnam; commissary, H. C. Wadsworth; surgeon, Major A. H. Briggs; assistant surgeons, Captains E. F. Meyer and Harry Mead; inspector of rifle practice, Captain C. W. Wilson; chaplain, Rev. Francis Lobdell.

The armory of the Seventy-fourth regiment is located on Virginia, corner of Elmwood avenue, and the field and staff officers at this time are: Colonel, George C. Fox; lieutenant-colonel, E. P. Cottle; majors, R. M. Harding and Frank E. Wood; adjutant, William A. Angus; battalion adjutants, P. C. Denning and T. B. Sheldon; inspector of rifle practice, Captain Lee H. Smith; quartermaster, H. R. Clark; commissary, W. R. Buck; chaplain, Rev. Thomas B. Berry; surgeon, Major George W. York; assistant surgeon, Captain W. G. Bissell.



NEW MUSIC HALL.

MUSIC

BUFFALO is the most musical among the cities of its size. This claim is easily established by the number and efficiency of its musical organizations and the ability of the *personnel* of the musical profession. As early as 1848 the Liedertafel was organized by German patriot refugees, compelled to flee the Fatherland for participation in the revolution of that year. The first musical director was Frederick Hoddick, who in course of time was followed by Carl Adam, William Groscurth, James Nuno, F. Erfling, C. W. F. Mueller, Joseph Mischka and Louis Adolphe Coerne. Besides giving concerts of the highest standard, the Liedertafel found time to attend saengerfests given in nearly all of the principal cities of the Union, at four of which the society earned and received prizes in competitive singing. Approaching its fiftieth anniversary the Liedertafel is still a sturdy organization capable of sustaining the fine reputation it has so richly earned.

In 1853 another society seemed necessary to meet the demands of the growing city, and this demand was met by organizing the Saengerbund, under the direction of Wilhelm Braun, who, after years of faithful service, was succeeded by Frederick Federlein, Joseph Cintura, Wilhelm Borchert, Karl Samans, Johannes Gelbke, and Henry Jacobsen. For a time the Saengerbund made a specialty of amateur operas, a number of which were given very successfully. At other seasons the conventional concerts with miscellaneous programs were given to the great pleasure and satisfaction of the large membership.

The year of 1864 gave birth to another flourishing society, called the Arion, under the direction of Joseph Mischka, but upon this gentleman's resignation, the society was dissolved, after an existence of a little over two years. About this time the American contingent of this community began to express a desire for organized musical effort, and the Continental Singing Society, afterwards the St. Cecilia Society, was called into life. The musical directors were: J. R. Blodgett, William Von Doehn, Carl Adam, and J. R. Drake. After several brilliant musical and social seasons, this fine organization was merged into the Choral Union, which, under the direction of Carl Adam, made a specialty of oratorio. Want of appreciation of this classic form of music at this time caused the dissolution of the Choral Union, in spite of the heroic efforts of its promoters. A dissension as to the retention of William Groscurth, a director of the Liedertafel, was the cause of the secession of a large number of members in 1869, who combined to form the Orpheus. As first director

Ernest Schultze officiated for one year, when he was succeeded by Carl Adam, and he in turn by James Nuno, Johannes Gelbke, and John Lund. The Orpheus ranks as one of the best exponents of music for men's voices in the United States, and is now in the very hey-day of prosperity, having a membership of one hundred active and one thousand passive members.

The most important of the additions to the societies is the Vocal Society, which differs from all the foregoing in that it is an aggregation of men's and women's voices, while the others are only men's voices. The Vocal Society was started in 1886, under the direction of Henry Jacobsen, whose successor in 1887 and until 1894 was Joseph Mischka, who, on his retirement to assume the duties of Supervisor of Music in the Buffalo public schools, was followed by Mr. L. A. Coerne and Angelo M. Read, respectively. The Vocal Society holds an enviable reputation for the finished production of all manner of four-part compositions, notably those known as "part songs," glees, and madrigals. Of late the Vocal Society is making an effort to occupy the oratorio field, which, since the disbandment of the Choral Union, has been sadly neglected.

Other singing societies of more or less prominence are: Harugari Maennerchor, A. Schoenwolf, director; Harmonie, Waldemar Spohr, director; Harugari Frohsinn, Johannes Gelbke, director; Harugari Liedertafel, Louis Andritzki, director; Teutonia, Wilhelm Wagner, director; Zoellner Verein, Wilhelm Wagner, director; Herwegh, Louis Andritzki, director; Badischer Liederkrantz, Joseph Sarbin, director; Junger Maennerchor, August H. Schoenewolf, director; Mozart Liederkrantz, L. Andritzki, director; Germania Saengerkrantz, Wilhelm Wagner, director; Saxonia, Joseph Sarbin, director; Germania, Frederick Erfling, director; Ost Buffalo Maennerchor, Joseph Sarbin, director; Helvetia, Wilhelm Wagner, director; Constantia, August Goehle, director; Schwaebischer Saengerbund, Wilhelm Wagner, director; Forester Maennerchor, Gottlieb Frank, director; Italian Singing Society, Eugenio-Olivieri, president; Mendelssohn club, John Lund, director; Æolian Quartet, W. W. Griswold, manager; Knickerbocker Quartet, J. F. Thomas, manager; Buffalo Ladies' Quartet, Mary M. Howard, director.

On several occasions the then existing societies united for some grand combined effort, thus in 1860 for a Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, an organization of all the German singing societies of North America. This saengerfest was attended by about five hundred singers and an orchestra of about fifty musicians. The concerts were held in the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad depot on Exchange street, under the direction of Carl Adam. After bi-annual meetings in other cities the North American Saengerbund held another, namely the twenty-third saengerfest in Buffalo in 1883, with an aggregation of three thousand singers, under the direction of Joseph Mischka, Frederick Federlein, and Carl Adam, and an orchestra of one hundred musicians, under the direction of Leopold Damrosch. This saengerfest is conceded to have been the most successful, musically, socially, and financially the North American Saengerbund had held before or has held since. A fine structure, called Music Hall, was erected for this and similar occasions, at an outlay of a quarter of a million dollars by the German Young Men's Association. The existence of Music Hall gave opportunity to societies of every description to give entertainments on a much grander scale than heretofore, thus giving all musical and social functions a new impetus. State and national conventions found inducement to meet in Buffalo. The greatest musical event was the musical festival in 1884, with a chorus of six hundred local singers under the direction of Joseph Mischka and Johannes Gelbke, and an orchestra of eighty musicians under the direction of Theodore Thomas, with Christine Nillson, Amalia Materna, Emma Juch, Hermann Winkelmann, Emil Scaria, and several lesser lights as soloists.

On March 25, 1885, the Music Hall succumbed to a fire which not only destroyed it, but the St. Louis church, standing on the opposite corner, also. But so great was the need of a similar structure that, by a strenuous effort on the part of the public-spirited citizens, a new Music Hall in every respect finer than the first was erected, and dedicated with another music festival on the eighteenth of October, 1887, under the local direction of Joseph Mischka and general direction of Walter Damrosch. Other festivals have been given in 1888, 1891, in which the successes of the preceding ones were repeated. The business management of these festivals was taken in hand by the Buffalo Musical Association, an institution which has for its purpose the transaction of the financial business when the local societies combine in some grand concerted effort.

There is a large number of singers in Buffalo not identified with regular organizations who, on the occasion, combine for the production of amateur opera. "Dorothy," "Pinafore," "The Mikado," and "Frlilby" have been given in a manner that would put to shame many a so-called first-class traveling professional troupe. The earnings resulting from those efforts are invariably given in aid of charity. In 1870 the first attempt to organize an orchestra capable of interpreting music of the highest order was made by William Groscurth, after the way had been paved by previous efforts made by Albert Poppenberg and Gustave

De Spiesz. This organization was called the Beethoven Orchestra, in the direction of which Groscurth was succeeded by James Nuno and Carl Adam, and although of the highest excellence musically, did not prove self-sustaining. The next attempt was the Germania Orchestra, under the leadership and management of Emil Wahle and Joseph Kuhn. This also succumbed in a struggle with financial difficulties.

On completion of the first Music Hall Mr. Gustave Dannreuther formed the Philharmonic Club, an excellent string quartet, which gave subscription concerts for several seasons. After Mr. Dannreuther's departure for New York, the quartet was augmented and reorganized into the Buffalo Orchestra Association with James Nuno as director, and would have met the fate of dissolution through non-support, had not Mr. Fred C. M. Lautz assumed the responsibility of a deficit. This exceedingly public-spirited and philanthropic gentleman has taken upon himself the entire control and management of this organization, for the musical direction of which he was fortunately able to secure the services of John Lund. Eight subscription concerts and public matinées are given each season, the patronage being increased each year. Mr. Lautz soon increased the quality and quantity of the *personnel* of the orchestra to the extent that he could change the title to the Buffalo Symphony Orchestra, under which name the splendid organization easily maintains its right to be classed as the crowning musical glory of Buffalo. Only two other cities maintain orchestras under similar auspices, namely, Boston and Chicago.

Buffalo has also several amateur orchestras which are capable of playing music of very high grade. The best of these is the Guard of Honor Orchestra of about fifty players, led by Miss Charlotte Mulligan. Others are the St. Andrew's Orchestra, J. C. Hall, director, and a new organization not yet named, led by G. Hudson Bidwell. Among a large number of brass bands, the Seventy-fourth Regiment and the Sixty-fifth Regiment bands easily rank highest, the latter having the distinction of being engaged for several seasons by the State of New York for the encampment of the National Guard at Peekskill. The two bands are also engaged by the City of Buffalo to give concerts on alternative evenings during the summer at the public parks, on which occasion there is a great outpouring of all classes of people to hear them. A very good Zither club, led by Fred Schulz, and an efficient Mandolin club, led by Miss Carrie M. Cochrane, round out as complete a list of musical organizations as only very much larger cities than Buffalo possess. The field of church music is very highly cultivated with the usual accessories of fine organs, exquisite quartets, excellent chorus and "boy" choirs, and hearty congregational singing. Wilhelm Kaffenberger, William S. Waith, Andrew Webster, Seth C. Clark, and Joseph Mischka are organists of unusual ability, whose reputation reaches far beyond the limits of the city. Among composers whose compositions have attained a wide popularity, Buffalo furnishes her quota in John Lund, Wilhelm Kaffenberger, William S. Waith, Seth C. Clark, James Nuno, and at least a dozen others. A large force of music teachers makes it possible for those desiring to obtain a thorough musical education in Buffalo. There are specialists for every branch of instruction. Foremost among those are the following, alphabetically enumerated: Mary Boysen, Seth C. Clark, Henry Dunman, Leander Fisher, Mrs. George Fisk, Bianca Fleischmann, Johannes Gelbke, Edwin A. Gowan, Mary M. Howard, Henry Jacobsen, William Kaffenberger, John Lund, Charlotte Mulligan, Matilda Raab, James Nuno, Angelo M. Read, F. W. Riesberg, William S. Waith, Andrew Webster, George Whelpton, and J. de Zielirski.

The City of Buffalo makes provision for the musical education of its sixty thousand school children by having the subject of music scientifically and regularly taught in all public schools. Three special teachers are provided, namely: Joseph Mischka, supervisor; Mary M. Howard and Charles F. Hager, assistants. It is the business of these three to teach the regular teachers, and they in turn teach the children by means of the normal music course. This ensures a constant supply of intelligently-trained material for societies, choirs, and all forms of musical organizations, and educates such as are prevented from participation in the production of music to be appreciative and critical listeners. Not only the maintenance but the amplification of Buffalo's splendid musical reputation seems to be for all time assured.



HOTEL IROQUOIS, MAIN AND EAGLE STREETS.

HOTEL IROQUOIS.

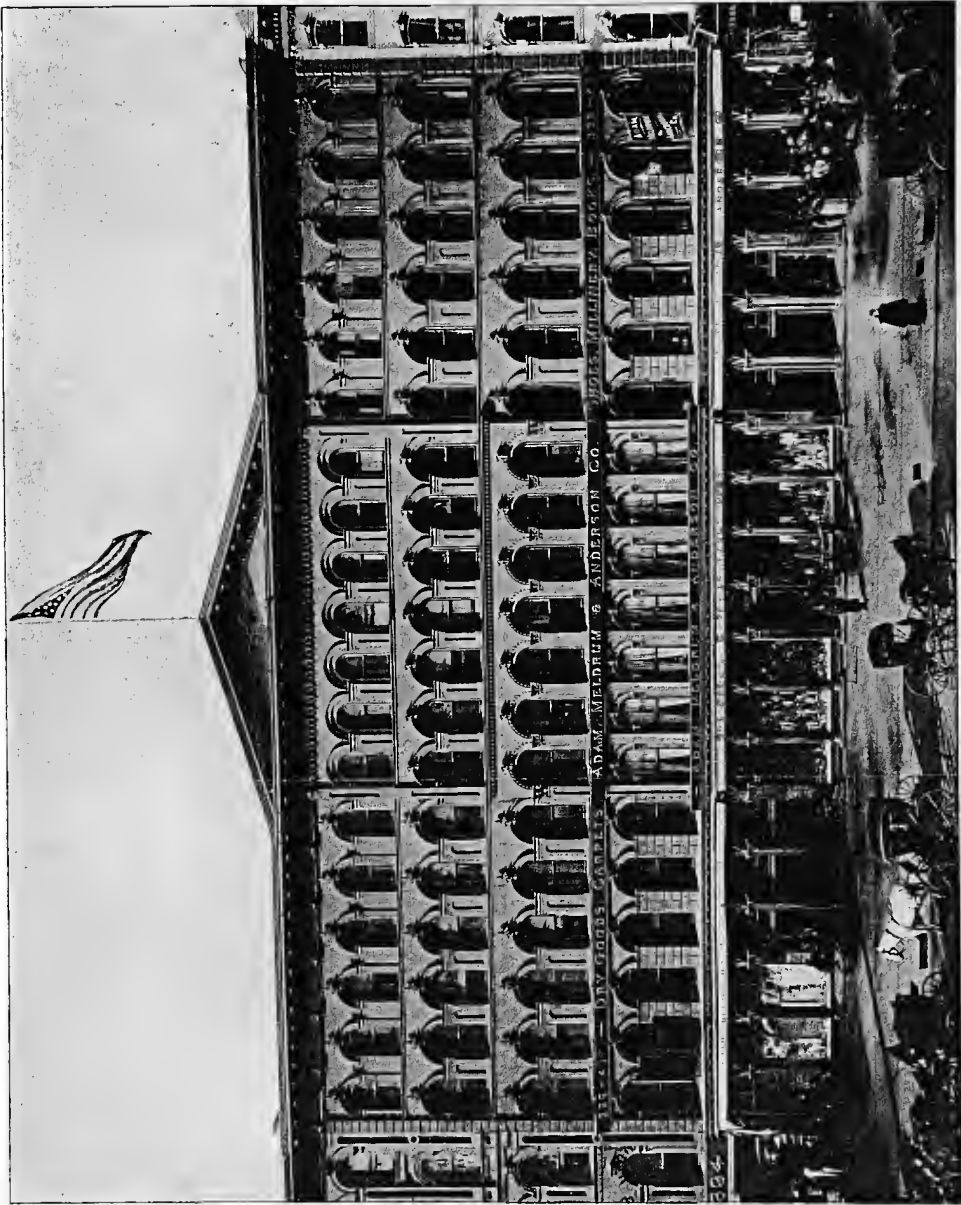
In the interesting calendar of Buffalo's progress no red-letter day stands out more prominent, or is deserving of more attention than that which was especially marked by the completion of Buffalo's leading hotel, the "Iroquois," in 1889. While Buffalo had been reasonably well provided with hotel accommodations during her long period of quiescence, when the commercial and industrial awakening came, one of the most severely felt needs was a first-class hotel; that is to say, a hotel of large proportions, an impressive and at the same time appropriate structure, and up-to-date in equipment. The Buffalo Library Association saw the necessity of such a building and after careful deliberation resolved to erect a structure on their property which would be not only a source of revenue to the Association, but also reflect credit on and bring attention and patronage to the city itself. Accordingly the hotel was planned and built in a complete and substantial manner, one of the chief aims being to make it absolutely fire-proof, and this aim, in the opinion of experts, has been triumphantly achieved. The Iroquois is built on historic grounds. It stands on the spot — the south side of Eagle street between Main and Washington streets — on which the first theatre was erected in Buffalo, and which has been occupied by St. James' hall, in its time a very popular place of amusement and entertainment, the rooms of the Young Men's Association and Public Library; by Bunnell's museum and the Richmond hotel, which were destroyed by fire in 1888. When the Iroquois was completed it came under the proprietorship of W. E. Woolley and H. M. Gerrans, who, in the face of a heavy rental and enormous expenses and despite the solemnly discouraging headshakes of many pessimists, inaugurated a liberal and enterprising system of management tempered by good judgment and business sagacity, which has been crowned by a large measure of deserved success. From the start the popularity of the Iroquois was assured, and to-day there is no hotel in the country that is held in better repute by tourists, railway and commercial men and by the traveling public generally. A few facts in connection with the building itself may properly be noted here as

matters of record. The hotel covers a ground area of twenty thousand square feet. It has eight stories and is 112 feet in height from the street to the roof. The main entrance is on Eagle street, where the frontage is two hundred feet. On Washington street the building proper has a frontage of one hundred feet, but to this Messrs. Woolley & Gerrans have added considerably by annexing the buildings immediately adjoining. There is a ladies' entrance on Main street and also a general entrance, which was added after the building came into the possession of Messrs. Woolley & Gerrans. While perhaps not absolutely handsome in its exterior proportions, the architectural qualities of the Iroquois are of no mean order. Its general style is that of the French renaissance, which gives it a substantial, businesslike and generally pleasing appearance, but it has gained favor with the public more on account of the commodious and attractive character of its interior arrangements rather than from any exterior architectural merits. Its furnishing and fitting up, its care of guests, its *cuisine* and hygienic plumbing are in accord with the most modern and accepted ideas of the most intelligent and desirable hotel management and not a little of the practical development of Buffalo's material interests may be traced to the impetus which the city received when it was happily provided with a really first-class hotel under actually first-class, intelligent, and enterprising management.

THE ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON COMPANY.

Familiar throughout Western New York as is Macy's of New York City, Wanamaker's of Philadelphia, and Jordan, Marsh & Company of Boston, is the name of the above firm, and this preëminence has been attained in a much shorter time than by any of its contemporaries. This great house was founded in 1867, and began business March 21, of that year. The firm was originally Adam, Meldrum & Whiting, composed of Robert B. Adam, Alexander Meldrum and Albert B. Whiting, who leased the double store, Nos. 308 and 310, now Nos. 396 and 398, Main street, from John Michael, February 16, 1867. The contract for counters and shelving was made with Frederick Scott, and for painting and finishing with Joseph J. Huppuck, February 23 of that year. The sales-room was originally forty-five by one hundred feet in area, and from the opening day the enterprise was a pronounced success. In August 1869, Mr. Whiting retired from the firm, and the business was conducted by the remaining partners under the firm name of Adam & Meldrum, until July 1875, when William Anderson was admitted to an interest in the business, the firm becoming Adam, Meldrum & Anderson. Mr. Meldrum died October 22, 1891, and after taking inventory of stock at the close of the year, the business was reorganized as a joint stock association, under its present style and title. The directors of the company are: Robert B. Adam, president; William Anderson, treasurer, and Robert B. Adam, Jr., secretary. The details of the three main branches of the business are placed under the following management: Thomas W. Gibson has charge of the retail dry goods department; Morris Benson of the carpet department, and Edward Fairbairn of the wholesale dry goods department. Under frequent extensions and enlargements, necessitated by the great increase in the trade of the house, the establishment has grown to great proportions, until the whole American block is occupied by the business of the company.

The accompanying illustration shows the Main street front. It is numbered from 396 to 408 on Main street, a frontage of 135 feet, and extends through to, and includes Nos. 209 to 219 Pearl street, a depth of 232 feet from street to street. The entire building is five stories in height besides a basement. The building is in the renaissance style of architecture, with a total floor area of 187,920 square feet, while the concern originally occupied one floor forty-five by one hundred feet in dimensions. For reserve stock, the company occupies a large storage ware-house on Express street, built for its use several years ago. The American block was built in 1865, and completed two years later by John Michael, on the site of the old American hotel, which was destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1865. Many interesting associations were connected with the old building, which in its day was the leading hotel of the city. Lincoln, Sumner, and other distinguished statesmen were guests of this famous hostelry in ante-bellum days. With the continued growth of the business, which at first was limited to dry goods exclusively, quite a number of departments have been added. Beginning with carpets, upholstery, draperies; then followed books and stationery, millinery, silver-ware and jewelry, trunks and valises, crockery and glass-ware, shoes, soda fountain, confectionery, refrigerators and bicycles, and the establishment throughout is an ideal *fin de siècle* department store, a model of completeness, convenience and taste. The gentlemen composing this great company are all representative, progressive, business men, and the immense trade they have developed is an important factor in the great aggregate of the commerce of the city.



AMERICAN BLOCK — ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON COMPANY.

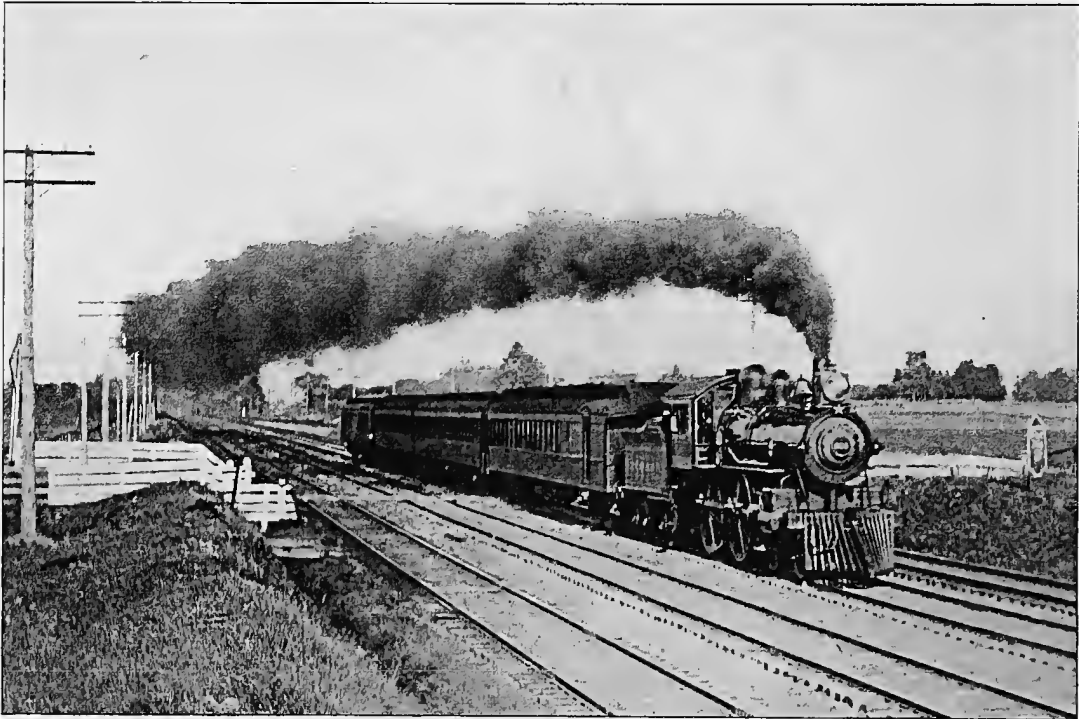
FAST TIME.

In these days, when, as it seems, time is even more valuable than money, the object of most of the great lines of railroads the world over is rapid transit; and the dawn of the Electric age seems to have stimulated the management of those roads to exert every item of engineering science to make the fastest possible time between important points on their lines. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad officials four years ago made a vast stride toward the maximum rate of speed attainable, when the company established the Empire State express—the fastest regular train in the world and the wonder of the age. This famous train was originally scheduled to run from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 440 miles in 520 minutes, including four stops and twenty-eight slow-downs, or at a rate of fifty-one miles an hour, and was run under that schedule for a little over four years, every day except Sundays, demonstrating beyond question that a commercially paying train can be operated at this rate of speed. The earnings of the Empire State express are reported to be about ninety thousand dollars per month, or over a million a year. Experiments were made by the New York Central to ascertain if increase of speed were practicable, and on September 11, 1895, a train of four cars, engine and tender, length 337 feet, weight 565,000 pounds, capacity 218 passengers, a counterpart in every respect of the Empire State express, hauled by the same engines that hauled that train, made the trip from New York to East Buffalo, 436½ miles in 411½ minutes, including two stops of two minutes each for change of engines and twenty-eight slow-downs, an average speed of 63.36 miles an hour, or excluding stops, an average speed of 64.26 miles an hour, the fastest time on record in the world.

Prior to this time England claimed the distinction, a train weighing 101 tons, or only about half the weight of the New York Central train, having made the trip from Kings Cross (London) to Aberdeen, Scotland, a distance of 523 miles in 520 minutes, including stops, an average of 60.3 miles per hour, or 60.7, exclusive of stops. This was done on August 21, 1895, and on the following day on the West Coast line, a train left Euston, (London) at eight A. M., arriving Aberdeen, Scotland, a distance of 540 miles, at 4:32 P. M.; 512 minutes, including stops, or an average of 63.28 miles per hour, and not including stops, an average of 63.84 miles per hour. These trials, the figures being official, show that the New York Central train beat the East Coast train by 3½ miles an hour, including stops, and by 2½ miles an hour exclusive of stops, while it beat the West Coast train by one-twelfth of a mile an hour including stops, and by two-fifths of a mile an hour, exclusive of stops. The figures given for the New York Central and those officially reported by Mr. Leonard, secretary of H. Walter Webb, third vice-president of the company, and those for the English roads were taken from the publication known as "Engineering," and all may be regarded as official. It will be noticed however, that "Engineering" gives only minutes without fractions of a minute or seconds, making the difference of time in favor of the Central road, doubtless, still greater.

Speaking of this great "race to the North," this English journal says, as late as August 30, 1895: "There is the greatest difficulty in obtaining trustworthy records of the actual times of the trains. The official records and passenger timing disagree among themselves, The full figures will need careful collection and examination before they can be implicitly accepted as permanent records." For some of the fractional distances the variance was as much as three minutes. The breaking of the world's record by the Central train, as was to be expected, was not accepted without protest by the English railroad authorities, elated as they were of the feats accomplished by their trains on the East and West Coast trains. From the mother-country objections came, claiming that the time of the West Coast's train was superior to that of the New York Central's, because it was inclusive of stops, and that merit of the performance was greater, because the English gradients were steeper, and because the distance was greater. The first objection is fully answered by the figures here given, being both inclusive and exclusive of stops, as "figures cannot lie"; while the answer in the matter of gradients, a question of fact purely, is if the English claims are true, is more than counter-balanced by the acknowledged fact that the weight of the Central train was more than double the weight of the East Coast train, and 164 tons more than three times as much as the West Coast train. Even admitting that the latter has some steeper gradients, the Central, running through the Main streets of many towns between New York and Buffalo, on account of which it was obliged to slow up twenty-eight times in addition to stops, the run from Albany to Buffalo being made during the hours when this circumstance could be least disregarded. The engine used on this memorable trip was a copy of the famous Empire State express, and had it kept on at the same rate of speed, it would have reached Chicago in 15½ hours from New York City. As it was, the private car was attached to the east-bound Empire State express leaving Buffalo at one P. M., and arrived at the Grand Central station at 10:19 that evening, which is equivalent to a straight run from New York to Chicago in 17½ hours, half of the run being made by regular train.

The conclusion is therefore irresistible that the Central can still boast of holding three world's records for speed: (1) The fastest mile ever made by a regular passenger train; the Empire State express, with four heavy cars loaded with passengers, hauled by engine 999, having made a mile in thirty-two seconds between Batavia and Buffalo, May 10, 1893, or at the rate of 112 miles an hour. (2) The fastest time for a long distance ever made by a passenger train: The run from New York to East Buffalo, a distance of 436½ miles in 407⅔ minutes, and (3) The fastest regular long-distance train ever run: the Empire State express from New York to Buffalo, 440 miles in 520 minutes, including four stops and twenty-eight slow-downs, or fifty-one miles an hour. Of late it is claimed that two trains have appeared in England, timed to run regularly, one by the West Coast, from London to Aberdeen, 540 miles in ten hours and twenty-five minutes, reaching Perth, a distance of 450 miles in the same time that it takes the Empire State express to reach Buffalo from New York, 440 miles; the other by the East Coast from London to Dundee, Scotland, 452 miles in eight hours and forty-seven minutes. Nothing is said however of the weight or capacity of these trains, nor is



EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.

there any certainty as to the time they are to be continued, and until these trains have run regularly, and have shown their ability to live up to their scheduled time they cannot claim comparison with the New York Central's Empire State express for regular speed, and the Central could safely rest upon its laurels until that is determined, but in order that there may be no question as to its "record" for *the fastest regular long distance train in the world*, the company has decided to quicken the time of the Empire State express from New York to Buffalo, twenty-five minutes, and will hereafter make the run of 440 miles, daily, in 495 minutes, which is at the rate of 53.33 miles per hour, including four stops and twenty-eight slow-downs.

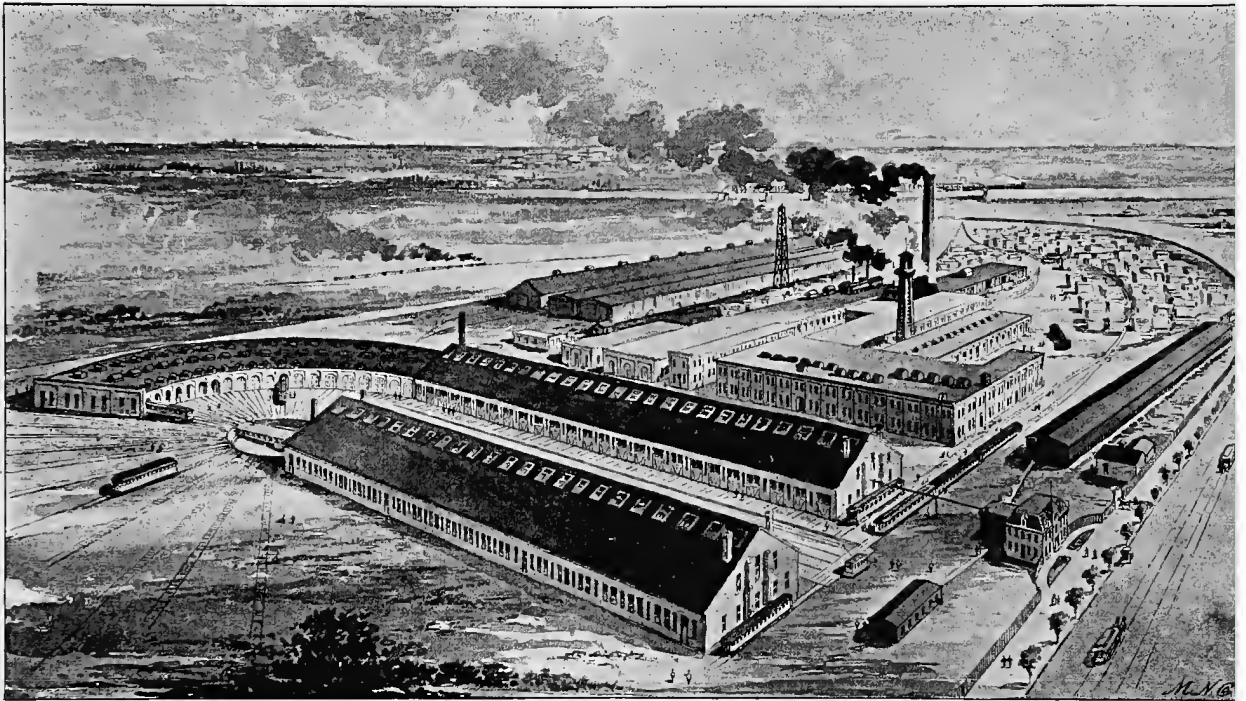
WAGNER PALACE-CAR COMPANY.

This great concern, the name of which is familiar in every part of the American continent, with official headquarters in New York City, has its extensive plant in Buffalo, which was originally located on Seneca street, and was subsequently removed to its present location on Broadway.

The site now occupied was purchased from the West Shore Railway Company in 1886 and occupies forty acres, and over one thousand men are employed in the extensive works, which has a capacity for

turning out twelve finished cars per month. The company builds the finest sleeping, drawing-room, hotel, private, and special-plan cars in service, and has for charter sleeping, hotel, drawing, private, and tourist-cars for use of special or family parties, tourists, theatrical companies, etc., and also furnishes for large parties special trains complete, consisting of dining, sleeping, and drawing-room cars, compartment-cars, and combined baggage and buffet smoking-cars, containing bath-room, barber-shop, library, etc., the whole in charge of trained and skillful servants and attendants.

The sleeping-cars have from twenty to thirty-two double berths each, with stateroom, smoking-room, etc., and a capacity of from twenty to sixty persons. The hotel-cars have about the same capacity as the sleeping-cars, with the addition of a kitchen, furnished complete with necessary equipment for serving meals *en route*. The private cars of the company combine all the latest improvements for the comfort and safety of passengers, and are designed and constructed with a view to supplying parties on extended trips with the conveniences and comforts of a first-class hotel. Each car has a large saloon or parlor, furnished with



THE WAGNER PALACE CAR COMPANY'S PLANT.

luxurious movable chairs and couches, center extension tables, writing-desk, reading-lamps, and every requisite to make a long journey a delightful experience, as free as possible from discomfort.

The staterooms have large and comfortable beds, stationary wash-stands, and closets. The observation-rooms in these cars command the best possible view, the largest plate-glass windows affording advantages in this regard that cannot be obtained in ordinary cars of this class. The kitchens have every facility for furnishing meals to passengers, and are fully equipped with kitchen utensils, china, silverware, table linen, etc.

The commissariat will be furnished by the company when desired, together with polite and trained servants. The private cars of the company are models of taste, elegance, comfort, and completeness. They are finished in different kinds of woods, carefully selected, elaborately carved in exquisite designs.

The carpets, portières, draperies, are in harmony with the decorations, and the pantries, china closets, and kitchens are finished in walnut and other hard woods. All are supplied with hot and cold water, and have every attraction and convenience of a first-class metropolitan hotel. The dining-cars have five tables, seating four persons each, and five tables seating two persons each. The chairs are moveable, and are upholstered in leather, and an attractive buffet, fully stocked with necessary silver and table ware, wine-coolers, etc., occupies one end of the car. The crockery for these cars is Haviland ware of special designs,

and the table linen is imported expressly for this service. The carpets are Wilton. The baggage and buffet-cars have a capacity of twenty-two seats. The interior of each is finished with mahogany, and the main parlors or smoking-rooms have large plate-glass windows, and are handsomely furnished with luxurious arm-chairs, writing-desks, book-cases, tables, etc. There are in each car four section seats, adjoining the smoking-room and separated from it, richly upholstered in embossed leather, designed especially for the convenience of card players. The buffets have ice-boxes, nine lockers, and every facility and requisite for serving light refreshments.

The company has attained the nearest possible approach to perfection in its provision for the safety, comfort, and pleasure of travelers, and every year adds to the attractiveness and elegance of these rolling palaces. The name of "Wagner" was derived from the original founder of the company, who was killed by accident near his home at Palatine. He claimed to be the inventor of sleeping-cars, which claim was disputed by Pullman, and was never settled. The management of this magnificent and extensive car service is under the direction of eminently competent officials. Their names are: President, W. S. Webb; vice-president, H. W. Webb; general manager, J. A. Spoor; general superintendent, J. C. Yager; general accountant, T. D. Boak; purchasing agent, C. E. Taylor; manager Buffalo works, Edwin A. Benson; secretary, Buffalo works, Ira B. Littlefield.

THE BREWING INDUSTRY.

This branch of industrial enterprise is one of the important items in the large aggregate of the trade of Buffalo, and has for many years largely contributed to the wonderful prosperity and growth of the city. Not only in the aggregate of its output, but in the quality of the product as well, Buffalo is a successful rival of any city of the Union, both in the home and export trade. The business was inaugurated synchronous with the incorporation of Buffalo as a city, and with its wonderful growth in all that constitutes material prosperity, the brewing business, malting, bottling, and kindred interests have kept even pace. It is ascertained from the best information obtainable, that previous to 1840 there were in this city five breweries, with a capacity of from one to nine barrel kettles each. The pioneer in this important enterprise was Jacob Roos, whose plant was located on what was then called "Sandy Town," between Church and Lock streets, and beyond the Erie canal, near the "Old Stone House." Early in the "forties" he purchased the land lying between Hickory and Pratt streets, below Batavia street, now Broadway, where the present fine buildings of the Iroquois Brewing Company are situated, the present plant having the capacity of ninety thousand barrels annually.

In 1840 Messrs. J. F. Schanzlin & Hoffman established a brewery at the corner of Main and St. Paul streets. The stone building and brew-house were located here, and the saloon which was carried on in connection with the business is now standing as in 1840, at present being used as a dwelling-house. In 1842 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Hoffman continuing the business, and Mr. Schanzlin purchased a number of acres of ground on the corner of Main street and Delevan avenue, on Scajaquada creek, now known as the Breitwieser property. He erected here a large brew-house, and a fine dwelling and restaurant, which was patronized by many of the most prominent citizens of Buffalo in those days. The brew-house was torn down, but the dwelling-house, restaurant, and barn remain, and are occupied as tenements.

The third brewery established in the city was that of Mr. Joseph Friedman, on Oak street, near Tupper, where St. Marcus' church now stands. He erected here a brew-house, dwelling, and restaurant, and while beer was sold in the saloons at that time for five cents per quart, he sold his product at sixpence, or six and one-fourth cents per quart, from which fact he was called "sixpencer," which so advertised him that he did a lucrative business. The plant, in later years, passed into the hands of Beck & Baumgartner, and it was here that Magnus Beck laid the foundation of the present Magnus Beck Brewing Company's extensive business, which is now conducted on both corners of North Division and Spring streets, with a capacity of 150,000 barrels per annum. Mr. Baumgartner erected his brewery corner Exchange and Van Rensselaer streets, but he died soon afterwards. The next in order of time was the establishment of Philip Born, corner of Genesee and Jefferson streets. The brewery was the most modern of its day. Mr. Born died in 1848, and the business was conducted by his widow and Jacob Weppner, under the old firm name.

In 1862 Gerhard Lang was married to the oldest daughter of Mr. Born, and took the place of Mr. Weppner, the firm becoming Born & Lang, and it was here that the latter began his career, which brought him great wealth and prominence in this field of industrial enterprise. Mr. Lang purchased the Cobb farm, corner of Best and Jefferson streets, where at present the imposing buildings and extensive plant of the Gerhard Lang Brewery is located, with a capacity of 250,000 barrels annually.

Godfrey Heiser was the next to engage in the business, and carried on his trade on Seneca street, below Chicago street, the brew-house being situated on Carroll street. In 1864 the business passed into the hands of Godfrey Heiser, Jr., and Jacob Holzer, both of whom died within a few years, and the business was discontinued.

In 1863 there were thirty-five breweries in successful operation in the city, conducted by the following well-known brewers: Albert Ziegele, Main, corner Virginia street, now the Phœnix brewery; Born & Lang, Genesee, corner Jefferson street; Magnus Beck, North Division and Spring streets; Jacob Scheu, Genesee, corner Spring street; J. F. Schanzlin, Main, corner Delavan avenue; Charles Gerber, Main, corner Burton alley; Muschall & Appert, Main, near Goodell street; John Schüsler, now the Schüsler brewery, Emslie, corner Clinton street; George Roos, Roos street, now the Iroquois Brewing Company; F. Kaltenbach, Lutheran street; Fritz Albrecht, No. 815 Broadway; George Weber, No. 652 Broadway; Nicholas Hiemenz, Broadway, opposite St. Mary's church; Fritz Loersch, Genesee, near Hickory street; David Haas, southwest corner Cherry and Spring streets, now the Star brewery; George Rochevot, southeast corner Cherry and Spring streets; Christ Becker, Genesee and Jefferson streets; Franz Welde, Main, opposite Summer street; Joseph L. Haberstro, Main, corner High street, now German-American Brewing Company; Michael Hoefner, High, corner Michigan street, now Buffalo Coöperative Brewing Company; Jacob Baumgartner, Exchange and Van Rensselaer streets; Fritz Lang, Genesee, corner Grey street; Gottlieb Bodemera, Genesee street, near Walden avenue; Christ Loos, No. 18 West Bennett street; Heizer & Holzer, Seneca street, below Chicago; F. J. Jost, Broadway and Pratt street; Garcis & Knobloch, Oak, near Tupper street; Baldus & Schleucher, Clinton and Cedar streets; John G. Roehrer, Jefferson, corner Best street; William Moffatt, Morgan street, ale brewery; Hugh Boyle, St. Paul street, ale brewery; William W. Sloan, Exchange and Van Rensselaer street, ale brewery.

While the manufacture of beer in the year 1863 was 152,000 barrels, in 1894 the product of the Buffalo breweries aggregated 662,667 barrels, while the number of breweries decreased from thirty-five in 1863 to nineteen in 1894, an illustration not only of the "survival of the fittest," but of their steady growth and success. In 1872, when the price of raw material was very high, and the breweries were doing business at a loss, an organization of the brewers of Buffalo was effected to fix the price of their product and to protect themselves from loss. The first regular meeting was held on the second Tuesday of January, 1863, at No. 557 Main street, over D. Bain's Hop and Brewer Supply Dealers' store, and the following were elected officers of the organization: President, Gerhard Lang; vice-president, Magnus Beck; treasurer, F. J. Jost, and secretary, Jacob F. Kuhn. A resolution was adopted at this meeting to admit maltsters, hop dealers, and kindred trades as associate members. At the regular meeting in January, 1875, Mr. Jacob Scheu was elected vice-president in place of Magnus Beck, resigned. In January, 1878, the following were elected officers: Albert Ziegele, president; Joseph L. Haberstro, vice-president; John Schüsler, treasurer, and J. F. Kuhn, secretary.

During the first week in June, 1880, the United States Brewers' convention was held in this city, and the occasion was one of great interest and pleasure. Seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars were expended in the festivities, and the event will long be remembered as one of importance and benefit to this branch of industry. From January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1886, the organization had only a nominal existence. A reorganization, however, was effected in May, 1887, and officers were elected as follows: President, Joseph Timmerman; vice-president, August Beck; treasurer, George Rochevot, and secretary, J. F. Kuhn. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted. At the meeting in May, 1890, Charles G. Pankow was elected president; John A. Weyand, vice-president, the secretary and treasurer being reëlected. Mr. Rochevot resigned his office as treasurer in 1891, and Julius Binz was elected to fill the vacancy. In September, 1893, the following were elected to fill the offices as follows: President, Charles G. Pankow; vice-president, J. W. Niederpruen, and the secretary and treasurer were reëlected. Mr. Binz resigned his position as treasurer December, 1894, and Edwin G. S. Miller was elected in his stead, and the officers are now the same as in 1894-5.

At present there are nineteen breweries in successful operation, and located as follows: The Magnus Beck Brewing Company, on both corner of North Division and Spring street; the Buffalo Coöperative Brewing Company, corner High and Michigan streets; the Broadway Brewing Company, No. 815 Broadway; the Clinton Coöperative Brewing Company, No. 18 West Bennett street; the East Buffalo Brewing Company, No. 300 Emslie street; the German-American Brewing Company, No. 11 High street; the Gambrinus Brewing Company, No. 652 Broadway; the Germania Brewing Company, No. 1615 Broadway; the International Brewing Company, No. 1078 Niagara street; the Iroquois Brewing Company, No. 230



GUARANTY BUILDING, COR. CHURCH AND PEARL STREETS.

Pratt street; the Kaltenbach Brewing Company, Pratt, between Eagle and Clinton streets; the Gerhard Lang Brewing Company, Best, corner Jefferson street; the Lake View Brewing Company, No. 132 Lake View avenue; the Lion Brewery, No. 1037 Jefferson street; the John Schüsler Brewing Company, No. 143 Emslie street; the Star Brewery, Spring, corner Cherry street; the C. Weyand Brewing Company, No. 785 Main street; the Ziegele Brewing Company, Washington, corner Virginia street; the Henry C. Moffat Ale Brewers, No. 143 West Mohawk street.

GUARANTY BUILDING.

The wonderful development of late years in the construction of modern office-buildings marks an era in architectural history, and the closing decade of the nineteenth century witnesses the nearest possible approach to perfection in this field of industrial enterprise. An inspection of the Guaranty building completed during the past year at the southwest corner of Church and Pearl streets in this city will attest the marvelous progress of the builder's art, this structure standing absolutely peerless among its class in America. This model office-building with 116 feet frontage on Church street, one of the widest thoroughfares of Buffalo, and ninety-three feet on Pearl street, is nearly opposite the City and County hall, and but a short distance from and almost in a direct line between the City hall and the new Post-office and Government building, Board of Trade, and the leading banks, hotels and mercantile buildings in the city. It is the center of Buffalo's great radiating system of trolley street-car lines, and less than two blocks from Terrace station of the Belt line, Tonawanda, Niagara Falls and Lockport trains. Messrs. Adler & Sullivan, the architects who designed this magnificent structure have made a life study of large office-buildings, and the most advanced improvements that ripe experience, the best skill procurable, and ample capital could secure is evidenced in every detail of its construction and ornamentation. The Guaranty is the highest exponent of the use of terra cotta in exterior work of this kind. It is the *chef d'œuvre* of Louis H. Sullivan, who is famous in the old world and in the new, for the originality, beauty and refinement of his conceptions.

The building is thirteen stories in height, besides a finished basement. It is of steel-frame construction, with the floors, partitions, and roof of fire-clay tile, making it absolutely fire-proof. The ceilings are eleven feet high and upwards and many of the rooms are equipped with vaults. The plan of the building is admirably simple and compact. The rooms are grouped in convenient suites, with lofty ceilings and well lighted by the large windows, of which no room has less than two. The rooms are all nearly square, and those without street frontage command a magnificent view of Lake Erie and Niagara river. The corridors throughout are wainscoted with pink Tennessee marble of beautiful configuration, and the floors are laid in elaborate marble mosaic. The same kind of wainscoting is used in all the stairways, toilet and bath-rooms. The elaborate shafts, and the stairways above the wainscoting are faced with white enameled brick, and the elevator enclosures, stairs, store fronts etc., are in bronze of a high standard of excellence. Mexican mahogany, and oak, are the woods used for doors and other interior work, and the large windows, which are a special feature of the Guaranty are of plate glass, and the doors are ornamented with chipped plate glass.

The building is equipped with four high-speed electric elevators, controlled by push-buttons, and the time from the basement to the twelfth floor is twenty seconds. There is also an independent electric plant to provide light. A three-boiler steam-plant furnishes the power for the electric currents, and the same boilers heat the building and secure a current of fresh air through all the rooms by means of the vacuum ventilating system. Filtered drinking water cooled to thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, by an independent ice-machine in the basement, is supplied to every floor of the building, and each room is equipped with a marble wash-stand and hot and cold water. Every office is provided with a cabinet-finished coat-room, and oak telephone closets are furnished when desired. Private bicycle lockers are located in the basement, and commodious bath-rooms are connected with the barber-shop. This magnificent structure was erected by the Guaranty Building Company of Buffalo, the officers of which are as follows: President, Colonel George M. Moulton; vice-president, William D. Richardson of Chicago, and Charles H. Keep, treasurer; George Baker Long, secretary and manager of the building, the two last named residing in Buffalo. The contract was executed by the Guaranty Construction Company of Chicago, Illinois, which has had a large and varied experience in work of this character, and has erected a number of such buildings throughout the country.

THE WHITE BUILDING.

To the average passer-by the great "White Fire-proof Building" seems to differ from the rest of the business edifices of the city merely in the matter of size and superiority of finish. An inspection, however,

will convince the most unobserving that in details of comfort and elegance it cannot be surpassed. In the first place, the building is absolutely fire-proof. The partitions are all either of iron with iron lath, or of unburnt brick. The floors are laid upon a solid concrete filling between the iron rafters; the ceilings are of corrugated iron, which is handsomely painted and frescoed, and the stairs are of iron with slate treads. In fact the only inflammable material about the building is to be found in the doors and windows. In spite of this, hose-pipes are prepared, connected with a water supply in each apartment, and should a fire break out in any one of the rooms it would be confined there, as it would be impossible for it to get through the partitions. The elevator is a feature of the establishment. It is one of the most elegant and rapid in the city, making the ascent



THE WHITE BUILDING, MAIN AND ERIE STREET ENTRANCES.

from the first floor to the top in seventeen seconds. It runs every two minutes during the day, thus making it unnecessary for tenants to climb the stairs. The building is never left alone. The first large office-building to be erected, it has been kept up to date with all improvements in vogue, and is on par with the latest. Electric plant supplies light, and the best appliances in plumbing are in use in offices and toilet-rooms. The entire building is heated by steam, and the halls are lighted all night. By a system of ventilation of Mr. James P. White's own invention, the atmosphere of the offices is kept in a wholesome condition, while, by an ingenious arrangement of the skylights and upper ceilings, the offices on the sixth floor are kept as cool and pleasant as those lower down. To enumerate all the little conveniences and advantages of the White building would take several pages: suffice it to say that it comes as near perfection as can be hoped for. The illustration of the building gives an idea of its size and the beauty of its construction, showing the Main and Erie street entrances.

JOURNALISM

THE TIMES

FROM small beginnings mighty enterprises rise. This has been the history of "The Times." On September 7, 1879, from a small office located in the building No. 202 Main street, Mr. Norman E. Mack the editor and proprietor, issued the first number of "The Sunday Times." Two years later the office was moved to No. 50 Seneca street. Here the first press, a single-cylinder Campbell, was put up. One night during the following year, 1882, while Mr. Mack was away in New Orleans, a fire occurred in the building. New quarters were at once secured at No. 271 Washington street, and from there "The Sunday Times" was issued May, 1883, when Mr. Mack purchased the mercantile printing establishment at No. 191 Main street. On September 13, 1883, the first issue of the "The Daily Times" was published. In 1886, additional space being necessary, "The Times" building Nos. 193 and 195 Main street was secured and here is the present home of the paper.

In June, 1887, a mammoth Hoe perfection press was built. This printed and folded newspapers at the rate of twenty-four thousand four-page and twelve thousand eight-page papers per hour. This proved incapable of supplying the demand and five years later another Hoe press, a counterpart of the first, was put in. Then it was acknowledged by all that "The Times" had one of the finest plants of any newspaper in the State, outside of New York City, and yet to-day it could not possibly print the mammoth editions of "The Times." Last year Mr. Mack purchased still another press—a Jumbo Goss three-decker. This prints twenty-five thousand eight-page papers per hour. It can also run ten, twelve, sixteen, twenty and twenty-four page papers. It is no unusual matter for "The Evening Times" to consist of twelve pages, when excess of advertising or news matter demands increased space, and "The Times" of Thursday is never less than ten pages and "The Sunday Times" invariably consists of twenty-four pages.

Another event which must not be overlooked was the introduction of ten Mergenthaler linotype machines in the composing room in 1893, and the old-time system of setting type by hand was discarded. One operator on one machine can now do the work of four compositors. To disseminate this news requires a small army of news dealers and boys. To supply them, seventeen horses and wagons are daily used carrying the papers to the railroad depots and "The Times" agencies all over Buffalo.

"The Times" has ever aimed to be the paper of the people. It is the enemy of trusts and monopolies, and the advocate of every advancement and prosperity of Buffalo. It is not the organ of any political party or faction, but is Democratic in its principles, steadfastly supporting every candidate of its party and working to secure unity in the Democratic ranks. Among the notable achievements of "The Times," may be mentioned the defeat of the Board of Police Commissioners in 1891, to superannuate Superintendent Morin, upon the ground that he had served twenty years. "The Times" proved that the service record was false and the charge was sustained upon an investigation by the Mayor, and the pension was denied. In 1890 where there was a Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen, an election to fill a vacancy for assessor was held by that body. Alphonse Meyer was declared elected. "The Times" secured the affidavits of fourteen of the twenty-six aldermen, that they had voted for Andrew Beasley, the Democratic candidate. The result was that Meyer resigned and Beasley was elected.

One of the best pieces of journalistic work ever achieved by any newspaper, was the unearthing of a gang of counterfeiters. For a month, night and day, did a "Times" reporter follow the trail and gather evidence, which he turned over to the United States Marshals whom he led in April, 1890, to the counterfeiters' den. The gang was arrested, tried and convicted. Another "scoop" which "The Times" obtained

over its contemporaries was the publishing of the decision of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, in January, 1896, in the application for a certificate of necessity by the Buffalo Traction Company, hours ahead of any of its contemporaries.

Through the efforts of "The Times" free text books are now in use in the public schools, the people enjoy free music in the parks during the summer months, and one market is in existence at East Buffalo, while another one will shortly be erected at Cold Spring; the policemen have shorter hours, better pay, and more time to spend with their families. "The Times" has led successful crusades against many nuisances and evils, notably the overhead wires which were a menace to life and property in case of fire, the deadly grade-crossing evil and the overcrowded condition of the public schools.

The Buffalo "Gazette" was established in 1811 by S. H. and H. A. Salisbury, brothers, and at that time was the only newspaper published in Western New York, west of Canandaigua. It was a small sheet, originally being twenty by twenty-four inches in size. The first number was issued October 3, 1811, and two years later it was considerably enlarged. Anticipating the destruction of the village by the British and their Indian allies, the printing-office was temporarily removed to Harris Hill in 1813. H. A. Salisbury became sole proprietor April 20, 1818. When Erie county was changed the paper became the Buffalo "Patriot."

The "Western Advertiser" was started in the winter of 1827-8, by Charles Lentell and B. Haywood, and was devoted to the interests of the Anti-Masonic party. James Sheldon and Oliver Forward were among those who contributed to its columns. The Buffalo "Weekly Patriot" was issued as the "Buffalo Patriot and Commercial Advertiser," and was published every Tuesday. The first number was issued January 1, 1835. In 1836 the Aurora "Standard" was consolidated with the "Weekly Patriot," and in 1839 the "Daily Journal" was consolidated with the "Commercial." The "Journal" was established in July, 1815, by David M. Day, and it was originally the "Niagara Journal," and was changed to the "Buffalo Journal" when Erie county was formed. In 1834 the business was sold to Elijah J. Roberts, who changed the name to the "Daily Advertiser." In 1834 the Buffalo "Whig," a new weekly paper, was established by M. F. Day, with R. W. Haskins as editor. In 1839 the "Journal" was merged into the "Commercial Advertiser." April 4, 1857, Messrs. E. K. Jewett and Dr. Foote became sole proprietors, the latter being the editor until his death in 1858, when Mr. E. P. Smith succeeded to the editorial management; and James D. Warren, Rufus Wheeler and Joseph Candee became proprietors April 9, 1861. In 1877 James D. Warren became sole proprietor. It is now published as an evening paper and is ably conducted by Mr. James D. Warren's sons, since the death of their distinguished father.

In the spring of 1830 Horace Steel began the publication of the Buffalo "Bulletin," devoted to the interests of the workingmen, and in July of that year the first daily newspaper was published in Buffalo by Mr. James Faxon, called the "Daily Star." In 1841 the name of the paper was changed to "Mercantile Courier and Democratic Economist," and again to the "Mercantile Courier" October 1, 1842. In 1846 the "Daily National Pilot" was consolidated with the "Courier." In 1860 the firm became Joseph Warren & Company, who were succeeded by the Courier Company, of which Joseph Warren was president; William G. Fargo, vice-president; and C. W. McCune, treasurer. In 1880 Charles W. McCune was elected president and George H. Bleistein, secretary. In 1870 the word "Buffalo" was prefixed to "Courier," and Mr. George Bleistein was elected president of the company.

The first Sunday paper published in Buffalo was the "Buffalo Sunday News." The first edition of the "Evening News" was published by Mr. E. H. Butler, October 11, 1880, and the first night over seven thousand copies were sold on the street. E. H. Butler is still publisher and proprietor.

The first number of the Buffalo "Daily Express" was issued January 15, 1846, and was published by A. M. Clapp. A weekly edition was also published. In 1872 Messrs. James N. Matthews and James D. Warren became proprietors, and one year later a stock company was formed, and in 1878 James N. Matthews became the sole proprietor. On November 20, 1883, the "Sunday Express" was first issued, and the illustrated edition made its appearance on January 3, 1886. Since the death of James N. Matthews, the "Express" has been edited and published by his son, George E. Matthews.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" was founded in 1853 by the proprietors of the "Freie Presse," which name it assumed afterwards. It started as a weekly, but became a daily in 1870, and in August, 1868, the "Volksfreund" was started as a daily paper.

The "Catholic Union and Times" is one of the most influential church papers in America. It is a weekly, and the efficient editor, Rev. Patrick Cronin, is one of the ablest journalists in the country. It was founded April 25, 1872. The publication company was organized at the suggestion of the Bishop of the

diocese, and the president of the company is the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan. Father Cronin has had entire charge of the paper since 1874.

In 1884 the "International Gazette" at Black Rock was established. It is a weekly paper and Alfred E. Torey is publisher.

The "Enquirer," an afternoon daily, entered the field of journalism in Buffalo April 9, 1891, and was at first published by the proprietors of the "Demokrat." In 1895 a stock company was organized, of which W. J. Connors is president and Joseph O'Connor is editor-in-chief. The new evening paper has a wide circulation and is popular with the masses.

The following additional newspapers are published here: Buffalo "Daily Demokrat" (German), Mrs. C. Held, publisher, 509 Main; daily, semi-weekly and tri-weekly "Mercantile Review," Chas. H. Webster, publisher, 79 Ellicott street; "Buffalo Volksfreund" (German), daily and weekly, Buffalo German Printing Association, publishers, 46-48 Broadway; "Sunday Tribune" (German), Reinecke & Zesch, publishers, E. Huron corner Ellicott streets; "Die Sonntagspost," Hoffman & Keller, publishers, 12 Mohawk street. Weeklies: "Die Aurora" (German), Christian Wieckman, publisher, 131 Broadway; "Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung," 315 Genesee street; "The Christian Uplook," 457 Washington street, Samuel McGerald & Sons, proprietors; "Eastern Contractor," A. D. McConnell, publisher, 1715 Niagara street; "Horse Gazette," published by A. E. Torey, 1724 Niagara street; "National Odd Fellow," Kraft & Stern, publishers, 363-365 Washington street; "The Christliche Woch" (German), Buffalo German Catholic Orphan Asylum, publishers, office 46 Broadway; "Cycle Record," D. H. Lewis, manager, 48 Chapin block; "Echo" (Polish), 1006 Broadway, V. Wagonis, publisher; "The Intending Builder," 41 Builders' Exchange society, 306 Main street; "South Buffalo Journal," James Stratton, publisher, 350 Elk street; "Weekly Produce Journal," C. H. Webster, publisher; "Polak W. Ameryce" (Polish), published Tuesdays and Fridays, by Rev. John Pitass, Lovejoy, corner William streets.





THE BUFFALO CLUB.

CLUBS OF BUFFALO

SOCIAL life here, as elsewhere, is regarded as essential to health and happiness, since the largest measure of man's enjoyment is derived from intercourse with those of similar tastes and aspirations. The social instinct was never more fully developed than it is to-day, as is evidenced by the numerous clubs in existence, where the business man may lay aside his cares and find relaxation from the mental strain of work-a-day life. Both in the number and character of these social institutions, Buffalo is fully abreast of other cities of America, and offers all the attractions that could be desired in this direction.

The first organization, which was formed in 1867, and the most important as well as the oldest in this city, is the Buffalo club, of which Millard Fillmore was first president, and William G. Fargo, Isaac Verplanck, and William F. Dorsheimer were the first vice-presidents, and on the roll of membership from its inception are found the names of many of the most distinguished professional and business men of the city. The magnificent club-house is situate on Delaware avenue, corner of Trinity place, and it is furnished and equipped with every comfort and luxury that the most fastidious taste could require. The officers of the Buffalo club at this time are: President, John G. Milburn; vice-presidents, Edmund Hayes, Edgar B. Jewett, Robert R. Hefford; secretary, William H. Ball; treasurer, Carlton Perrine.

THE SATURN CLUB.

The Saturn club, which has large membership among the young men of the city, was organized in 1885, and their elegant home is located on Delaware avenue, corner of Edward street. Its membership was largely increased on the dissolution of the City club. Every provision is made for the entertainment and pleasure of its members and their guests, and its deserved popularity is steadily increasing. The officers of this club are: Dean, Bryant B. Glenny; vice-dean, John Parmenter, M. D.; registrar, Jesse C. Dann; bursar, Edward B. Guthrie.

THE COUNTRY CLUB.

The Country club was organized in 1889, and is located on Elmwood avenue, north of Park Lake. Its membership is largely composed of wealthy citizens, and the magnificent equipages which throng the grounds compare most favorably with those of any coaching club in the country. The officers of the club are: President, George Bleistein; vice-presidents, Edwin T. Evans, Harry Hamlin; secretary, Willis O. Chapin; treasurer, George E. Laverack.

THE ACACIA CLUB.

The Acacia club, a social organization of Masons, is one of the great attractions for the craft of this city. Its magnificent suite of rooms occupy the entire third floor of the Masonic Temple, and "brothers of the compass and square" find here every facility for substantial enjoyments of their leisure hours. The officers are: President, Hon. Jacob Stern; vice-president, Thomas Hodgson; secretary, Charles R. Fitzgerald; treasurer, Hon. Robert C. Titus.

SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

The first meeting looking towards the formation of this society was held in the studio of Mr. James F. Brown in 1892, and was of an informal character. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and the organization was perfected in the studio of Mr. Ammi Farnham, who had been very active in the movement, and the name given above was adopted. The following officers were elected at that time: President, James Francis Brown; vice-president, Ammi Farnham; secretary, Mark M. Maycock; treasurer, John Rother. It was at first decided that the society should hold exhibitions of colored work only, but at a subsequent meeting the plan was enlarged to include sculpture, and black and white. At this last meeting Mr. Sangster, Miss Clarke, George Bridgman, Mark Maycock, and Mrs. John Glenny were elected to constitute the council of the society. Two exhibitions were held the first year, one of oil paintings and sculpture, and one in black and white. In January, 1893, the Fine Arts Academy gave the society the free use of the room they now occupy and it was fitted up for meetings. At the close of the year last named there were enrolled the names of thirty-five active members, six non-resident members, and forty-one fellows—110 in all. The officers elected in 1893 were: Mrs. John Clark Glenny, president; Amos W. Sangster, vice-president; Mark W. Maycock, secretary; John C. Rother, treasurer; council—Ammi M. Farnham, Mrs. John Clark Glenny, George B. Bridgman, Amos W. Sangster, Miss Rose Clark, Mark M. Maycock, Miss Hauenstein, John C. Rother, and William H. Arthur. The society offers support and encouragement to all youth of the city who are working seriously in the Students' Art League. William C. Cornwell is now the president, and Mrs. Linda D. K. Watson secretary of the society.

THE BUFFALO RIDING CLUB.

The Buffalo Riding club was incorporated in 1888, and its club-house and riding pavilion are located on West Utica street. The objects of the organization are the interests of horsemanship and instruction in riding.

THE BUFFALO POLO CLUB.

This is one of the recent organizations of Buffalo, and combines social advantages with recreation. Its fine club-house and stables are located at the Park parade, and frequent games of polo are played on the Park meadow, which are witnessed by a large number of spectators on pleasant afternoons. The elite of the city in carriages are usually present, and are a conspicuous feature on these occasions.

THE PHOENIX CLUB.

The Phoenix club was organized in 1891, with headquarters at corner of Court and Pearl streets, where they have erected a magnificent club-house on the site of the old Tracy mansion. The membership comprises the most prominent Hebrew citizens of Buffalo. The officers are: president, Hon. L. W. Marcus; secretary, Martin Bergman; treasurer, Meyer Wile.

THE ELLICOTT CLUB OF BUFFALO.

The Ellicott club of Buffalo, was organized in 1895, and occupies an elegant suite of rooms in the new Ellicott Square building. The membership is composed of many prominent professional business men of the city. Its object is to promote social intercourse among its members, and to provide club-room conveniences in the business portion of the city. The officers are: president, Edmund Hayes; first vice-president, Ralph H. Plumb; second vice-president, Joseph P. Dudley; secretary, William P. Northrup; treasurer, John B. Weber.

A number of other clubs have their houses and grounds on Grand Island, among which the following are the most prominent: The Falconwood, organized in 1870, has an elegant summer resort on Grand Island. The officers are Frank Sidway, president; George B. Hayes, secretary; Nathaniel Rochester, treasurer. The Idlewood has its club-house and magnificent grounds near Lake View. The officers are: president, J. N. Adam; vice-president, J. C. Nagel; secretary, W. H. Hotchkiss; treasurer, H. L. Lyon. The Oakfield, Ideal, Silver Spray, Windsor, and other clubs are some of the social organizations in Buffalo.

Of the literary, musical, and scientific organizations, the following are the most prominent: Buffalo Architectural Sketch club; Archæological club; Buffalo Camera club; Buffalo Press club; Florists' club; Buffalo Electric society; Microscopical club and German Young Men's Association.

Of the College societies there are the Cornell Association of Western New York; Delta Kappa Epsilon Alumni Association; Harvard Association of Western New York; Yale Alumni Association; University Association and St. Joseph's Alumni Association of Buffalo.

The leading singing associations are the Orpheus, Liedertafel, Saengerbund, Apollo Musical club, Buffalo Musical club, Buffalo Orchestra, Buffalo Vocal society and Buffalo Zither club.

The principal fishing and sporting clubs are the Audubon club, Cold Spring Gun club, Jefferson Fishing club, Spruedel Fishing club, Niagara Fishing club and Buffalo Central Schuetzen Verein.

The Buffalo Yacht club, Buffalo Canoe club and Central Mutual and West End Rowing clubs furnish aquatic exercises, and lovers of athletic sport find amusement at the Albion, American, Buffalo, Iroquois and West Side Athletic clubs. Of Bicycle clubs, there are here the Ramblers, Wanderers, Buffalo, Press, Women's and Zigzag clubs and the Globe, Iroquois, Central, Olympic and Pleasure, are the leading bowling clubs of the city.

The Buffalo Base Ball, the Homing Pigeon, Buffalo Whist, Buffalo Tennis and Caledonian Curling and Quoiting clubs, are also important organizations of the city. There are eleven Masonic lodges, four chapters Royal Arch Masons, two councils Royal and Select Masters, two Commanderies Knights Templar, two bodies of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and one order of Ancient Arabic Knights of the Mystic Shrine. There are also in the city, twenty-four lodges, three Encampments, two uniformed Cantons, one Degree and two Rebekah Degree lodges of Odd Fellows. The order Der Freiheit, Hamgari, Red Men, Uniformed Catholic Knights, Good Fellows, Knights of St. John and Malta, Scottish Clans, Elks, A. O. U. W., Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, and many other organizations are represented here, including all the prominent fraternal insurance orders.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

The largest and most prosperous of all the women's organizations of Buffalo is the Twentieth Century club, which occupies its own elegant building on Delaware avenue, between Allen and North streets. It is a handsome building in brick and gray granite, with a lecture-hall, a ball-room, and various other rooms which are let to smaller clubs. The club-rooms are large and well furnished, and there is a library, billiard-room, and sitting-room, and all the other accessories of a prosperous club. Miss Charlotte Mulligan, the club's founder and first president, lifted the first shovelful of earth on November 9, 1895, and the new building was ready for dedication in May of the following year. It was erected at a cost of forty-two thousand dollars, and is the largest and finest club-house in the State to be built exclusively by women. The club is an outgrowth of the Graduates' Association of the Buffalo Seminary, and was formed for the purpose of working on broader lines than is possible for an alumnæ association. The club was formed in September, 1894, at the chapter-house, and the membership limit was placed at three hundred. The initiation fee is fixed at one hundred dollars, and the members may or may not own stock in the club-house. Its aim is to develop the minds of the members, and it works on educational lines, giving especial attention to the claims of music and art. Every Wednesday morning there is a lecture or musicale, or some instructive entertainment in the main hall, which is free to the club members, and at the club meeting on the first Wednesday of each month some timely topic is discussed by any member wishing to enter into the debate. No written papers are allowed in these meetings. The officers of the club are: President, Miss Charlotte Mulligan; vice-president, Mrs. A. P. Wright; second vice-president, Mrs. Henry C. French; third vice-president, Mrs. John Clarke Glenny; secretary, Miss Mary Jane Dudley; assistant secretary, Miss Mary Alice Eames; treasurer, Mrs. Horace Reed; directors for four years, Miss Charlotte Mulligan, Mrs. William H. Gratwick, Mrs. Horace Reed, Miss Eames, and Miss Dudley; for three years, Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Mrs. Frank H. Goodyear, Mrs. H. C. French, Mrs. James F. Chard, and Mrs. Samuel M. Clement; for two years, Miss Esther Glenny, Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Mrs. John C. Glenny, Mrs. Douglass Cornell, and Mrs. Charles W. Pardee; for one year, Mrs. F. L. A. Cady, Mrs. Carlton R. Jewett, Mrs. A. P. Wright, Mrs. Robert P. Wilson, and Mrs. Robert Keating. The committee in charge of the erection of the new building was made up of Mrs. John C. Glenny, Mrs. S. M. Clement, Mrs. James F. Chard, Mrs. H. C. French, and Mrs. C. R. Jewett.

WOMEN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Women Teachers' Association occupies its own home. The chapter-house, a pretty little club-house in Johnson park, which was purchased in November, 1895, from the Graduates' Association, for twelve hundred dollars. Previous to that time the club, then in its tenth year, occupied rooms at No. 916 Main street, and meetings were held once each month. The object of the club is to raise the standard of teaching, to improve the public schools, and to be at all times and in every branch of school work, modern, and progressive. At its monthly meeting some subject of interest to the teachers, as a teacher, is discussed, and oftentimes prominent educators are brought to Buffalo to address the club. Since entering its new home, there have been more occasions for social gatherings, and an opportunity for a friendly intimacy between women of the same profession, which has been found most helpful. Any woman teacher in Buffalo, either in public or private schools, is eligible to membership in the club. The president is Dr. Ida C. Bender, supervisor of the primer grades, and professor of juvenile literature in the School of Pedagogy; vice-presidents, Miss Elma Brown, of School No. 16, and Dr. Amelia Earle Traut, of the High-school; recording secretary, Miss Harriet E. Bull, of the High-school; corresponding secretary, Miss Nellie G. Small, of School No. 17; treasurer, Miss Sarah Haas, of School No. 31.

TEACHERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

Another club of women teachers is the Teachers' Mutual Benevolent Association, which is a purely beneficiary organization, paying nine dollars a week sick benefits, and five hundred dollars at death. This club meets only to transact regular business.

WORKING GIRLS' CLUB.

The Working Girls' club, at No. 216 Franklin street, represents that best type of American woman, the girl who is self-dependent and self-helpful—the girl who is thoroughly capable and who respects herself. It is a club of working-women, who organized for the purpose of having a home where every one would be thoroughly independent, and yet have the companionship of women who are congenial, and who appreciate the fight which the other is making in the great business world. There is n't a rule in the whole house, the members believing that the woman who knows enough to care for herself, is sufficiently well informed to be a law unto herself. The social life of the club is delightful. Two or three times a year, the big club-house is thrown open, and a public reception given, but generally the entertainments are small and informal, and given at intervals of one or two months. There are classes in the club, with a competent instructor in music, drawing, painting, and in other of the more elegant accomplishments. The club is run on the coöperative plan, and has been, since its freedom from debt, highly successful. It has always been self-supporting. The club is conducted by a council chosen from the membership.

THE SCRIBBLERS' CLUB.

The Scribblers' Club of Buffalo, was founded on the last Monday in November, 1893, and its membership is comprised solely of women writers. Its objects as set forth in the by-laws, are to elevate the standard of the public press, to encourage the use of pure English, in writing and speaking, and by study and discussion, benefit the women writers of the city. It was the first club in Buffalo to be devoted to this purpose. Since its formation it has been regarded as one of the most influential clubs of the city. It will occupy rooms in the Twentieth Century club building. While it is, in a measure, a woman's press club, much of its study is devoted to more ambitious literature. The club meetings are held on the last Monday afternoon in each month, and the discussions are upon topics of timely interest. The officers of the club, are: president, Miss Charlotte Mulligan; vice-president, Mrs. Fred Williard Kendall; secretary, Mrs. Edmund Raymond Lawrence; treasurer, Miss Marian De Forrest.

WOMEN'S INVESTIGATING CLUB.

The Women's Investigating club grew, as did many an other good thing, out of a church society. It was formerly a Ladies' Aid society of the West Avenue Presbyterian church, and from the discussions of household affairs, and the giving of suppers in aid of church charity, it developed into a club that has done more than any other to bring intellectual benefits to women who are not actively engaged in the professions or trades. Its laws are unusually strict for a woman's club, and it requires of each member so much work every year. There are oral topics at the meetings, written papers, which are afterward discussed, always bearing some topic which is occupying the attention of the public at that time. The first president of the club was Mrs. Florence Hopkins Lyon, and it was due largely to her efforts, that it was placed upon so successful a basis. Mrs. Lyon died in the Spring of 1894. There are no honorary members, and the club work is divided proportionately between the members. The club occupies elegantly-furnished apartments in the tower of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and the meetings are held weekly on Fridays. It was formed in 1890, and is a member of the National Federation of Women's clubs.

LITERARY CLUB OF THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Literary club of the Church of the Messiah, while in a measure a church club, does not confine its membership to the members of the church. It is one of the broadest of the literary clubs of the city, and its membership comprises many of the distinguished literary women, and others who are prominent in educational work. The club was organized in 1880, and its researches have done much to broaden and develop the women who are included among its members. It is a federated club. The regular meetings are held on Wednesday at three o'clock, from November until June. The annual meeting takes the form of a banquet which is held always on the last Wednesday in March. The club officers are: Mrs. George W. Townsend, president; Mrs. Frank C. Ferguson, first vice-president; Miss Kate J. Smith, second vice-president; Miss Laura Newman, secretary; Miss Effie H. Shields, treasurer.

THE CIVIC CLUB.

A wide-awake club, which demonstrates its interest at all times in all that pertains to the welfare of Buffalo, is the Civic club, which was organized in September, 1895, for the purpose of arousing public interest in all matters pertaining to municipal affairs, and fostering all movements for public good which come within the circle of its influence. Its work is carried on in a measure, under the direction of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and it discusses all matters which bear in any way upon municipal reform. Especial attention is given to the tenement-house evil, to street-cleaning, and public buildings. The meetings are held on the first Tuesday afternoon of each month, in the women's room of the Women's union. The club officers are: president, Mrs. Lilly Lord Tiff; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Kenney; secretary, Mrs. Frank Ferguson; treasurer, Miss Clara L. Hefford.

WOMEN'S PROGRESSIVE UNION.

When the Women's Progressive Union was founded in 1880, it was for the purpose of obtaining money with which to build a temple for the use of the Spiritualists of Buffalo. But that was long ago. The handsome temple at the corner of Jersey street and Prospect avenue has long stood as a monument to the energy and ambition of this club, which was so well named. Only women may become members. The temple was erected solely through the efforts of women and largely through the generosity of one woman, Mrs. J. H. R. Matteson, the organizer of the union. Besides the work of securing the erection of the Spiritual temple, the association strives for improvement in religious knowledge, the development of spiritual and scientific truth, to secure for women a higher and more general spiritual, literary, and ethical culture, and to advance the interests and welfare of the women of Buffalo. The association, during the "hard times" of 1894, started a soup-kitchen on North Division street, where hundreds of people were fed daily, and distributed clothing among the poor, besides assisting in caring for the sick and exercising a general supervision over a large territory at that time when there was so much suffering through destitution in the lower sections of the city. For its noble work at that critical time, the Women's Progressive Union received the thanks, publicly expressed, of the Common Council and the Mayor of Buffalo. Mrs. J. H. R. Matteson is the president and leader of the union.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Women's Christian Association, celebrated its seventeenth birthday on the first Tuesday in February, 1896. During the seventeen years of its existence, the association has striven to be of benefit to women who are not under the protection of their own homes, to be of service to girls and women who are forced out into the business world, and to render assistance to such as are unable to care for themselves. To this end the great home on Niagara square, with accommodation for one hundred women, was founded. In this branch of its work the aim is not to give in charity, but rather to assist women to become self-supporting. An employment bureau is a part of the work carried on, and a great deal of attention is paid to city missions. This department of the work is under the supervision of Mrs. Homer E. Dudley, and is not confined to any one section. While a great part of it is devoted to the people of the slums, there is attention paid to the wants of those who need but temporary aid, to render them self-supporting. The whole system of work, in every department is broad. It is laid out on a generous scale, and the association is fortunate in having earnest Christian women who are willing to devote their time to the work. The home on Niagara square is not and never has been self-supporting, and the discrepancy is made up by subscription. The officers are: president, Mrs. John J. McWilliams; first vice-president, Mrs. John Gowans; second vice-president, Mrs. George C. White; third vice-president, Mrs. S. S. Spencer; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Edgar B. Jewett; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Henry F. Allen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Horace Reed; recording secretary, Mrs. James B. Holmnes; treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Cunningham; matron, Mrs. Kate Willett; missionary, Mrs. E. C. Douglass; employment agency, Mrs. A. P. Keeney.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

Of the Graduates' Association of the Buffalo Seminary it may be said, "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." The fame of the Graduates' Association could rest, if it had nothing else, forever upon its work in the education of women in parliamentary law. When a new club is organized, or officers elected

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GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

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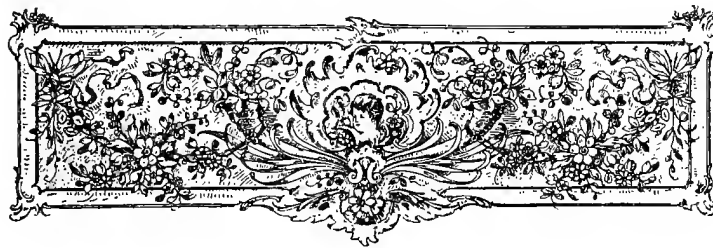
domestic training, and kitchen garden. Among the great things which stand to the union's credit are two laws upon the statute books, one, which makes it obligatory on the part of the State to have a woman on the Board of Physicians of every insane asylum of the State of New York. The other is the law which gives to mothers equal rights in the guardianship of minor children. This last law was passed in 1893.

Its protective work includes the collection of moneys due women for wages, and furnishes legal services to such women free of charge. In 1891 the protective committee caused to be incorporated in the city charter a clause by which no property of the defendant is exempt when the plaintiff is a domestic servant and recovers judgment not exceeding twenty-five dollars, exclusive of costs.

The domestic training department includes day and evening classes in every branch of housework, many of which are practically free, and there are many classes which fit women for a dignified position in life, and render herself self-supporting. The union has a membership of six thousand women.

The handsome club-house, which was dedicated on May 10, 1895, has rooms for the use of all the classes, a large hall for hire, for dinners, receptions and dances, there is a hall with a seating capacity of six hundred, wherein are given the free entertainments, and other functions of the kind which the union gives at short intervals.

Mrs. George W. Townsend has been president of the union since its formation. The other officers are: First vice-president, Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams; second vice-president, Mrs. Porter Norton; third vice-president, Mrs. P. H. Griffin; recording secretary, Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur W. Austin; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Rumrill.



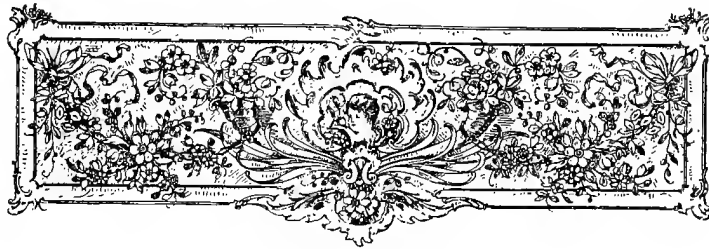
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of Hamburg, M. Prendergast of Chautauqua, and E. F. Morton, Jonas Harrison, Ebenezer Walden and John G. Camp of Buffalo. It was chartered for sixteen years, and Isaac Kibbe was the first president and I. Q. Leake the first cashier. In July, 1818, a vexatious run was made on the bank, but it withstood the storm. The bank was a brick building and was located on Washington street, corner of North Division. It was not reorganized when its charter expired in 1832. A branch of the United States bank was established here September 15, 1829. The site was on the northeast corner of South Division and Main streets.

BANK OF BUFFALO.

On May 16, 1831, books were opened at the Eagle tavern for subscriptions to the stock of the Bank of Buffalo. The capital was fixed at \$200,000, and over \$1,500,000 were subscribed. Guy H. Goodrich was the first president and Hiram Pratt and S. G. Austin were the first cashier and teller, respectively.

BANK OF ATTICA.

This institution was established in Attica in 1836, and was removed to Buffalo in 1842. It was reorganized in 1850 under the banking laws of the State, and became the

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL BANK.

The capital of this bank is \$250,000, and a surplus of \$65,000 indicates excellent management on part of the officials, past and present. The officers are now: president, Frederick L. Danforth; cashier, William E. Danforth; teller, Carlton R. Perrine. The bank is located corner of West Seneca and Pearl streets. In 1838, the Merchants Exchange bank, with a capital of \$200,000 was established, and during that and the following year a number of others were organized here, among which were the United States, Erie County, Mechanics, Bank of Commerce, Bank of America, Phœnix, Union, and State Bank of New York, each with a capital stock of \$100,000.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS BANK.

The Manufacturers and Traders Bank was incorporated March 24, 1856, and was opened for business August 29 of that year. It was one of the few financial institutions of the country which never suspended specie payments during the terrible financial crisis of 1857. The first officers of the bank were: president, Henry Martin; vice-president, P. P. Pratt; cashier, D. F. Frazell. Those at this time are: President, P. P. Pratt; vice-presidents, Bronson C. Rumsey and Robert L. Fryer; cashier, James H. Madison. The location of the bank is Main, corner of West Seneca street.

THE MARINE BANK.

The Marine bank was organized July 8, 1850, with a capital stock of \$170,000. The first officers elected were: President, George Palmer; cashier, James M. Ganson. In 1853 the capital was increased to \$250,000, and the year following it was again increased to \$300,000, and in 1859 was reduced to \$200,000, with a surplus of \$650,000. It was originally located at 79 Main street, and is now situate at 220 Main street. The present officers are: President, S. M. Clement; vice-president, J. J. Albright; cashier, J. H. Lascelles; assistant cashier, Henry J. Auer; tellers, E. N. Wilkes and O. H. P. Chaplin, Jr.; located 220 Main street.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was originally incorporated under the United States banking laws February 14, 1865, with a capital of \$250,000. A. F. Blackman and E. T. Smith were the first president and cashier, respectively. The capital is \$500,000 at this time (authorized capital \$1,000,000), surplus \$325,000, and it is located at 273-275 Main street. This bank is the National repository in this city. The present officers are: President, Charles A. Sweet; vice-president, Loren L. Lewis; cashier, Nathaniel Rochester; tellers, Charles R. Riselay and Charles J. Ritter.

THE FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S BANK.

Was established at Batavia, New York, in 1838, and was removed by act of Legislature, in 1852, to Buffalo, when E. G. Spaulding was elected president. The capital stock, with undivided profits, is \$1,400,000. The officers at this time are: President, E. G. Spaulding; vice-president, F. Sidway; cashier, E. R. Spaulding; teller, William F. Jones. The bank is situated at 198 Main street.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

This bank, formerly White's bank, was incorporated in 1853, and its capital is \$200,000, with a surplus of \$100,000. It is located at 16 West Seneca street, and the officers at this time are: President, John L. Williams; vice-president, Rufus L. Howard; cashier, A. B. Briggs; tellers, William F. Carey and F. W. Alderman.

BANK OF BUFFALO.

Organized in 1832. Capital \$300,000, with a surplus of the same amount. It is located at 234-238 Main street. The present officers are: President, John N. Scatcherd; vice-president, Sherman S. Rogers; cashier, Elliott McDougal; tellers, Charles D. Appleby, W. H. Munsell, and James P. Hunt.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN BUFFALO.

Located at 215-217 Main street. Organized July, 1873. Capital \$200,000 and surplus \$317,000. The officers are now: President, George W. Miller; vice-president, William H. Gardner; cashier, M. F. Warren; tellers, John F. Steele and William T. Parsons.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BUFFALO.

Organized in May, 1871. Location 208 Main street. Capital \$300,000 and surplus \$120,000. The officers at this time are: President, William H. Walker; vice-president, Robert B. Adam; Cashier, F. W. Fiske, and teller, William R. Anderson.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF BUFFALO.

The People's Bank of Buffalo was organized in 1889, with a capital of \$300,000, and has a surplus of \$100,000. It is situate at 237 Washington street (Coal and Iron Exchange), and the officers at this time are: President, Daniel O'Day; vice-president, Arthur D. Bissell; cashier, Clarence W. Hammond; tellers, William H. Stebbins and Benjamin W. Dwyer.

UNION BANK.

Organized January, 1891, and incorporated in May of that year. Its location is 496-498 Main street. Capital \$200,000, with a surplus of \$35,000. The officers are: President, Henry A. Menker; vice-president, Alexander McMaster; cashier, James Kerr; tellers, F. W. Gethoefer and Lloyd L. Westbrook.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

This bank was organized June 6, 1891, and is located at 485 Main street. The capital is \$200,000, with a surplus of \$57,000. The officers are: President, Henry Weill; vice-president, Philip W. Roth; cashier, Jacob Dilcher; teller, Henry P. Clark.

NIAGARA BANK OF BUFFALO.

Organized September 15, 1891. It is located at 244 Main street. Capital \$100,000, surplus \$15,000. The officers are: President, P. H. Griffin; vice-president, M. M. Drake; cashier, John A. Kennedy; teller, Frank T. Hartman.

CITIZENS' BANK OF BUFFALO.

Organized October 1890. Capital \$100,000, surplus \$70,000. It is located at corner of William and Sherman streets. The officers are: President, Joseph Block; vice-president, G. Fred Zeller; Cashier, Irving E. Waters, and teller, John Peters.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK.

Organized May, 1892. Located at 103 Seneca street. Capital \$200,000. The officers are: President, Josiah Jewett, vice-president, Henry C. Howard; cashier, Clifford Hubbell; teller, B. P. Vos.

QUEEN CITY BANK.

Organized 1892. Capital \$300,000, surplus \$200,000. The location is 347 to 351 Main street. The officers at this time are: President, F. C. M. Lutz; vice-presidents, J. N. Adam and William F. Creed; cashier, D. Clark Ralph; tellers, A. H. Morey and L. E. Munsell.

THE GERMAN BANK OF BUFFALO.

Organized 1872. Capital \$100,000, surplus \$400,000. Located German Insurance building. The officers are: President, F. A. Georger; vice-president, Rudolph Hoffeld; cashier, E. A. Georger; tellers, Paul Werner and William P. Ludecke.

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

Organized May 10, 1892. Capital \$200,000, surplus \$100,000. Located Main, corner of Court street. The officers are: President, George Sandrock; vice-president, Jacob W. Diehl; cashier, Henry W. Burt; tellers, William L. Koester and Edward D. Reed.

THE HYDRAULIC BANK.

Corner Seneca and Hydraulic streets. Organized 1893. Capital \$100,000. The officers are: President, William S. Sizer; vice-president, John D. Langner; cashier, John Y. Sloan.

THE CITY BANK.

Organized March 20, 1893. Capital \$300,000, surplus \$150,000. Located at 319 Main street and 324 Washington street. The officers are as follows: President, William C. Cornwell; vice-presidents, P. H. Griffin and Hon. Charles Daniels; cashier, Alfred J. Barnes; tellers, Fred Schultz, James W. Hall and A. D. Ralph.

BUFFALO SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of Washington and Lafayette streets. Incorporated May 8th, 1846. Deposits over \$10,000,000, surplus \$1,567,000. President, Edward Bennett; vice-presidents, Jewett M. Richmond and C. Rodenbach; secretary, John N. Wayland; tellers, Gustave J. Adolph and Frank X. Wannemacher.

ERIE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

Main, Niagara, Church and Pearl streets. Incorporated April 10, 1854. Deposits over \$16,000,000, surplus \$1,958,169.01. President, David R. Morse; vice-presidents, Philo D. Beard and Oliver J. Eggert; secretary and treasurer, William J. Humanson; tellers, Robert D. Young, Stephen B. Lee, Emil Seifert and Frank J. Rooth.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.

Main, corner of Court street. Incorporated 1851. Deposits over \$3,500,000, surplus \$365,807.39. President, Phillip Houck; vice-presidents, Abram Twitchell and Lewis L. Hodges; teller, Charles F. Krafft.

EMPIRE STATE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 308 Main street. Organized 1892. Deposits \$700,000, surplus \$39,620.99. President, Andrew Langdon; vice-presidents, George A. Stringer and John S. Voltz; secretary and treasurer, George W. Townsend; teller, Nathan F. Miller.

The following Loan, Trust, Safe Deposit, and Guarantee companies are also in successful operation here: The Buffalo Loan, Trust, Safe and Deposit Company, 449 Main street; capital, \$200,000, surplus \$52,000; and the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company, Erie County Savings Bank building; capital \$500,000. There are besides, over fifty Building and Loan Associations in Buffalo, and every facility for effecting loans, making deposits at best current rates of interest, and the accumulation of savings is afforded here.

The Bankers' Association of Buffalo meets at Merchants' Exchange every January, April, July and October. President, Pascal P. Pratt; vice-president, Frederick L. Danforth; secretary, William C. Cornwell; and treasurer, Edward R. Spaulding.

CLEARING HOUSE.

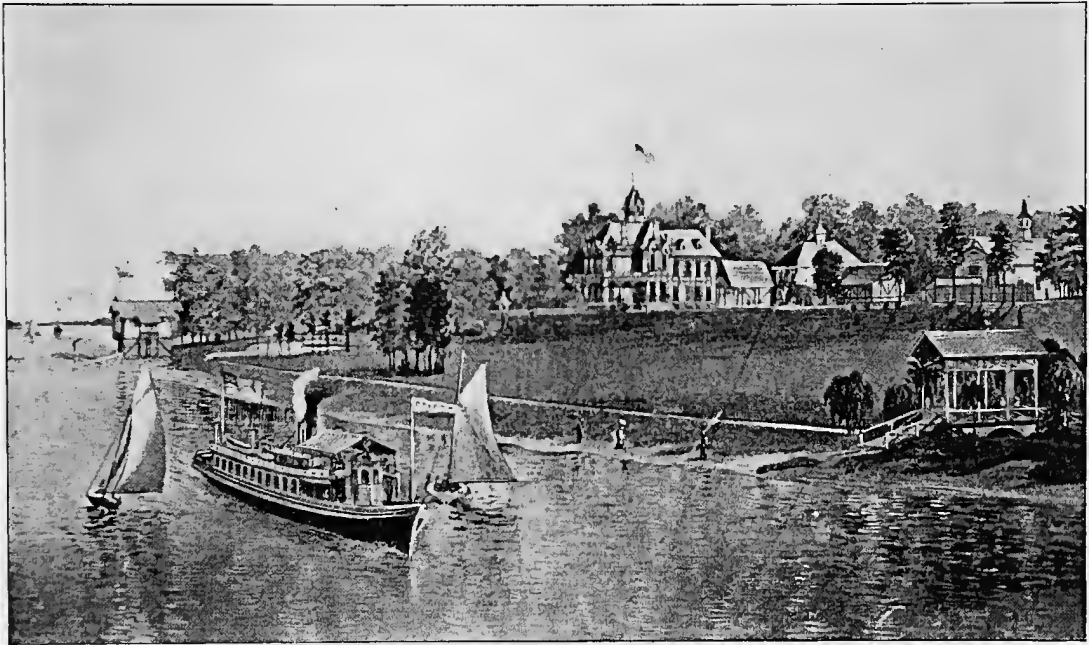
The Clearing House was established April 1, 1889, since which time there has been a marked increase in the number of banks, in the amount of capital and in the general banking business. When the Clearing House was established, there were but thirteen banks in the city, with a total capital of \$3,650,000; surplus and undivided profits \$2,500,000; deposits \$22,400,000, and at this time these figures are almost trebled. During the year 1895, the Clearing House showed clearances of \$222,780,268.94, and balances aggregating \$38,054,080.48.



RESIDENCE OF HON. E. G. SPAULDING.

HON. E. G. SPAULDING.

This distinguished lawyer, statesman, and philanthropist, one of America's ablest financiers, known as the "Father of the Greenback," is a lineal descendent in the seventh generation from Edward Spaulding, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630. The father of Mr. Spaulding was a hero of the Revolution, as was also his grandfather, the latter taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill. In commemoration of this fact, Mr. Spaulding has had a magnificent granite monument erected in Forest Lawn, a reproduction of which appears in this work. It was dedicated to the memory of the "New England" fathers who fought for civil and religious liberty, American independence resulting in National union. He was born February 24, 1809, at Sumner Hill, Cayuga county, New York, and received a thorough English education in the public schools. He began the study of law at the age of twenty in the office of Fitch & Dibble, at Batavia, New York, and taught school during the winter months, and also acted as recording clerk in the office of the county clerk for two years, to defray his expenses while preparing for admission to the bar.



"RIVER LAWN," VILLA OF HON. E. G. SPAULDING.

In 1832 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Harvey Putnam, of Attica, New York, where he continued his law studies, and was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in Genesee county. In 1834 Mr. Spaulding removed to Buffalo, and became a clerk in the office of Potter & Babcock, then one of the leading law firms of the State. In 1836 Mr. Spaulding was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court, and in 1839 as a counsellor of the Supreme Court and the Court of Chancery. In 1846 he formed a copartnership with George R. Babcock and afterwards with Herman B. Potter, the latter continuing till 1844, when Mr. Potter retired. In 1846 he became a partner of Hon. John Ganson, and the firm conducted a large and important practice for four years, when Mr. Spaulding retired from professional life. In 1836 he was appointed city clerk of Buffalo, and in 1847 he was elected mayor of Buffalo, and during his administration many important measures were inaugurated. He took an active part in enlarging the facilities for lake and canal commerce, and in the organization of the Buffalo Gas Light Company, and the adoption of an extensive system of sewage.

In 1848 he was elected a member of the New York Assembly, and was chairman on the canal committee, and rendered valuable service in that capacity, obtaining an appropriation of \$350,000 from the State for work on the Erie and Ohio basins. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Thirty-first Congress, and was a firm opponent of slavery, advocating the admission of California as a free state. In 1853 he was elected

State treasurer and became, *ex-officio*, a member of the Canal Board. Largely through his efforts the canals were improved, and nine million dollars borrowed by the State were expended. In 1860 he was a member of the Congressional executive committee, in which campaign Abraham Lincoln was elected president. Having been elected a member of congress in 1858, he was reelected in 1860, and for four years he was on the committee of ways and means. During the stormy days of the Rebellion he took a most active part.

He was made chairman of a sub-committee of ways and means, and drew up the Greenback, or Legal Tender act and National Currency Bank bill, which were both adopted, measures which were of utmost importance in carrying on the war to a successful issue. President Lincoln had the utmost confidence in Mr. Spaulding's financial ability, and to a gentleman from Buffalo said: "If New York was not represented in the cabinet, I would send for Mr. Spaulding, and tender him the position of Secretary of the Treasury." He was a great man in his day, and seemed specially qualified for important work in the darkest days of the history of the Republic. In every station of life he was capable, energetic and successful, and his name will live in history as one of his country's most devoted and efficient statesmen. His ample means and cultivated



tastes largely contributed to the building up of the scientific, literary, and charitable interests of Buffalo. He is a life member of the Young Men's Association and the Buffalo Historical Society, a member of the Society of Natural Science, Buffalo club, and other literary, social, and charitable organizations. He is now, and has long been the efficient president of the Farmer's and Mechanic's bank of Buffalo, and in every worthy public or charitable undertaking he has always been among the foremost.

"River Lawn," the country seat of Mr. Spaulding, on Grand Island, is a model of elegance and taste in its appointments and architecture. It is situated on an elevation, commanding a magnificent view of lake and river, and travelers passing by rail or water never fail to note this imposing building and its delightful surroundings. An idea of this beautiful home may be obtained from even a casual glance at the engraving accompanying this sketch.

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL.

In these latter days, when the discussion of the silver question is creating a profound impression in business circles throughout the country, there has been no more zealous champion of sound money than William Caryl Cornwell, president of the City Bank of Buffalo, and the financial literature of the day includes among its most valuable contributions the products of his brain and pen. Mr. Cornwell was born in Lyons New York, August 19, 1851. His father, Francis E. Cornwell, was a lawyer of great ability, and removed to



WILLIAM C. CORNWELL.

Buffalo where he attained eminence in his profession. His death at the age of forty-six years, on the day of election, at which he was a candidate for judicial honors, cut short a career which gave promise of great success and usefulness. On his mother's side Mr. Cornwell is a descendant of the Livingston family of Livingston, New York, the first American ancestor, Robert Livingston, having come from Holland to America in 1674. The subject of this biographical sketch obtained his early education at the public schools of Buffalo, and at the age of seventeen he entered the banking house of H. N. Smith. In 1873, when the Bank of Buffalo was organized, he was made bookkeeper and correspondent of that institution, and in 1877 he was elected by the board of directors as cashier, the duties of which position he discharged with marked efficiency for fifteen years. In November, 1892, Mr. Cornwell withdrew from active connection with the Bank of Buffalo, retaining however, his directorship, and organized the City bank, of which he was chosen president. The bank began business in the spring of 1893, and notwithstanding the financial crisis of that panic period, its business steadily grew, and by the fall of that year over one million dollars of deposits were accumulated. The methods and policy of the City bank during the whole period of depression greatly inspired the business community with courage, and its petition blanks for the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, originated by Mr. Cornwell, were sent to thousands of banks throughout the Union. The banks obtained the signatures of their customers and forwarded the signed petitions to Washington. It became known as the "Buffalo Petition" and had great weight in influencing final action. In naming the six leading conservative authorities on financial subjects, David A. Wells included the name of William C. Cornwell, the others being David W. Stone, William B. Dana, William Dodsworth, Edward Atkinson and Charles S. Fairchild. Mr. Cornwell has contributed several valuable papers to the literature of banking. "The Currency and Banking Laws of Canada" a digest of the Canadian law by Mr. Cornwell, recently published by Putnam's Sons, is of especial interest in view of the probable changes in our banking laws.

Mr. Cornwell was one of the founders of the New York State Bankers' Association, and was elected its first president at Saratoga, in August 1894. During his term of one year as presiding officer, to which period it is limited by the constitution, the membership of the organization increased from 112 to over four hundred, his energy and zeal giving great impetus to the new association, and under his personal guidance the annual meeting was made to pronounce strongly for sound money, and thereby materially strengthening the sentiment against free silver. On retiring from the presidency Mr. Cornwell was made an honorary member of the council of administration for the second year. He was for several years vice-president of the Bank of Niagara, at Niagara Falls, New York, and was chairman of the Buffalo Clearing House committee for the first three years of its existence. In 1891 he was elected vice-president of the State of New York of the American Bankers' Association, and in 1894, was elected a member of the executive committee of that association for three years. He is president of the Buffalo Society of Artists and has been a fund commissioner and curator of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy since 1879. Mr. Cornwell is a student of art and art literature, and uses the brush with more than mediocre ability. His "Book of the Festival" (1894) is a most attractive souvenir of that occasion. He studied art at the Julien School, Paris, and was a pupil of Lefebvre and Boulanger. His delightful home at East Aurora contains many specimens of his skill as an amateur decorative artist. Mr. Cornwell was married in 1873 to Miss Marian W., daughter of Dr. H. N. Loomis, a pioneer settler and eminent physician of Buffalo.

HON. PASCAL P. PRATT.

This representative business man and valued citizen, who for many years has been one of the foremost in every undertaking for the good of his fellow men in Buffalo, was born in this city September 15, 1819, and has resided here all his life. His ancestors on his father's side were from Westminster, Vermont. His grandfather, Captain Samuel Pratt, came to Buffalo in 1803, bringing his family here in a private carriage, the first one ever seen in Erie county, and built a frame house, the first one of any considerable size in the settlement, and also a store, in which he began business as a merchant, having for customers few white people and many Indians. Captain Pratt's son, Samuel Pratt, Jr., the father of Pascal P. Pratt, was married in 1806 to Miss Sophia Fletcher, daughter of General Samuel Fletcher, a prominent citizen of Townsend, Vermont. Mr. Samuel Pratt died in the village of Buffalo in 1822, leaving surviving his widow and four children. The subject of this sketch, the only surviving child of Samuel Pratt, Jr., was educated in the schools of his native village, in 1833, pursued his studies at Hamilton academy, Madison county, New York, followed by a two-year term at Amherst, Massachusetts. At the age of sixteen years, he began business life as a clerk in the hardware store of his brother, Samuel F. Pratt, in Buffalo, and five years later became a partner in the business, which was afterwards conducted under the name of Pratt & Company. Edward P.



HON. PASCAL P. PRATT.

Beals was soon afterwards made a partner, the firm so constituted continuing the business without change up to January 1, 1880. Mr. Samuel F. Pratt died in 1872, but the business, under partnership agreement, was continued as above stated.

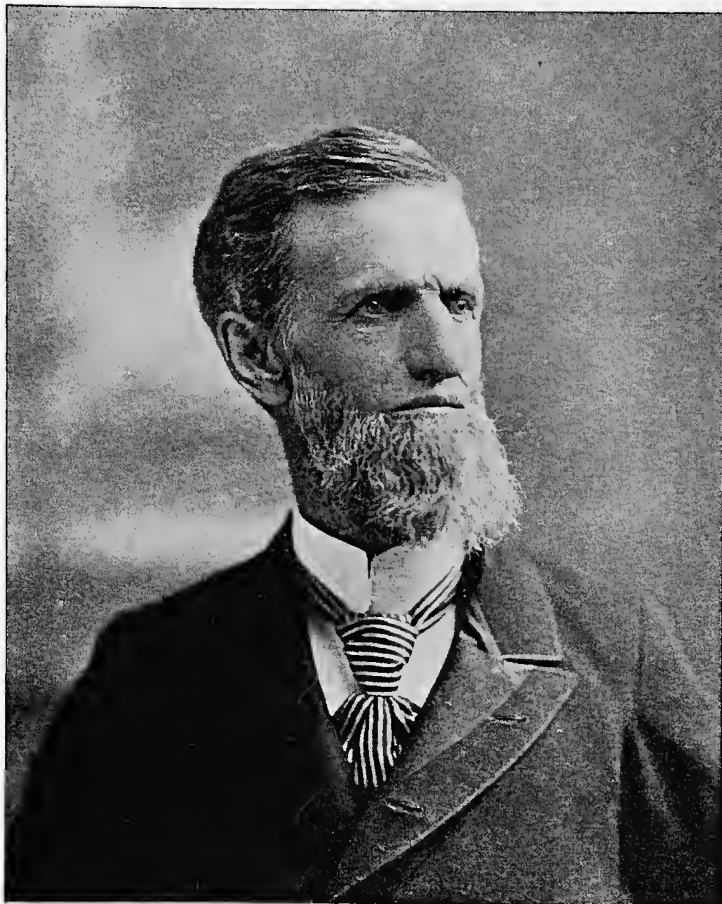
From time to time the business of Pratt & Company was increased and extended, and from a retail trade became a wholesale business of large proportions, extending westward beyond the Mississippi river. The firm was also extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron, forming a corporation and owning the entire stock of the Buffalo Iron & Nail Company of this city. They built a rolling-mill and furnace at Black Rock and began operations in 1857, which were continued until 1880, when the blast-furnace was leased to other parties and the rolling-mill has since been devoted to other manufacturing purposes. For many years this enterprise gave employment to an army of workmen, numbering from five hundred to eight hundred, materially assisting in building up a part of the city which is to this day a monument to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Pascal P. Pratt, to whose keeping the management of the firm's interests was committed. His example and his influence induced others to embark in various industries, and many of the successful manufacturing enterprises in Buffalo owe their inception and successful conduct largely to his encouragement and assistance. He was one of the originators of the Buffalo park system, and was the first president of the Park Commission from 1869 to 1879 when he resigned, and the plans matured during his administration have given the people of this city a system of parks of which they are justly proud.

Mr. Pratt was one of the commission, composed of Hon. Luther R. Marsh, Hon. Matthew Hale and himself, in the appraisal of the land proposed to be taken at Niagara Falls for an international park, which after great labor awarded a sum of money, aggregating one and one-half million dollars. Grave questions were determined by this commission and millions of dollars claimed were saved to the State by the commissioners. In this work the clear head and practical judgment of Mr. Pratt were invaluable, and the confidence of his fellow-members of the commission gave great weight to his opinions. He has been a generous contributor of time and money to all of the charitable institutions of Buffalo. He was the most liberal contributor to the expense of building the Young Men's Christian Association building, and in many other undertakings has been liberal and active. He was a Republican presidential elector in 1872, and except in this instance he has always refused and avoided political office. He was vice-president of the Manufacturers and Traders Bank of Buffalo from the date of its incorporation in 1856 until he became its honored and efficient president in 1885. He is also a director of the Bank of Attica, a trustee of the Buffalo Gas Light company, president of the Buffalo Female Academy, trustee of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, and president of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Pratt was married September 1, 1845, to Miss Phœbe Lorenz, the daughter of Mr. Frederick Lorenz, a prominent glass and iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His children are Katharine, wife of John M. Horton, residing in Europe; Frederick L. Pratt, who resides with his father; Annie, who married John S. Chittenden of Buffalo; Melissa D., wife of Robert L. Fryer, a lumber merchant of Buffalo; Samuel F. Pratt of Alden, New York; Emma, wife of Dr. Charles Sumner Jones of this city, and Edward P. Pratt, manager of the Standard Oil Company of Kansas City.

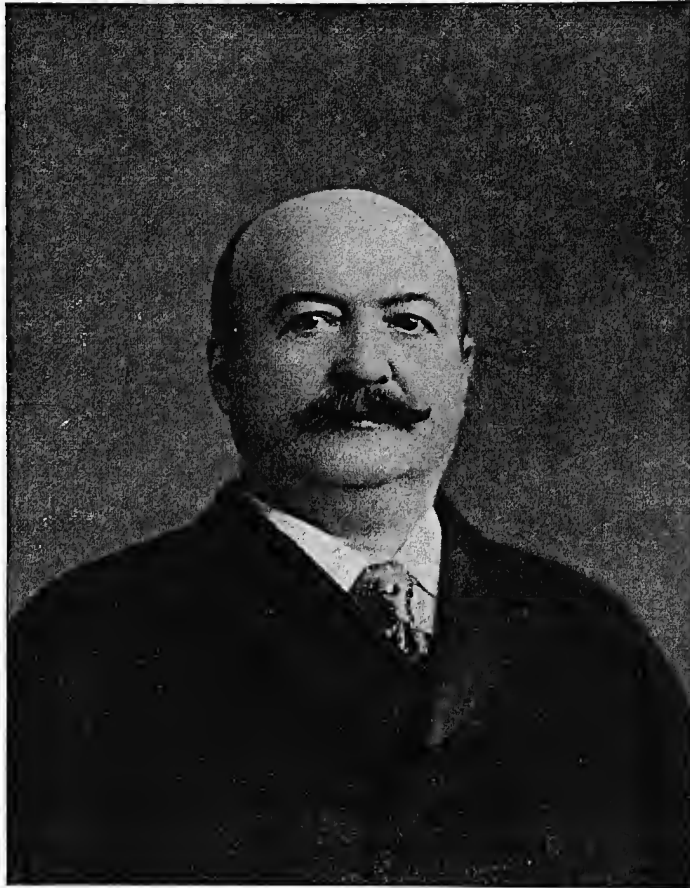
JEWETT M. RICHMOND.

There are few men in Buffalo, if any, who have been more active, prominent or efficient in advancing the interests of the city, than Jewett M. Richmond. He is a son of Anson Richmond, whose ancestry dates back to the Plymouth colony, and was born in Onondaga county, New York, December 9, 1830. His father was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, February 24, 1790, and served in the Federal army, under Colonel Daniel Draper in the War of 1812. His grandfather was a gallant Revolutionary soldier as well, and was taken prisoner and carried to Bermuda, where he was exchanged after his term of enlistment had expired. He was paid in Continental money, the value of which was so much depreciated, that he was obliged to pay forty-eight dollars for his breakfast. The father of Jewett M. Richmond removed from Barnard, Vermont, to Salina, now part of Syracuse, New York, in 1814, where he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of salt, becoming one of the leading citizens of the town. He was chairman of the council, and was a man of strictest probity both in public and private life.

Jewett M. Richmond was educated in the common schools of his native town, and began business as a clerk in a store in the village of Liverpool, New York, at the age of sixteen years. In 1853 he became a member of a firm and was engaged in the manufacture and sale of flour and salt, with offices in Syracuse, Salina, Oswego, Buffalo and Chicago. In 1854 Mr. Richmond made Buffalo his home, and in 1860 severed his business relations to form a partnership with Henry A. Richmond, for carrying on the grain commission, storage and elevator business in this city, the firm being known as J. M. Richmond & Company, and in 1863



JEWETT M. RICHMOND.



FREDERICK C. M. LAUTZ.

erected the Richmond elevator. In 1864 the firm was dissolved, and M. M. Richmond and Alonzo Richmond became the new partners, and the same year Mr. Jewett M. Richmond made an extended tour of Europe. On his return his exceptional business ability was sought eagerly in the conduct of various important undertakings, and in 1867 he was elected president of the Marine bank, to which position he was again elected in 1892. In 1871 he was elected president of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad Company, in which the city voted to take stock to the amount of a million dollars, and it was largely to the energy and tact of Mr. Richmond that the road was completed, despite the financial crisis of 1873. This accomplished, he refused a reelection as president of the company, that he might devote his entire time to his large private interests.

He is a life member of the German Young Men's Association, the Buffalo Historical Society, the Fine Arts Academy and the Society of Natural Science, and is also a member of many social organizations. He is president of the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company, and a director in the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad Company, and also a trustee of the Buffalo Savings bank and of the Forest Lawn Cemetery Association. Principally to the efforts of Mr. Richmond the Iroquois hotel was erected by the Young Men's Association, and his name will always be gratefully associated with the hotel and the Buffalo library. He was married in 1870 to the daughter of John Rudderow of New York City, and has four children living. His beautiful residence, No. 844 Delaware avenue, is one of the most elegant homes in the city.

FREDERICK C. M. LAUTZ.

The subject of this biographical sketch, one of Buffalo's most public-spirited and beneficent citizens, was born March 5, 1846, at Rimborn, Hesse-Darmstadt, and at the age of seven years he came, with his parents, to America, and located in this city. He was educated in the public schools here, and then engaged in business with his father, now the well-known house of Lautz Brothers & Company, one of the largest soap manufacturing concerns in the county. He was one of the founders of the Niagara Starch Works, and is one of the firm of Lautz Brothers & Company (onyx works), and of the Niagara Stamping and Tool Works. He is president of the Queen City bank, and is also interested in other important enterprises of this city. From 1881 to 1884 he was president of the German Young Men's Association, and during his administration the first Music Hall was erected, and he has been one of the real-estate commissioners of the association since 1883. He was instrumental in the erection of the home of the association, which now adorns the site of the first building, which was destroyed by fire in 1885. Mr. Lautz is a life member of this organization, and is also a life member of the Buffalo Library, the Historical Society, the Fine Arts Academy, the Buffalo Orpheus, and the Buffalo Catholic Institute. He is one of the trustees of the Homœopathic Hospital.

He is gifted with a fine voice, and has for many years been the sole baritone of St. Paul's choir. He is one of the organizers of the Musical Association, of Buffalo, an organization which has for its prime object the musical culture of the people of Buffalo, and are the projectors of large musical festivals and fêtes. It is, however, as the patron of the Buffalo Symphony Orchestra that Mr. Lautz occupies a prominent position. This orchestra, through his efforts, has been built up and occupies a position of great prominence among the musical organizations of the country. In this particular Mr. Lautz has but one peer in public spirit and disinterestedness in the country—Mr. Higginson of Boston, Massachusetts, the patron of the Symphony Orchestra of that city—these two being the only two men in the United States sufficiently beneficent to assume the entire responsibility, which in all other American cities devolves upon the community and which, in European centers, rests with royalty.

In 1884, a string quartet, under the name of Philharmonic, was organized in Buffalo, and was the pioneer of classic music in Buffalo. Two years later this organization became the Philharmonic Orchestra, composed of thirty-six performers, but after two years' effort, the Philharmonic was discontinued. At this juncture Mr. Lautz, realizing that the highest form of musical culture was precarious and required a sponsor, assumed that character, and at the sacrifice of time and money, and at the cost of indomitable energy and persistence, accomplished his noble purpose, and has now the satisfaction of seeing the good of his ambition in this direction attained, and the organization made one of the great institutions of Buffalo, whose delightful rehearsals are greeted by the largest and most enthusiastic audiences, and that which should have been the duty of the many is his individual and delightful triumph. He is president of the Shaker Heights Land Company, who have recently presented to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, 279 acres of land for park purposes. The value of the gift is estimated upwards of four hundred thousand dollars. He is also vice-president of the Ellicott Square Company. In 1874 Mr. Lautz was married to Miss Amelia K. Trageser of New York City, and has three daughters. The delightful home of the family is No. 694 West Ferry street, one of the most beautiful sections of the city.



THE OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



THE RT. REV. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

THE Church history of Buffalo dates back to the earliest days, when the village was but a frontier settlement, with savages for neighbors. The pioneers of civilization in Western New York were principally from New England, and brought with them the devout disposition and faith of their fathers. There are in Buffalo 175 churches and eighteen chapels, representing almost every religious sect. They are as follows: Baptist, seventeen churches and six missions; Catholic, thirty-three churches and eleven chapels; Church of Christ (Disciples), three churches; Church of Christ (Scientist), two churches; Congregational, seven churches; Episcopal, twenty-one churches; Evangelical Association, five churches; Evangelical Reformed, five churches; German Evangelical, twelve churches; Jewish, five synagogues; Lutheran, sixteen churches; Methodist Episcopal, twenty-four churches and three missions; Free Methodist, two churches; Presbyterian, eighteen churches and four chapels; Unitarian, one church; Universalist, two churches; Friends meeting house, one; Seventh Day Adventists, one church; United Brethren in Christ, one church; Christian Alliance, one church; Spiritualists, one church; Spiritualists' Society, one church; miscellaneous, five churches.

In 1812, before the village was made the theatre of war a second time, a society known as the First Congregational and Presbyterian church was formed, and was known by that name for four years afterwards. In 1816 it became the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. Miles P. Squier was installed as the first pastor, in a barn at the northeast corner of Main and Genesee streets. A building was erected on the site of the



THE NEW FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

present church in 1828 at a cost of \$874, and the new church was built in 1891-2 at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. The present pastor is Rev. S. S. Mitchell, D. D.

The Lafayette Presbyterian Church Society was organized July 13, 1845, and was originally known as the Park Church Society. The name was changed to the present from October 1, 1845. Rev. Grosvenor W. Heacock was the first pastor. The first church building, erected in 1845, was burned March 11, 1850, and the present structure was completed in 1862 at a cost of twenty-five thousand

dollars. Rev. William Burnet Wright, D. D., is the present incumbent of the pastorate.

The Central Presbyterian church was organized November 14, 1835, as the Pearl Street Presbyterian church. The first church building was erected in 1836 at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, at Pearl and Genesee streets. The society was reorganized under its present name in 1848, with Rev. John C. Lord as the first pastor of the church. The present church was built in 1852. The Rev. Henry Elliott Mott is now pastor.

Westminster Presbyterian church was organized September 3, 1854; the principal projector being Jesse Ketchum, who built the first chapel and paid the salary of the first pastor, Rev. John Germain Porter. The new church was built in 1858-9 at a cost of \$19,200. Rev. Samuel Van Vranken Holmes is now in charge of this congregation.

North Presbyterian church was organized by members of the First Presbyterian congregation in 1847. Rev. Charles Rich was the first minister in charge. The church edifice was dedicated December 29th of that year. The present pastor is Rev. William S. Hubbell, D. D.

Calvary Presbyterian church was established February 22, 1860. Rev. Dr. William Reed was the first pastor. The pulpit is filled by Rev. William J. Kittrick at this time.

First United Presbyterian church was organized in 1835, Rev. M. McFinney being the first pastor. It was reorganized in February, 1848, as the Associated Reformed church. Rev. S. M. Bailey is the present pastor.

The East Presbyterian church was organized in 1864, Rev. Henry Smith being the first pastor. The present church structure on South Division street, near Spring street, was begun in 1872, and was completed in 1875. The pastorate is filled at this time by Rev. Henry Ward.

WEST AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1827, when Buffalo and Black Rock were rival villages, when it was doubtful whether Black Rock would become part of Buffalo, or the latter part of its northern suburb, the old First Presbyterian church, at the head of Niagara street was the only church of this denomination in either village. On May 10 of that year the leading citizens of Black Rock issued a call for a meeting to take steps for the erection of a Union meeting-house, and Major-general Porter gave a lot for such a building on Breckenridge, corner of Mason

street. A brick building was then erected at a cost of four thousand dollars, the money being raised by the sale of stock at five dollars per share. The house was occupied by the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations equally, and in 1858 it was transferred to the Presbyterian Church, and was organized as such September 14, 1831. At this time Rev. Hugh Hamill, D. D., was minister. In December, 1840, Rev. J. D. Moore moved to Black Rock and acted as supply for three years and was then succeeded by Rev. G. W. Heacock, a licentiate at that time, and subsequently for over twenty-five years the pastor of Lafayette Street church of Buffalo. In 1845 the congregation decided to unite with the "Old School" branch, and in November of that year the church elected its first pastor. Rev. J. S. Heacock became pastor in 1849, and was succeeded in 1850 by Rev. J. C. Knapp, and in 1854 Rev. A. T. Rankin became his successor, and acted as stated supply until July 1859. The pastorate from that date was vacant until February, 1864, when Licentiate E. P. Marvin was ordained and installed, and remained for two years, after which the pulpit was supplied by Licentiate Anson G. Chester for two years; the membership at this time being fifty-two. Rev. A. D. White was elected pastor in 1870, but was never installed, and during his ministry the name was changed to the Breckenridge Street Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. White closed his labors in November, 1873, and Rev. F. W. Brauns acted as supply for six months. Rev. W. Alfred Gay was installed pastor in 1873, and remained in charge for ten years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Giles H. Dunning. Rev. W. C. McGarvey became pastor in July, 1888, and during the summer of that year the church building was sold for three thousand dollars. In 1889 the present building was erected at a cost of \$13,323, and the name was changed to the West Avenue Presbyterian church. The membership is now nearly four hundred.

LAFAYETTE STREET CHURCH.

In July 1845, the Park Church Society was incorporated with a board of nine trustees, of which Reuben B. Heacock was president and N. B. Palmer clerk, and on October 16, 1845, the organization was formally received into the Presbyterian church, under the name of Lafayette Street church. At that time there were thirty members, none of whom are now living. A unanimous call was extended to Rev. Grosvenor W. Heacock at this meeting, and his salary was fixed at six hundred dollars. He was installed October 19, 1845. The old building was destroyed by fire March 11, 1850. With the insurance money supplemented by contributions, the church completed the purchase of the site for a new building. After great effort six thousand dollars was raised, and in the winter of 1851-2 the new house was dedicated, subject to a debt of three thousand dollars. As the congregation increased, the want of a larger building was felt. The piece of ground on Washington street was purchased for \$4,400, and the present fine edifice was built and was dedicated October 15, 1863, the entire cost being \$16,500, besides one thousand dollars more for the windows. Here the first minister completed thirty-two years of his pastorate, the church under his guidance increasing its membership to over six hundred. Dr. Heacock, owing to failing health, resigned January 10, 1877, his people declined to accept his resignation and begged him to retain his office. To this he never made any formal reply and died May 6, 1877. On September 3, the same year, a call was extended to Rev. Henry M. Parsons of Boston, Massachusetts, at a salary of four thousand dollars, and he was installed November 1, 1877. During his pastorate, which ended April 1, 1880, a schism arose, and a large number of the members withdrew and formed the First Congregational church of this city. On September 1, 1881, a call was given to Rev. Rufus S. Green, D. D., and he was installed soon afterwards, and during his ministry of nine years, the membership increased from 322 to 644. The handsome memorial chapel was built during his pastorate. He resigned in February 1890, and January 13, 1891, a call was extended to Rev. William Burnet Wright, D. D., of New Britain, Connecticut, and he was installed March 3, 1891. On May 4th, 1894, the congregation decided to erect the new church at Bouck and Elmwood avenues, and on May 6, 1895, the corner-stone of the magnificent edifice was laid.

First Congregational Church, organized in 1880, and until October 1881, worshiped in McArthur's hall. The congregation then purchased the church of the Niagara Square Baptist Society. Rev. George B. Stevens was the first pastor. The church was incorporated in June 1880. Rev. Frank S. Fitch is the present pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

St. Paul's church, the oldest Episcopal parish in the city dates back to the times when Buffalo was a village, and a history of the church is largely a history of the growth of the city. The parish was organized February 10, 1817. The first clergyman to officiate was the Rev. Samuel Johnston, missionary and deacon in Genesee and Niagara counties, under Bishop Hobart. After the incorporation of the parish and the election of a vestry, it was decided to wait upon Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land company, to solicit a gift

of one of the company's lots in Buffalo upon which to build. This resulted May 20, 1819, in the gift by the company of "Inner lot No. 42," which is the lot still owned by the parish, bounded by Main, Erie, Church and Pearl streets, and on which the church stands. In 1818 a subscription was started for building, \$1785



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

being raised, and the corner-stone of St. Paul's was laid by Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, with Masonic ceremonies, June 24, 1819. The Rev. William A. Clark, missionary, officiated at St. Paul's from 1818 to April 1820. The church, a plain little edifice of wood, in the village-gothic style, was ready for occupancy in 1820. The Rev. Deodatus Babcock followed Mr. Clark, becoming the first rector in 1820, and the new church was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, February 25, 1821. In 1824 the Rev. Mr. Babcock resigned his charge, and was followed, in 1825, by the Rev. Addison Searle. The parish of St. Paul's prospered also under the rectorship of Mr. Searle, until September, 1828, when he resigned. The Rev. Reanard Kearney became rector in January 1829, but in June of the same year, the office was again vacant, and the Rev. Mr. Shelton became the rector in 1829, preaching his first sermon on September 13 of that year. In 1845, the rector was married to Mrs. Lucretia (Stanley) Grosvenor of Buffalo, and in 1847 the rectory, on Pearl street opposite the church, was built; in this house Dr. Shelton lived until his death in 1883.

In 1848 was begun a subscription to raise forty-eight thousand dollars towards building a new church edifice, more permanent and beautiful than the old, and the vestry placed the work in the hands of Richard Upjohn, of New York, who had been the architect of Trinity church, New York city. Dr. Shelton obtained signatures for the full amount of forty-eight thousand dollars, and the construction of the new edifice was begun. The corner-stone of the new brown-stone edifice was laid June 12, 1850, by the Rt. Rev. William Heathcote DeLancey, bishop of Western New York, and the church was consecrated by him October 22, 1851. The architectural features of the new edifice were finer than any church west of New York city, at the time, and it has been called "Upjohn's masterpiece." The style was the first pointed, or early English. The ground plan of the church consisted of a nave 105 feet by 30 feet, aisles 87½ by 16 feet, chancel 26 by 24 feet, a chapel on the north side 50 by 28 feet, a vestry 12 by 14 feet, northeast and northwest porches, and west tower. The extreme length of the church externally, including the tower, nave and chancel, was about 150 feet, and the extreme breadth, including the nave, aisles and chapel, about 95 feet. The material used was Medina brown sand stone. The main part of the church was finished at this time; the stone steps, porches, and towers were added later. The spire of the main tower was not finished until the year 1870, and that of the smaller tower not until 1871. Much more money was required during these years, to finish the work so well begun, and all of this was raised by the personal exertions of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Shelton. In the year 1862 the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Pitkin became Dr. Shelton's assistant at St. Paul's. In the year 1865 Bishop DeLancey died, and was succeeded in the bishopric of Western New York by the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D. In 1866 St. Paul's was made the cathedral church of the diocese, without, however, ceasing to be a parish church. In 1869 the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins became the assistant



REV. DR. SHELTON.

at St. Paul's, and remained there until 1872, when he was followed by the Rev. Charles S. Hale, who was the assistant until Easter, 1875. The Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen was assistant from November, 1875, until April, 1880.

On January 11, 1881, Dr. Shelton resigned the rectorship of his beloved parish, owing to his advanced age and growing bodily infirmities, and was made honorary rector of St. Paul's. The church was without a rector until May 7, 1882, at which time the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D., came to St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. Ingersoll having officiated in the interim. On October 11, 1883, Dr. Shelton died at his old home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, to which he was making his usual yearly visit, at the age of eighty-five years, and the beautiful church edifice may truly be called his monument. The impressive funeral services were conducted in St. Paul's on October 13, 1883. The parish prospered under the able rectorship of Dr. John W. Brown until April 1888, when he resigned his charge to become rector of St. Thomas's church, New York City. On May 10, 1888, the beautiful church edifice, which represented so many years of work and self-denial, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, the result of an explosion of natural gas used for heating the building. It was at once decided to rebuild, and the plans of Robert W. Gibson, of New York, were accepted. A subscription for the purpose was begun, and sixty thousand dollars were pledged, which, with insurance from the former building, was deemed sufficient for the work of restoration.

During the rebuilding of the church, the services were held in the Jewish synagogue, the Temple Beth Zion, on Niagara street, the use of which was generously given, free of charge, to the members of St. Paul's. The Rev. John Huske was the minister-in-charge after the resignation of Dr. Brown until May, 1889. In October, 1889, the Rev. Henry A. Adams became rector of St. Paul's, resigning in March, 1892. In January, 1890, the restored St. Paul's was formally reopened and dedicated by Bishop Coxe, the service being one of "hallowing and reconciling." After the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Adams, the parish was in charge of the Rev. Arthur J. Fiedler until April, 1892. The present rector, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Register, came to St. Paul's from Georgetown, D. C., in August, 1892, and under his able management the parish has steadily gained in prosperity and good works. The restored St. Paul's shows many changes from the original building, although the ground plan is not materially different, and the main walls and towers are the same. The spire is considered a very fine example of gothic work, being most harmonious in its lines and proportions. The distance from the pavement to the top of the gilded cross on the summit is 254 feet.

St. James's Episcopal church was organized April 17, 1854. Rev. J. T. Eaton was the first rector. The present church structure was built in 1884 on the site of the old church, Swan and Spring streets. Rev. Charles H. Smith became rector in 1876, and is still in charge.

Trinity church (Episcopal) was organized October 12, 1836. Rev. Cicero S. Hawks was the first rector. In 1842 the new church, corner of Mohawk and Washington streets, was completed. Rev. Francis Lobdell is the rector at this time.

St. John's Episcopal church was organized February 19, 1845. The first rector was Rev. William Schuyler. The church building was completed in 1848 at a cost of thirty-four thousand dollars. July 4, 1868, a sky-rocket lodged in the steeple, causing a loss by fire of nearly twenty-three thousand dollars, covered by insurance, and on March 28, 1869, the church was reopened. The present rector is Rev. George G. Ballard.

Church of Ascension was incorporated April 9, 1855. The Rev. Daniel F. Warren was the first rector. The church building, corner of North street and Linwood avenue, was begun in 1872 and completed in April, 1873, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. The incumbent is Rev. W. A. Hitchcock.

Grace church (Episcopal) was organized August 10, 1824. Rev. Addison Searle was the first rector. In 1859 the church building was erected, and in 1876 the church built a chapel at Black Rock, known as St. Mark's. The present pastor of Grace church is Rev. Charles A. Ricksecker.

St. Mary's on the Hill was organized April 1, 1872. Rev. William Baker was the first rector. The improvements made in 1894 consisting of brown-stone front, and sidewalks, make it one of the most beautiful church edifices in the city. The pastor is Rev. C. F. J. Wrigley.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BUFFALO.

The history of the Baptist Church in this city is contemporaneous with the eventful settlement of the wilderness by the whites, and its beginning was far from propitious. In 1818 John A. Lazell removed from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Buffalo. He was a Baptist, and after diligent inquiry he found several persons of the same religious faith and, in January, 1822, organized a Baptist society, and Rev. Elon Galusha, then pastor of the Baptist church at Whitesboro, New York, was invited to take charge of the embryo church,

consisting of fourteen members. Mr. Galusha's efforts increased the number to thirty in a few months, and Rev. John Newton Brown soon afterwards succeeded the first pastor, who remained in charge until 1825.

In 1827 the church secured Rev. Eli B. Smith, who was graduated from the Theological Institution at Newton, as pastor, and during the first two years of his pastorate the first meeting-house was built on the site of the present post-office. He was in turn succeeded by the Rev. Jairus Handy, who assumed charge in 1830, and before his sudden death, which occurred the following year, headed over forty members to the church by baptism, and many more by letter and experience. From 1831 to 1836, Rev. Elisha Tucker was minister, during which time the membership was increased to 388, and a new church was erected near the corner of Washington and Swan streets. Rev. John O. Chonles succeeded to the pastorate in February, 1838, and in 1839 part of the congregation was dismissed to form the Baptist church at Black Rock. Rev. James M. Granger became pastor in February, 1841, and in February, 1843, Rev. Levi Tucker began his pastorate of six years. In 1844 the church dismissed thirty-five of its members to form the Niagara Square Baptist church. In January, 1849, the church membership was 431, and the same year twenty-three German members were granted letters to form the First German Baptist church of Buffalo. In April, 1849, Rev. Velona B. Hotchkiss began his pastorate lasting ten years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, May 1, 1855, and he in turn by Rev. David Moore, May 1, 1860. Dr. Hotchkiss began his second pastorate July 1, 1865, closed it May 1, 1879. Rev. John Gordon succeeded Dr. Hotchkiss November 1, 1879, and his successor was Rev. John H. Griffith, who was pastor from 1889 to 1892, and the present pastor, Rev. A. S. Coats, assumed charge October 1, 1893.

Prospect Avenue Baptist church was organized May 15, 1867, and was originally known as the Ninth Street Baptist Society. It was changed to its present name in 1871. The first church building was dedicated June 11, 1868. The first pastor was Rev. Horace F. Barnes. The present church building was dedicated March 28, 1882, and cost fifty thousand dollars. The pastorate at this time is vacant.

The Free Baptist church was organized in 1850, and was reorganized April 15, 1851. Rev. George H. Ball, D. D., was the first pastor. The congregation purchased the Niagara Square church in April, 1864. The present building was erected on Hudson street, May, 1882, at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars. It is the only Free Baptist church in the city. The present pastor is Rev. Frank K. Church.

Delaware Avenue Baptist church was organized December 8, 1882. The church was dedicated February 15, 1883. Rev. R. E. Burton was the first pastor. Rev. O. P. Gifford is the incumbent.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, formerly Swan Street Methodist church, was organized October 11, 1844. The first pastor was Rev. John Dennis, D. D. It was dedicated as Grace Methodist Episcopal church by Bishop Simpson June 2, 1855. The pastor is Rev. J. T. Walker.

The Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, originally known as the Niagara Street Methodist Episcopal church, was organized in 1847. Rev. Schuyler Seager, D. D., was the first pastor. The present name was adopted in 1850. The new church was consecrated December, 22, 1872, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. The present pastor is Rev. Andrew Purdy.

Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Delaware avenue and Tupper street, was organized October 18, 1870, and dedicated May 21, 1874. The first pastor was Rev. Langford Hurst, and the present minister is Rev. W. P. Odell.

The First Free Methodist church was organized and incorporated November 20, 1860. The congregation purchased the old brick theatre, Pearl near Eagle street. Rev. D. M. Sinclair was the first pastor. The present church building was erected at the corner of Virginia and Tenth streets in 1869. The minister at this time is Rev. B. P. Clark.

The Church of the Messiah (Universalist), was organized December 6, 1831. The first pastor was Rev. George W. Montgomery. The first church building was erected on the east side of Washington street, near Swan, in 1864. The present building was consecrated September 24, 1871. The pastor now in charge is Rev. Joseph Kimball Mason.

First Unitarian Congregational Society organized in 1831. The corner-stone of the first church building was laid August 13, 1833. The Rev. William S. Brown was the first pastor. The corner-stone of the present handsome edifice, known as the Church of Our Father, on Delaware avenue, near Huron street, was laid October 16, 1879. The present pastor is Rev. Thomas R. Slicer.

Beth Zion congregation was organized by German Israelites November 27, 1850. The Rev. J. M. Slatky was the first rabbi. Rev. Israel Aaron, D. D., is at present in charge of the congregation. The magnificent synagogue on Delaware avenue is a model of architectural beauty.



TEMPLE BETH ZION, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Beth El Synagogue was incorporated June 13, 1848. The present synagogue on Elm street, between Eagle and North Division, was dedicated in August, 1874. The rabbi is Rev. B. Cohn.

Birth Sholen (or Berith Shalon), on Elm street, between Broadway and Clinton, was organized in 1865 by Prussian Israelites. It was reorganized in 1882. The first rabbi was Rev. M. Sullforth, and the present is Rev. Simon Pathoritch.

Beth Jacob organized October 1, 1881. The first rabbi was Jacob Meyerbug. The incumbent is Rev. Harry Suiger.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity of Buffalo was organized May 5, 1879, and the first minister was the Rev. I. H. Geschwind. It was consolidated with the French Protestant church January 21, 1882. The present pastor, Rev. F. A. Kahler, began his ministry here October 15, 1884.

The Church of the Atonement, a branch of the Holy Trinity, was established February 4, 1894. The church building was erected on Eagle street, west of Jefferson, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars. The pastor, Rev. W. L. Hunton, took charge of this congregation October 1, 1894. The Church of the Redeemer, Highland and Elmwood avenues, was the second branch established here by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in December, 1894, and on May 1, 1895, Rev. F. P. Bossart took charge of the congregation.

The United Brethren in Christ congregation was organized in Buffalo in 1888, and the same year a church and parsonage were built at the corner of Masten and Laurel streets. The first pastor was Rev. S. I. Bennehoff. The present pastor, Chaplain Owen Orson Wiard, began his ministry in September, 1895. The affairs of the church are controlled by the ballot of its members, the officials being vested with no Episcopal powers.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This church, one of the old land-marks of Buffalo, was organized in 1828, and for five years, services were held in private houses and in public halls. On February 10, 1833, steps were taken to raise funds for building a church, the committee being composed of Messrs. Louis Brunner, George Schneider, Phillip Beyer, Samuel Kreigelstein, Michael Bonch and Michael Getz. The trustees of the church were Messrs. Jacob Siebold, Rudolph Baer, Ernst Gray, Christian Bruner and Dr. Fred. Dellenbach. The corner-stone of the first church on Hickory street was laid December 14, 1833, and the building was constructed of brick, and was forty by eighty feet in dimensions, costing ten thousand dollars. It was not supplied with pews or other essential fixtures and furniture until 1843 for lack of necessary funds, and being completely equipped and free from debt, it was dedicated May 25, of that year. The first pastor was the Rev. F. H. Gunther, whose ministry here lasted until 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. Christian Volz, whose pastorate ended with his death, November 14, 1883. So great was the increase in the congregation, that a large building was required, and on September 20, 1874, the corner-stone of the present imposing building on Hickory street, between Broadway and William streets was laid. The church is built of brick and stone and is of the gothic style of architecture. The dimensions of the building are 65 x 116 feet, and the spire towers to the height of 216 feet. The cost of the new church building was forty-two thousand dollars. A parochial school connected with this church was established in 1854, and Mr. John Laux was the efficient teacher for thirty-five years. In 1856 the first school-house was built. A cemetery containing eleven acres at Pine Hill, for the use of this congregation has also been provided, and it has also two orphan houses, one for girls and the other for boys. In the education and support of about four hundred children the church is doing noble work in the name of charity. Rev. Kuever became pastor on the death of Rev. Volz, and served for four years, and on September 21, 1887, the present minister, Rev. Jacob Brezing began his pastorate here. The congregation of this church has built and paid for two other churches in Buffalo; the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia church on Northampton street, and German Lutheran Redeemer church on Bailey avenue, near Genesee street.

THE RT. REV. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D.

This eminent divine, the second Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Western New York, was born at Mendham, New Jersey, May 10, 1818, and was the son of Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, a prominent Presbyterian minister. He was educated in New York City, to which place his parents removed in 1821. He was graduated with the degree of B. A., from the University of New York in 1838, and had conferred upon him the Master's degree in 1841, when he completed his course at the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the diaconate, and became rector of St. Ann's church, Morrisania, New York, where he remained until Easter, 1842. He was that year ordained a priest and became rector of St. John's church at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1854 he accepted the rectorship of Grace church, Baltimore, Maryland, and in

1857 was elected Bishop of Texas, but declined the office. In 1863 he became rector of Calvary church, New York City, and soon afterwards was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Western New York, and on the death of Bishop De Lancey, January 4th, 1865, he succeeded to the bishopric. In 1851 Dr. Coxe visited England and made an extended tour of continental Europe, visiting the eminent Hirscher at Freiberg (Breisgau), he became convinced that a movement towards primitive Christianity was on foot, both in Germany and Italy. Dr. Coxe translated a work of Hirscher's with an introduction detailing facts which he had learned in Italy, and published them at Oxford, the following year under the title "Sympathies of the Continent." In 1872 he visited Hayti to organize churches and ordain clergy.

Within the church his influence has always been exerted in the direction of conservatism. A letter written by him in 1869, upon the calling of an ecumenical council by the Pope, was printed in all the languages of Europe. Dr. Coxe was a vigorous opponent of the revision of the Scriptures. Among his numerous publications are: "Christian Ballads," 1840, published in England in 1851; "Athanasian and other poems," 1842; "Halloween," 1844; "Saul, a Mystery," 1845; "Sermons on Doctrine and Duty," 1854; "Impressions of England," 1856; "Criterion," 1866; "Moral Reformers," 1869; "Apollos," republished in Oxford, 1874; "Ladye Chace," 1878; and "The Penitent" in 1882. In 1885 he founded the Christian Literal Company of New York, and edited nine volumes of that series of "Ante-Nicene Fathers," and subsequently their edition of "St. Augustine on the Psalms." In 1887 he was "Baldwin Lecturer," at Michigan University, and the first volume of these lectures appeared in that year, with the title of "Institutes of Christian History." During the same year he was "Bedell Lecturer" in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and the lectures were published under the title "Holy Writ and Modern Thought." In 1889 his collection of Eastern poems, entitled "The Paschal" appeared. In 1892 he was "Paddock Lecturer" in New York, and the work was called "The Repose of the Blessed." He contributes largely to periodical literature, and has published in Paris several works in the French language. During the year 1888, he preached frequently in Paris, and officiated in the Gallican chapel, as Bishop in charge of the Gallicans of France, which position he resigned in 1892. His work entitled "L'Episcopat de l'Occident" published in Paris in 1875, was rewritten and enlarged in English. Bishop Coxe is well and widely known in Buffalo, where he resides on Delaware avenue.





THE RT. REV. STEPHEN VINCENT RYAN.

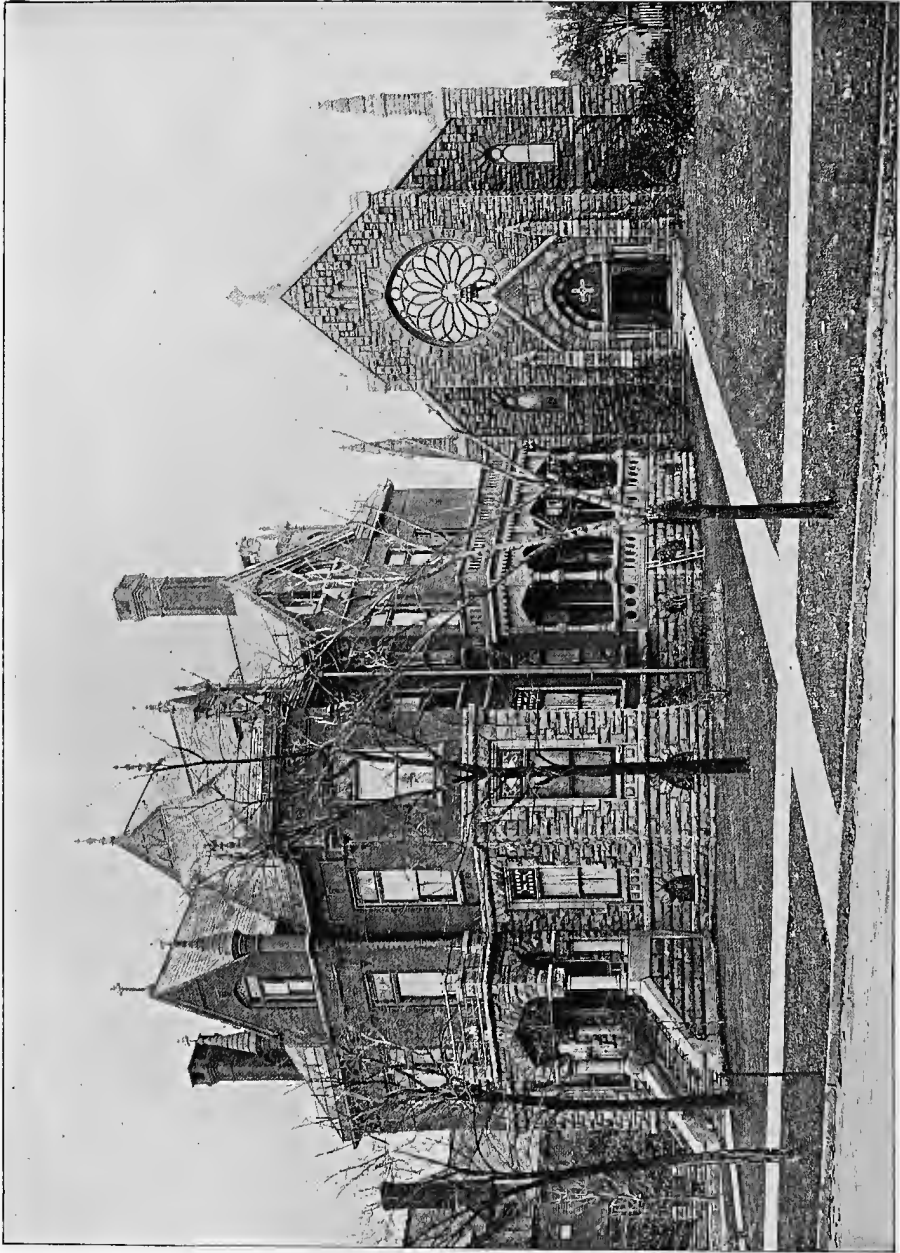
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

CATHOLICISM, from the earliest history of Erie county, was ably represented in Western New York by zealous and fearless pioneers of the Christian faith, who came to the Buffalo Creek reservation in furtherance of one of the objects of the "Company of One Hundred Partners," to preach the Gospel of Peace to the savages in this region, whose only Deity was a God of War. The zealous Jesuits braved the dangers and endured the hardships of life among the inhospitable Aborigines, and the rigors of the climate, to plant in this wilderness the seed which seemed to fall on barren soil, but which has borne a thousand-fold of fruitage. The diocese of Buffalo was not established until 1847, at which time there was but one English Catholic church in the city. The territory embraced the counties of Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Orleans, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Cattaraugus, Steuben, Chemung, Allegany, Tioga and Schuyler. The first bishop of this diocese was the Rt. Rev. John Timon, who was succeeded in 1868 by the Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, C. M., the present honored and beloved bishop. Such has been the wonderful growth of Catholicism, that the Catholic population is stated by the church authorities of the diocese to be 160,000, and the total number of churches is given as 162, colleges four, academies eleven, and parochial schools seventy-four.


THE RT. REV. STEPHEN VINCENT RYAN, BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

The biography of this distinguished priest and prelate, like that of his illustrious predecessor, the saintly Timon, first bishop of Buffalo, is an essential part of the history of the city, and, indeed, of Western New York. Bishop Ryan was born in Almonte, Canada, January 1, 1825. His parents came from the Clare shores of the Shannon, six miles from the historic city of Limerick, where five of their older children were born, the eminent divine, of whose life and labors this is a brief account, being the first child to bless their new home on the American continent. At his baptism, for which purpose the infant was carried several miles through one of the most terrible storms of a Canadian winter, the officiating priest, an itinerant missionary, temporarily resident in that neighborhood, remarked that the child would "live to command an army yet"—a prophecy more than fulfilled in the eventful life of this predestined priest, subsequently a prince of the Church, by divine right, for he has lived to command two great spiritual armies: the Sons of Vincent de Paul in the United States and the vast flock, priests and people, of the Buffalo diocese. When Stephen was but three years of age his parents removed to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where they remained for many years, and here, at the age of twelve years, young Stephen was confirmed by a Mexican bishop, then visiting Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia. In his earliest youth those traits of character which marked him a beloved leader of his people in after life were manifested: gentleness, frankness in speech, innocence of heart and brilliance of intellect, even at that early day, seemed to point out his future career, and in his fourteenth year he entered the seminary in Philadelphia with the purpose to devote his life to the Church. When Father O'Connor was promoted from the presidency of the seminary to a larger field of labor in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, young Stephen Vincent Ryan, with another seminarian, was chosen to deliver the farewell address on behalf of his fellow students. With the accession of the Lazarists to the charge of the seminary, the Vincentian vocation of young Ryan is indissolubly linked. Father Maller, a distinguished Spaniard, was president, and Father Penco, the scion of a noble Italian house, was his professor of rhetoric, and the impressions which their scholarly attainments and ascetic lives made upon the future Bishop of Buffalo have never been effaced. At the age of nineteen years, resolved to become a member of the Vincentian community, the young novice bade farewell to his family and friends and set his face towards the West, and in company of that distinguished Lazarist, Father Burke, he set out for the Vincentian Mother-house at Perryville, Missouri. He made his Lazarist profession here, May 6, 1846, and a few weeks later received tonsure and minor orders at the hands of Bishop Barron. For two years he was employed as professor and prefect at the Barrens, and in 1848 was promoted to the sacred order of sub-deaconship and deaconship by the Rt. Rev. John Timon, who little knew, doubtless, that he was then vesting his own successor in the See of Buffalo.

On St. John's day June 24, 1849, the Rev. S. V. Ryan, C. M., was ordained a priest by the most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick in the St. Vincent's church, St. Louis, Missouri. For two years the young priest remained at the Mother-house, teaching and doing missionary work in the vicinity, and acquired a knowledge of those foreign tongues which has since been of signal service in his life work. He also obtained a critical knowledge of the English language at this institution, which has since characterized his writings and oral discourses. In 1851 Father Ryan was summoned to the Vincentian college at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, then, as now, a grand institution of learning. On the return to Spain of Father Masnou, the president of the college, Father Ryan was selected to fill the position, and during his regime the college prospered to a wonderful degree. In 1857 he was suddenly summoned to Paris by M. Etienne, Superior-general of the Vincentians, where despite his modest reluctance, he was officially commissioned Visitor, or head of the community in the United States, at the age of thirty-two years, and in the ninth year of his priesthood. He remained in Paris some time and then with great joy visited Rome, and when presented to the Prefect of the Propaganda, the venerable Cardinal, after gazing with astonishment at the young priest, remarked: "What young men they make Visitors of in America." The government of a large and scattered religious community, like the Vincentians in this country, was a grievous burden on the shoulders of one so young, but the physically frail priest rose to the occasion with a zeal equal to his responsibilities. He was firm yet gentle, vigorous though indulgent, and he infused into the community a spirit which brought it to the very front of religious organizations in America. It was at his suggestion that the Mother-house of the community was transferred to St. Louis and subsequently to Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While engaged in these labors he was summoned to assume still greater responsibilities. Bishop Timon had laid down his pastoral staff and had gone to his reward, and Very Rev. Stephen V. Ryan was unanimously recommended as his successor. He shrank from the Episcopal responsibility however, and when the bulls of his appointment




RESIDENCE AND CHAPEL OF RT. REV. STEPHEN VINCENT RYAN, DELAWARE AVENUE.



ADDENDUM.

Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan.

After forty-five years of labor in the Church, Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Western New York, has passed away. He died at his residence on Delaware avenue, April 10, 1896. His portrait and biography appear in this volume on pages 154-5.



came from Rome, he returned them, beseeching the Propaganda to relieve him from the heavy burden. His appeals however were in vain, and the bulls were returned to him with a command which he dared not disobey. The Feast of All Saints, November 1, was selected as the day of his consecration, but for some reason the eighth day of the month was substituted. When the glad day arrived the cathedral was thronged with rejoicing multitudes, and the ceremony was one of magnificent solemnity. The orator was the Rev. P. J. Ryan of St. Louis, now the distinguished Archbishop of Philadelphia, and the impressive ceremonies were supplemented by addresses and a monster torchlight procession of the laity. The Bishop made his second visit to Rome a few months afterwards, at the opening of the Vatican council, but he was seized with terrible illness, and for months lay in a precarious condition in the Eternal city. He recovered however and returned to Buffalo, his arrival being celebrated with unbounded joy and enthusiasm. He found work in abundance on his return. He erected the spacious and imposing residence and chapel adjoining the cathedral, and in the spring of 1871 he established the Buffalo Catholic Publication Company, and the weekly paper, the "Catholic Union." On the seventh of September, 1878, Bishop Ryan made his second Episcopal visit to Rome to comply with the *ad limina* obligation. He was received with great kindness by the Holy Father and the officials of the Propaganda, and his slightest wish was gratified. On his return he visited Cardinal Manning in London, and visited Birmingham to pay his respects to the great Newman. He made a tour of Ireland and received "a hundred thousand welcomes," and returned to Buffalo in March, 1879, and was enthusiastically received by his fellow-citizens generally. In the winter of 1877 he issued a most pathetic appeal in behalf of the sufferers in Ireland from famine, and fifteen thousand dollars which was the immediate response, was distributed to the afflicted. In May, 1881, another appeal met with generous response likewise. November 8, 1887, on the nineteenth anniversary of his Episcopal consecration the priests of the diocese presented him with twenty thousand dollars towards building a new residence, the presentation being made by Mgr. Gleeson, the Vicar-general of the diocese. On December 3 of that year he again sailed for Rome, and made a pilgrimage of the Holy Land, and returning April 25, 1888, he was received with demonstrations of joy. His work in this great field of labor was most efficient, resulting in a vast increase in the number of catholics

in the diocese, the number being now about 170,000. The priests number over two hundred, and the parochial schools in Buffalo seventy-six, or twice the number twenty-five years ago, there are one hundred and sixty churches in his jurisdiction. He is an able writer, earnest, zealous and efficient, and is held in universal love and admiration by his people and his fellow-citizens of every creed. On the occasion of Bishop Ryan's silver jubilee, November 8, 1893, the love and veneration in which he is regarded by priests and people was shown. Flags of the United States and the Papal colors covered the front of the Episcopal residence and thousands assembled to witness the ceremonies in the cathedral. Mgr. Satolli occupied the center throne, and on his right sat Archbishop Corrigan with Bishop Ryan on his left. His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, occupied the single throne on the Gospel side, and with many other eminent priests and prelates took part in the ceremonies. The occasion was one long to be remembered.



REV. PATRICK CRONIN, LL. D.

REV. PATRICK CRONIN, LL. D.

Father Cronin, as he is known by his work in the "Cottages of the poor and palaces of the rich" at home and abroad, was born near "Sweet Adare" in Limerick county, Ireland, March 1, 1835, and few men in any of the walks of life have done more for their fellow-men than he. He was brought to the United States when he was twelve years of age, and was educated for the priesthood at St. Louis University, and in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He received holy orders in December, 1862, and was assigned as assistant to the Rev.

P. J. Ryan, now Archbishop of Philadelphia, at the Church of the Annunciation, St. Louis, Missouri. He was next assigned to the pastorate in Hannibal, Missouri, where he remained for four years, and returned to St. Louis at the end of that time as pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. He resigned his pastorate at that place to fill the chair of *Belles Lettres* in the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, now Niagara University, and, after two years, he removed to Buffalo in October, 1872, to fill the position of editor of the "Catholic Union," established here by Bishop Ryan, and then, as now, the official organ of that distinguished prelate, in which position he still remains, an honor alike to his church and to the people of Buffalo of every creed. When he assumed the editorial management of the paper, it was in its small beginnings, and during the time in which he has been in charge, nearly a quarter of a century, it has grown to be a great and flourishing organ of public opinion, and of inestimable service to the Church, not only in this diocese, but throughout the country, and its influence has been felt and recognized throughout the world.

As editor of the "Catholic Union and Times," Father Cronin has done yeoman service for the cause of home rule in his native land, and won for himself the universal love and regard of his former countrymen. As a poet Father Cronin ranks among the foremost of the day, and his fame in this wide field of literature is second only to that attained as a preacher, theologian, and orator. His verses are from the heart, and have all the freshness of nature's self at her best, and as we read them we "hear the melody of the birds rather than the accents of the lute." In his long, eventful life, filled with labors of love towards his fellow-men, this noble poet-priest has accomplished much to elevate humanity, and his fellow-citizens, whatever be their faith, accord him highest regard, and fullest confidence. Father Cronin was honored with the degree of LL. D., in June, 1891, by the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. In his life, this earnest worker in the cause of religion and humanity, has erected a monument to his memory "more enduring than brass."



ST. LOUIS' CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

ST. LOUIS' CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

This is the oldest church in Buffalo, the first frame building having been erected by Father Mertz, the first pastor of the parish in 1831-2, and was called "The Lamb of God." Father Alexander Pox who came to assist Father Mertz in 1835, began the erection of the brick church building, a splendid structure, destroyed by fire in 1885. The land was donated by the distinguished Louis Stephen Le Couteulx de Chaumont. The magnificent St. Louis church of to-day was completed in 1889. The style of architecture is known as the Continental Gothic of the fourteenth century, and the building is considered the finest in the diocese. It is faced with Medina sand-stone. It is 234 x 134 feet in dimensions, the center tower, fronting on Main street is of grand proportions and is 245 feet in height, with two side towers each 128 feet high. The church has a seating capacity of two thousand. The parochial school is a fine one, with an attendance of five hundred pupils, who are instructed by seven Sisters of St. Joseph and two Christian Brothers. Rev.

Dr. Hoelscher is the present pastor. He was graduated from the University of Innsbruck, Tyrol, and ordained in 1875. He came to America June 4, 1876, and was appointed Chancellor of the diocese of Buffalo and Secretary to Bishop Ryan in October, 1877, and Pro-rector of St. Louis, September 15, 1888.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

This is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the United States. It was built largely through the efforts of Bishop Timon, the first Bishop of the Buffalo diocese, and was consecrated July 6, 1855. The magnificent south tower has the finest chime of bells in America. They are forty-three in number, and were cast at the foundry of M. Ernest Bollée, in Mains, France, and the chimes took the first prize at the Paris exposition of 1867. The cost of the bells, with duty, was over twenty thousand dollars. The cathedral was rededicated by Bishop Timon, August 30, 1863, and on November 8, 1868, the Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan was consecrated here as his successor. Additional buildings have since been erected for schools, offices, and residence purposes. The cathedral is located on the west side of Franklin, corner of Swan street. It is built of granite, and presents an imposing appearance.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

This new and imposing church of St. Patrick's was recently erected at a cost of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, at the corner of Emslie and Seymour streets. The style of architecture is decorated gothic, and the building is of stone beautifully faced and finished, with a seating capacity for twelve hundred persons. The parish was formed forty years ago. Rev. Daniel Moore was first pastor, he was a brave, zealous man, and did much for the new and struggling parish. He was succeeded in 1855 by Rev. Father Deane. In 1857 Very Rev. James Early took temporary charge, and was succeeded in four months by Rev. A. McConnell. In 1858 the Franciscan Fathers took charge of St. Patrick's, and have been there ever since. Father Sintus was the first Franciscan pastor of St. Patrick's. Father Sintus was succeeded in 1861 by Father James, who, in turn, was succeeded by Very Rev. Father Bonaventure in 1863. The latter was replaced by Father Joachim, who served until 1865, and was succeeded by Father Bonaventure, who served until 1868, and was succeeded again by Father James, who remained until 1871. Father James built the first parish school, and was instrumental in bringing Sisters of the Franciscan Order from Alleghany to teach the school. He had a convent erected for them. Father James died in 1877, and Very Revs. Fathers Bonaventure and Joachim took his place in the government of the parish, and were succeeded by Very Rev. Father Anacletus. Father Edward, Father Trauguilius, and Very Rev. Father Angelus O'Connor succeeded in the order named. Father Angelus caused to be erected the splendid parochial school-house, three stories high, containing nine large class-rooms and large hall. The building has every modern improvement. Fifteen Sisters of St. Francis teach the five hundred pupils who attend. Rev. Father Dominic Scanlon, O. S. F., has been in charge of St. Patrick's for the past five years, and is a man of much learning and refinement, and is much beloved by his flock. He is assisted by Revs. Michael Mann, O. S. F., and Lawrence Ward, O. S. F.

ANNUNCIATION CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

This growing parish was founded in 1884, and the first priest was Father Edward Kelly, who caused to be erected a fine frame church building. He was succeeded by Father John Baxter in 1889, and he in turn was succeeded by Rev. P. A. Malloy in 1892. In February, 1893, Rev. J. McGrath, the present pastor, assumed his duties; an eloquent preacher and an earnest worker for the parish. In 1887 the parochial school was started in the convent of the Sisters of St. Mary, and is still located in their building, pending the erection of a handsome structure, which is now in contemplation and which will be erected as soon as the financial condition of the parish will warrant. The attendance now is 175 pupils. The course of study includes instruction in the common-school branches, and to the more advanced girls, an academic course is to be given. The Sisters of St. Mary are wonderfully successful in school work, and are sure to establish and maintain a high standard in this school.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

The large and substantial buildings of St. Francis Xavier, located on East street, near Amherst, are models of completeness and comfort. It was in 1847 that the first services were held in this parish, in a frame building which served as both church and school, Rev. Francis Guth, of St. Louis' church, being the

first priest that officiated, services being held twice a month. The parish grew in importance with every year, and to-day it is one of the most substantial and well-to-do parishes of the city. The church is a large brick structure with a seating capacity of over one thousand. It has now about five hundred families who are communicants. Many additions were made to the school building, and in 1893 it was decided to erect a large handsome building, and the result is one of the prettiest and most complete school buildings in the city. The priests in charge of the congregation since its establishment have been as follows: Rev. Francis Guth, 1847 to 1848; Rev. Aloysius Somogyi, 1848 to 1852; Very Rev. F. N. Sester, 1852 to 1857; Rev. Dominic Geimer, 1857 to 1858; Rev. Aloysius Hatalo, May, 1858, to January, 1859; Rev. John Ignatius Zwistowski, 1859 to 1861; Rev. James Aloysius Müschall, July to September, 1861; Rev. George Foertsch, S. J., 1861 to 1864; Rev. Father Theodore Martins, O. M. I., 1864 to 1867; Rev. Henry Feldman, 1867 to 1873; Rev. F. X. Kofler, 1873 to 1893; Rev. Charles Schaus, March, 1893, to the present.



HOLY ANGEL'S CHURCH, PORTER AVENUE, NEAR FARGO AVENUE.

HOLY ANGEL'S COLLEGE, CHURCH AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The accompanying illustration represents one of the largest and most imposing group of buildings that any religious denomination of any city of the Union can boast. This famed institution was founded in September, 1852, in what was then the sparsely settled village of Black Rock, the buildings being on the site of the old Erie County poor-house. The first chapel, a frame structure, was located on West avenue, corner of New York street, and a part of the present brick church building and a small parochial school were erected in 1857. The handsome buildings of to-day were erected from time to time, and the extensive additions were completed in 1874, making a magnificent showing, with grounds and surroundings of a most pleasing and delightful appearance. The college buildings are modern and complete in every regard, with accommodations for two hundred students, and conducted by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, by which order it was founded. The curriculum embraces both classical and commercial courses, and it is principally a day school, only those desiring to enter the priesthood in the Oblate order being received as boarders. A large congregation worship at the beautiful church, the parish having grown rapidly since its establishment. The parochial school is one of the most noted in the city. It was founded by the Grey nuns in 1856, and is still under their management. The building contains eight large class-rooms and a large hall, and the attendance aggregates 350 pupils. The

school is divided into nine grades, and the course of study is complete and fully up to the standard of the public schools. The pupils from Holy Angel's usually hold high positions at the Regents' examinations, and in every regard the institution is a model of excellence and good government. The faculty of the college is large and is composed of scholars of great ability and learning. Rev. James McGrath, O. M. I., is superior, and Rev. T. W. Smith, O. M. I., A. M., is the director of the college.

ST. BONIFACE'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

St. Boniface's parish is the third oldest in Buffalo, having been founded in 1847. In March, 1849, the parish was composed of forty families. On May 15, the same year, the first frame church was completed, with Father Kunzes as pastor. In 1854 Rev. Rudolph Folonires succeeded Father Kunzes. In November, 1856, the first brick church was commenced. In 1859 Rev. Henry Feldman succeeded to the charge, and finished the inside of the church. In 1861 a new school-house forty by sixty feet was erected, and is now a part of the present school building. In 1866 Rev. Nicholas Sorg succeeded Father Feldman, and remained until 1873. During his pastorate the present church was completed, a steeple and an addition costing twenty thousand dollars, having been added to it. The present beautiful church is 58 x 180 with a seating capacity of fifteen hundred. Father Feldman again became pastor of St. Boniface's in 1873, and remained until 1880, when he died. Rev. Chrysostom Wagner was pastor from November, 1880, to January 1, 1884, when the present pastor, the Rev. F. Kolb, took charge. During his administration he built a residence for the Sisters who teach in the school, costing ten thousand dollars; bought an organ for the church, costing \$3500, and paid off about fifteen thousand dollars of debts on the property. The parochial school is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and has an attendance of five hundred pupils.

SACRED HEART CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

In 1875 a number of German Catholics of the Hydraulics, members of St. Mary's and St. Ann's parishes, conceived the idea of forming a parish of their own, and, renting a frame building, opened a school, and Mrs. Arch, a highly-accomplished German lady was employed as teacher. Rev. Chrysostom Wagner was the first regular pastor, and under his direction the foundation of the church was laid. The following priests succeeded him in the order named: Rev. Gessner, Rev. W. Biszewski and Rev. George J. Weber, the present pastor, who was sent here to assist his predecessor in 1888. In 1884 the school building was enlarged and a spacious hall was added, making one of the most modern school buildings in the city, having a capacity for six hundred pupils. The parish contains about six hundred families who are communicants at this church. A handsome parsonage was erected in 1890.

ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

The parish of St. Vincent's is one of the oldest in Buffalo, having been established over forty years ago, and is situated in a beautiful and rapidly-growing part of the city, on Main street. The school is the most modern in the city. It contains five large class-rooms and every convenience for school purposes. The hall is fitted up with a fine stage, dressing-rooms, etc., and has a seating capacity of six hundred. The number of pupils in attendance averages 350, and the course of study is equal to that of the most advanced parochial schools of the city. It is in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, of Pine street. The parish contains about six hundred families who are communicants at this church. Father Weber is a young man of great culture, and he is much beloved by his flock for his zeal in behalf of the church and school.

SEVEN DOLORS CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

This parish was formed in 1872, and is now one of the largest in the city, having about twelve hundred families. The handsome church was begun in 1890, and is on the Romanesque style of architecture, with a seating capacity of fourteen hundred. It is located corner of Rich and Genesee streets. It has two large parochial schools, the old one for boys, and the new building for girls, the attendance aggregating fourteen hundred. The course of study is advanced and complete, and the schools are in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. Rev. Anthony Heiter, has been in charge for fourteen years, and is assisted by Revs. A. Bornefield and A. Wiese.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

This is one of the oldest parishes in Buffalo, having been founded in 1852. Located near the heart of the city, it has many of the leading Catholics as its parishoners. It is an English-speaking parish, and though

not one of the largest it is one of the most prosperous and solid in the city. Many priests who have attained high positions in the diocese have been pastors of Immaculate Conception church. The parish school, a comfortable brick building with modern improvements, has an average attendance of two hundred pupils. The school is especially noted for the high standing of the scholars. The Sisters of St. Joseph, women of highest culture, have charge of the school. Rev. Thomas A. Donaghue succeeded Dean Rogers as pastor here in 1893. He was for seven years pastor of St. John's church at Black Rock, and has been zealous and energetic in behalf of this parish (Immaculate Conception), and has endeared himself to his flock.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

This thriving parish was established in 1874, and was attended by priests from St. Louis' and St. Vincent's until 1885, when Father C. O'Byrne became pastor, and has remained in charge to this time. During the first year of his pastorate he bought the ground on which the new church is located, corner Utica and Welker streets. It was not, however, until 1892 that work was commenced on the new church. The work was pushed rapidly forward, and the church was completed and dedicated on October 1, 1893. It is a most commanding structure and its style of architecture is most pleasing. It is 60 by 150 feet, with a seating capacity of a thousand.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

This is the largest and finest parochial school in the Buffalo diocese, and was erected in 1895 at a cost of over a hundred thousand dollars. The Sisters of St. Francis are the teachers, assisted by one or more Jesuit Fathers and lay teachers. The parish of St. Ann's was founded in 1858, and is the second largest in Buffalo. The magnificent church of St. Ann's, costing over \$150,000, with a seating capacity of about 1800, was completed in 1886. Father Joseph Kreusch, the pastor, has been in charge of St. Ann's nearly five years.

BUFFALO HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This is the oldest hospital in Buffalo, having been established in 1848, and was then located on Main street, near Virginia. In 1876 the sisters moved to their present building, a large four-story brick house with basement, on high ground with beautiful surroundings. The buildings and grounds cost \$250,000, and is one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the country. The hospital has 344 beds. During the cholera epidemic of 1849 one hundred and thirty-six patients were admitted, of whom fifty-two died up to September 1st, and during the year 1513 were admitted. It was one of the first under the Sisters' management to establish a training-school for nurses. The Emergency hospital, corner South Division and Michigan streets, is a branch of this institution, for the reception of accident cases. The medical staff is composed of Drs. Thomas Lothrop, Samuel Dorr and F. W. Barttell as consulting physicians; Drs. William S. Tremaine and Marcel Hartwig as consulting surgeons, and Dr. Rollin S. Banta on diseases of women. The attendant staff is composed of Drs. John Cronyn, H. C. Ruswell and Matthew Willoughby, physicians; and Drs. Herman Mynter, Herbert Mickle and William H. Heath, surgeons; and Drs. A. A. Hubbell, H. D. Ingraham, D. I. Redmond and William C. Krause, specialists.

LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

This great and beneficent institution was incorporated as the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Benevolent Society for the Deaf and Dumb, September 26, 1853, and the growth of the noble charity and the great work accomplished by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have charge of it, have made it one of the model institutions of the country in this field of Christian work. The ground on which it is located was donated by Louis Le Couteulx de Caumont. In October, 1859, the work was begun, with four deaf girls and a few boys as day pupils. For a short time this work had to be suspended on account of the lack of means, during which time (1861) Sister Mary Ann Burke, superior of the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph here for the past twenty-five years, was sent to Philadelphia to become acquainted with the methods used there in the instruction of deaf children. In the meantime Bishop Timon had caused to be erected for the purpose a four-story brick building, twenty-eight by thirty-four feet, and in November, 1862, the instruction of the deaf was resumed under brighter prospects. The attendance increased so rapidly and the fame of the institution spread so far and fast that many large additions were made every few years. In 1880 the last addition was completed, and the building now has a frontage of 170 feet, and contains four stories and basement, and has every modern convenience. The institu-

tion has expended for buildings and grounds over \$110,000, and did this without any outside aid. It is almost free from indebtedness. In 1871 the institution was privileged to take children as county beneficiaries, and in 1872 the Legislature of the State of New York extended the benefits of the law for this class of children as State pupils to the institution, and to-day such pupils are received to the number of about 140, besides the orphan children that are received and educated free, of which number there are some thirty to forty always kept. This was one of the first institutions to introduce articulation or "improved instruction," and now all pupils are taught to speak and to read from the lips, and the results are most astonishing. Many useful branches of industry are taught: the girls are taught cooking, dressmaking, needle-work and household duties, and the boys learn any trade they wish—printing, tailoring, shoemaking, chair-making, etc. All the shoes and clothing needed in the institution by the pupils are made in the institution. These trades, of course, are taught in addition to the regular school branches.

CANISIUS COLLEGE.

This famous institution was opened in 1870, and was incorporated in January 1883 by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, with power to confer degrees and academic honors. Its object is to afford Catholic youth the facilities for securing a classical education, based on religious principles, and calculated to qualify them for any useful career. It is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The stately building over three hundred feet in front and three stories high, contains large recitation rooms, study and recreation-halls and dormitories, a thoroughly equipped chemical laboratory, physical cabinet, and a valuable collection of coins, minerals, shells, petrifications, birds, insects, and animals. The students number about three hundred, partly boarders, partly day scholars. The fact that the students of last year were gathered from no less than twelve states of the Union, speaks for the wide reputation which the institution enjoys. The tuition amounts to ten dollars per quarter of ten weeks; the quarterly charge for board is forty dollars; for washing and bedding, eight dollars. The students wear a handsome military uniform. The course of instruction contains an academic and a collegiate department, each embracing four classes and lasting four years. The branches taught include a full course of the Catholic doctrine and ecclesiastic history, English language and literature, elocution, Latin grammar, composition and conversation, and Latin authors, Greek grammar and translation of Greek authors, elementary and advanced mathematics, mineralogy, botany, zoölogy and physics, chemistry, physiology and hygiene, geology and astronomy, ancient and modern history, constitution and government, philosophy and the modern languages. Most of the branches enumerated are obligatory; besides instruction is given to those who desire it, in short-hand, type-writing, vocal and instrumental music. The college possesses a well-directed orchestra and silver cornet band which has already frequently earned the applause of large audiences, particularly last May at the silver jubilee celebration at Music Hall, and in June at the commencement exercises in Concert Hall.

BUFFALO ACADEMY OF SACRED HEART.

This well known, successful institution is the outgrowth of a small school established in Buffalo by the Sisters of St. Francis in 1874, and was incorporated as the Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart with power to confer diplomas in 1894. It is located at 749 Washington street, and was first opened as a day school in 1877. Its success has been marked, the attendance has rapidly increased, with an average of over one hundred pupils. This academy is more of a normal school than anything else, and has educated many young ladies who are holding prominent positions as teachers in the public schools. Every facility is given to pupils who wish to try the Regents' examination of the State of New York. Thus they have access not only to a Regents' preliminary certificate, but also to an academic diploma of the University of New York. It is the intention of the Sisters to erect a handsome new building to give increased facilities for their work.

ST. JOHN'S PROTECTORY AND ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

St. John's Protectory at West Seneca near the city line, is one of the grandest philanthropic institutions in existence. Here five hundred homeless and destitute boys at one time are fed, clothed, and educated. Many homeless and destitute waifs and wayward boys have been saved from neglect and sin by the sheltering arms of St. John's Protectory and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. So great has the fame of these institutions become that boys are sent here from nearly every city in the country, and even now the accommodations are insufficient for the growing attendance. The building and playground of St. John's Protectory occupy an

area of four acres, and adjacent thereto is a three-hundred acre farm in a high state of cultivation. Its products are used at the institutions. It does not supply enough, however, for the vigorous appetites of five hundred boys. Rev. Nelson H. Baker by his ability and wonderful energy really made these institutions what they are to-day. No man was ever more thoroughly devoted to a cause or worked harder for its success.

SISTERS OF MERCY AND ST. BRIDGET'S SCHOOL.

This institute for religious women was established by Catharine Elizabeth McAnly, born in Dublin, Ireland, September 29, 1787, who possessed vast wealth and used it all for the benefit of her fellow-creatures. Their first schools, comprising an academy and free school, numbered about six hundred pupils. The present convent was built by Rev. M. O'Connor in 1864, and the large parochial school-house by the same in 1870. He did not live to see it opened, as his death occurred December 19, 1870. Father O'Connor was succeeded by the Very Rev. William Gleason, V. G., January, 1871. In September 1871, the new school opened with an attendance of about twelve hundred pupils and eighteen Sisters of Mercy as teachers. The school comprises eight class-rooms. The Sisters of Mercy were the sole managers of St. Bridget's school until 1888, when Rt. Rev. Mgr. Gleason, V. G., engaged two Brothers of the Christian Schools to teach the advanced boys. Though St. Bridget's school has nothing attractive externally or internally, yet it has its record for good. The visitation of the sick has been a particular duty of the Sisters in this locality. On the register kept of names visited, there are upwards of eight thousand, and much consolation is afforded and instruction imparted by this means, perhaps, peculiar to the Sisters of Mercy.

ST. STANISLAUS' PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The magnificent parochial school building of St. Stanislaus' is located at the corner of Peckham and Townsend streets, and is the largest school in the diocese, having an attendance of over two thousand pupils, the church itself having over twenty thousand communicants. The course of study embraces the English and Polish languages, and all the branches of education taught in the public schools. The school is in charge of the Felician Sisters, or Sisters of St. Francis, and four lady teachers for the larger boys. This order of Polish sisters has done wonderful work in this city, and the success of the school has attracted widespread attention. This noble order has just completed a fine building near the city line, to be used as the Mother-house of this section, and as an academy for the higher education of young ladies. An orphan asylum is also to be erected soon and conducted by this Order. The school, a splendid stone and brick building, contains twenty-one large school-rooms, and a large hall on the fourth floor, and is well arranged with every modern sanitary convenience and comfort. It was built in 1887-8, and is a monument to the progressive spirit of the Polish population of this large and growing parish.

ST. FRANCIS' HOME.

This noble asylum for the aged was established by the Sisters of St. Francis, and is located at No. 337 Pine street. It is a splendid structure as it now stands, and is a monument of one of the noblest orders of God's children, the Sisters of St. Francis. It was in 1861 that the first sisters of this order came to Buffalo, and began their work of caring for the aged in a garret of a frame building, and in 1862 they erected their first building, a small affair, still they prospered in their good works, and in 1862 erected a brick building that gave them more room, and a nucleus to which they have added addition after addition to their building, until they now have a splendid three-story brick building, with a frontage of 250 feet, extending from Pine to Ash street. The building is excellently arranged with every modern comfort, splendid ventilation, light, and sanitary arrangements. It has accommodations for three hundred inmates. Besides the wards, this building is supplied with private rooms, where many, who have a little money, spend the rest of their life in ease and comfort. This is also the Mother-house of the Sisters of St. Francis, and the novitiate of the Order in this diocese.

MT. ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

This large and handsome building, Main street and Humboldt parkway, was erected in 1891, and is an imposing and substantial structure, four stories in height and basement, and is supplied with every modern convenience for perfect ventilation, lighting, heating, protection from fire, etc. It was originally the Mother-house and Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The rooms are large and handsomely furnished. While

this building is the novitiate and home of the Order, which numbers one hundred and ninety in this diocese, it has sufficient room to accommodate seventy-five boarders, and a large number of day pupils, and it is expected that the fifth scholastic year, which begins on September 4, will find enrolled even a larger number of pupils than has yet attended this high-class academy. The admirable location, conceded one of the finest in the city, will have much to do in attracting a large number of students. The thirty acres of ground owned by this Order, on which the academy is located, is one of the most valuable and beautiful spots in or around Buffalo. The system of education is practical and comprehensive, the course of study being arranged according to the best approved methods, and every effort is made to train young girls to be women qualified to adorn society. It is the intention to build an extensive addition to the present building, as the growth of the order and the desire for more room for school purposes demand it. The departments of music and art are conducted on the plan of the best classical schools, and particular attention is given to pupils that they may be thoroughly acquainted with domestic economy and sewing. Mother Mary Ann Burke is the superior of Mt. Joseph, and is known all over the country in connection with the deaf mute and parochial school work, in which she has been engaged in this diocese with great success for over a quarter of a century.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

This deservedly famous educational institution, at the corner of Prospect avenue and Jersey street, is ably conducted by the Christian Brothers, the largest and most successful body of men in the world engaged exclusively in the education of young men. St. Joseph's offers every advantage of acquiring a thorough English and classical education, the course of study supplying the necessary preparation for every walk of life. Thoroughness is one of the main points. Students are not permitted to pass one branch of study until they have a thorough knowledge of it. The English language receives a large share of attention, its history and literature being carefully studied. Daily exercises in grammar, composition, and rhetoric are discussed and corrected in the class-room, and the English classics are read with closest attention. Latin and Greek are taught, and instruction in drawing is given according to the method of Brother Victoris, a system pronounced the best by the judges at the expositions of Paris, London, Vienna, and Chicago. Instruction and drill in elocution are an important part of the curriculum. In the commercial course special stress is laid on accuracy, and neatness in penmanship, and in keeping books. Composition and letter writing are taught with equal care; shorthand, and the use of typewriter are parts of the course. The location of this college is admirable, being in a quiet place and easy of access. The brothers contemplate the erection of finer college buildings in Buffalo in the near future.





HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE BENCH AND BAR

AMONG her lawyers and jurists, Buffalo has from her earliest history numbered legal lights whose talents and energy marked them as peers of the ablest lawyers in the State and Nation. From its infancy the people of Buffalo have been most fortunate in having fearless and able judges, and lawyers whose talents and learning were of inestimable value in the litigation of grave questions and controversies incident to the early settlement and rapid growth of this great Metropolis of Western New York. Niagara county, of which Erie county was then a part, was created by Act of Legislature, March 14, 1808, Buffalo (then Buffaloe) being made the county seat, on condition that the Holland company should erect a suitable court-house and jail, which was done the same year. The new court-house was erected on Washington street, fronting on what is now Lafayette square, and was at that time regarded as a handsome and substantial structure. The first court was held in Buffalo in June, 1808, in a room in Landon's tavern, which stood on the south side of Crow, now Exchange street. Augustus Porter of Niagara Falls, was the "First Judge," and Erastus Granger was one of the puisne judges, there being four of the latter, two of whom were required to sit with the presiding judge. At this time Ebenezer Walden, Jonas Harrison, John Root and H. B. Potter were the only lawyers in Buffalo. Jonathan E. Chaplin began practice here in 1812, and A. H. Forey, James Sheldon and E. S. Stewart came in 1815; and Thomas C. Love, Ebenezer F. Morton and William A. Mosely came soon after. When Erie county was formed in 1821, Philander Bennett, Stephen G. Austin, Horatius Shumway, Henry White, Thomas J. Sherwood, Henry Slade, Joseph Clary, Sheldon Smith, Roswell Chapin and Major A. Andrews were added to the list of practicing attorneys. For several years Judge Ebenezer Walden, who settled in Buffalo in 1806, was the only licensed attorney in New York

west of Batavia. Following the English practice, "riding the circuit" was usual in these days. The Circuit Judge of the Supreme Court traveled from county to county to hold court, and they were accompanied by the lawyers who were employed in cases in adjoining counties. Root, Potter, Sheldon and Tracy were always in attendance at the sittings of the Circuit Court. The compensation paid attorneys in these early days was very meagre, from fifty to one hundred dollars being the largest fees received for services in any case; realizing Daniel Webster's idea of a lawyer's fate: "to work hard, live well, and die poor." Prior to the constitution of 1846, the Court of Common Pleas and the General Sessions of the Peace were the only courts held in the county, except the Circuit Courts. The Recorder's Court was established in 1839. The Court of Common Pleas was held by the "First Judge," and any two of the puisne judges. The constitution of 1846 abolished both courts and established the County Court, with enlarged jurisdiction and powers, which was presided over by a County Judge. In 1854 the Recorder's Court was merged into the present Superior Court, with three judges.

Judge Walden was one of eight members of the Niagara Bar in 1808. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1812 and was appointed first judge in 1823. In 1838 he was elected mayor of the city, and died November 10, 1857. He was a lawyer and jurist of marked ability and unquestioned integrity, and commanded the universal respect and confidence of the lawyers. John Root, was a large, jovial gentleman, familiarly known as "Counselor Root." He was learned in the law, a forcible speaker, quick at repartee and with ready wit and humor. Many of his witticisms are remembered to this day. On one occasion, when the Judge had decided a point against the "Counselor," he remarked that the decision "was only equaled by that of Pontius Pilate in a memorable case," and, on being sharply rebuked by the Judge, who remarked, "Sit down, Mr. Root, you are drunk"; he replied, as he took his seat, "That is the only correct decision your Honor has made during the term." Albert H. Tracy, although one of the youngest members of the Buffalo Bar, was one of the ablest advocates of his time. He settled in Buffalo in 1815, and at the age of twenty-five years he was recognized as a lawyer of rare ability. He served six years in Congress, and declined the appointment of Circuit Judge. He died in 1859 leaving a large fortune. James Sheldon also came to Buffalo in 1815, and was engaged in practice here for seventeen years. He was the father of James Sheldon, who was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Buffalo. Thomas C. Love, a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, was one of the leading lawyers of Erie county in his day. He was wounded and taken prisoner by the British at Fort Erie in 1814, and at the close of the war he returned to his home in Batavia, but shortly afterwards removed to Buffalo. He was judge of the county in 1828, was elected to Congress in 1834, and was surrogate of Erie county in 1841.

Ebenezer F. Norton came to Buffalo prior to 1820, and was distinguished for his legal ability. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1823, and to Congress five years later. William A. Mosely began the practice of law in Buffalo in 1820. In 1834 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and in 1842 he was chosen to represent this district in Congress and was reelected in 1844. It is said of him that he was four years in the State Senate and four years in Congress without making a speech. Roswell Chapin was an eccentric but witty lawyer of great ability. He was the first surrogate of Erie county, which position he filled for seven years. In 1809 Oliver Forward settled in Buffalo. He was a brother-in-law of Erastus Granger, the Indian agent here. He was, soon after his arrival, appointed a justice of the peace, and had his office at what is now 102 Pearl street. He was named as one of the trustees when the village was incorporated, and in April 1817 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Niagara county. He died in 1847. Hon. Philander Bennett began the practice of law in Buffalo in 1817, and attained great success in his profession. He was appointed First Judge of Erie county in 1829, and for eight years filled the position with ability and honor. Hon. Millard Fillmore, moved to Erie county in 1821, and was admitted to practice law two years later. He settled in Aurora, and in 1830, removed to Buffalo and was engaged in practice here until 1847 when he was elected comptroller of the State. He was elected Vice-President on the ticket with General Taylor in 1848, and on the death of the latter July 9, 1850, he became the thirteenth President of the United States.

Thomas F. Sherwood came to Buffalo in 1826, and became the law partner of Henry White. In 1838, he formed a partnership in practice with William H. Greene. Hon. George R. Babcock came to Buffalo in 1824, and was a law student of General Potter. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and was engaged in a large practice till his death in 1876. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1843, and to the State Senate in 1850, to which he was reelected in 1852. Another leader at the Buffalo Bar in the early history of the city was Stephen G. Austin, who came here in 1825 and amassed a large fortune. He died in 1872, at which time he was president of the National Savings bank. In 1824 Dyre Fillinghast came to Buffalo and

began the practice of law. He was a learned equity lawyer and was an able advocate in every forum. He died in 1862, and his loss was greatly felt by the community at large. Among the other noted members of the Buffalo Bar who were distinguished among their fellows were Millard P. Fillmore, son of President Fillmore, Alonzo Tanner, Martin A. Laux, Edmund B. Vedder, George U. Loveridge, Henry W. Rogers, William F. Worthington, E. Carlton Sprague, James M. Cloak, and Hon. James Corlett, Justice of the Supreme Court, all of whom are deceased. The law firms of Hall & Haven; Barker, Hawley & Sill; Rogers & Smith; and Henry K. Smith, Judge of the Recorder's Court from 1844 to 1848; John L. Talcott; George W. Clinton, Judge of the Superior Court from 1854 to 1878; Joseph G. Masten, Judge of the Superior Court from 1856 to 1871; Horatio J. Snow, recorder from 1839 to 1844; Isaac A. Verplanck, Judge of the Superior Court from 1854 to 1873; John Ganson, Charles H. S. Williams, Rogers & Bowen, James Mullett and Eli Cook were also prominent lawyers of former years, and were distinguished leaders of the Buffalo Bar.

George W. Cothran, LL. D., was admitted to the Bar in 1858. He was captain of artillery in the War of the Rebellion, and was for one year county judge of Erie county. At the end of his term he declined reelection and continued his practice.

Henry F. Allen, admitted to the Bar at Gowanda, New York, in 1859. He removed to Buffalo in 1882. He was elected by the Democracy to the Assembly from the fifth Erie county district in 1877. He was the nominee of that party in 1878 for county judge, and in 1889 was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court.

Lucien N. Bangs, admitted to the Bar at Le Roy, New York, in 1849. He was elected county judge in 1870, filling the position for twelve years. He removed to Buffalo in 1882.

Tracy C. Becker, A. B., LL. D., admitted to practice 1876. He was assistant district attorney from January, 1881, to June, 1885. He was one of the organizers of the Buffalo Law School and fills the chair of Criminal Law and Medical Jurisprudence of that institution.

Hon. Wilson Shannon Bissell, admitted to the Bar in 1871. He was appointed Postmaster-General in 1893 by President Cleveland, and resigned in 1895.

Hon. Frank Brundage, admitted to practice in 1868 at Angelica, New York. He was soon afterwards elected district attorney of Niagara county, and afterwards was elected county judge of that county, resigning to form a partnership to practice in Buffalo in 1883.

Carl F. Chester, admitted to practice 1879. He is a member of the faculty of Buffalo Law School.

Hon. Thomas Corlett, admitted to the Bar of Buffalo 1848. He was elected a justice of the Supreme Court in 1883.

Hon. Charles Daniels, admitted to practice in 1847. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in March, 1863. He was elected for a term of six years and was reelected in 1869 on the expiration of his term, and was elected the third time without opposition. He was elected to Congress in 1892, and was reelected in 1894.

Hon. Albert Haight, admitted to practice in 1863. He was elected county judge in 1872, and four years later was elected to the Supreme Bench for the term of fourteen years. He was reelected in 1890, and was elected judge of the Court of Appeals in 1894.

Hon. Edward W. Hatch, admitted to the Bar in 1877. He was elected district attorney in 1880, and in 1886 was elected judge of the Superior Court by a large majority.

Hon. Arthur W. Hickman, admitted to the Bar in 1871. He was elected a member of the Legislature by the Republicans in 1881, and was reelected by a large majority in 1882. He declined all further political honors.

William B. Hoyt, admitted to practice in 1883. He was appointed deputy United States district attorney in 1886. He is a member of the firm of Humphrey, Lockwood & Hoyt.

Hon. John S. Lambert, admitted to the Bar in 1877. He was elected supervisor in 1881, and was county judge from 1882 to 1889. He was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1889.

Frank C. Laughlin, admitted to practice law in 1882. He was the first corporation counsel of the city, and was elected to that position in 1894, and the following year was elected judge of the Supreme Court on the Republican ticket.

John Laughlin, admitted to the Bar in 1881. He was the Republican candidate for State senator in 1887, and was elected by a majority of 4301. He was renominated in 1889 and was reelected.

Hon. D. H. McMillan, admitted to practice in 1871. He was the Republican candidate for the State Senate in 1885, and was elected by over two thousand majority, and declined a renomination in 1887.

Hon. Robert C. Titus was admitted to the Bar in 1865, and came to Buffalo in 1873, and in 1877 was elected district attorney. In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate and was reelected in 1883. He was

elected judge of the Superior Court in 1885, and on the abolition of that court in 1895 became a justice of the Supreme Court.

Norris Morey, of the well-known law firm of Sprague, Morey & Sprague, a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, was admitted to the Buffalo Bar in 1866. He was assistant city attorney in 1870 and 1871, and again from 1871 to 1874.

James O. Putnam has for over half a century been successfully engaged in law practice in Buffalo. He is a graduate of Yale, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842. In 1851 he was appointed postmaster of Buffalo, and in 1853 was elected State senator. In 1860 he was one of the two Lincoln electors-at-large for New York, and in 1861 was appointed consul at Havre, France, and in 1880 was appointed United States minister to Belgium, and while abroad was a delegate of the United States International Industrial Congress at Paris in 1881.

Hon. James A. Roberts, a veteran of the war of 1861-5, was admitted to practice law in 1876, and was for two terms a member of the New York Legislature, and afterwards was appointed park commissioner of the city. He was elected State comptroller in 1893, and was reelected to the same office in 1895.

Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, of the firm of Rogers, Locke & Milburn, was admitted to the Bar in 1851, and was in 1872 appointed a member of the commission to revise the constitution of the State. In 1875 he was elected by the Republicans to the State Senate. He is an able champion of civil service reform.

James Murdock Smith was admitted to the Bar in 1837. He was appointed collector of customs in 1848, and in 1873 was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, to which position he was elected in 1874 for a term of fourteen years.

E. Carlton Sprague, admitted to practice in 1846, was elected State senator in 1876, and was afterwards appointed register in bankruptcy. He was long chancellor of Buffalo university, and was a gentleman of high literary attainments.

Hon. Charles F. Tabor was admitted to the Bar in 1863. In 1876 he was elected to the State Assembly, and was appointed Deputy Attorney-general of the State of New York in 1885, and two years later was elected Attorney-general.

Benjamin H. Williams was admitted to the Bar in 1855, and came to Buffalo the same year. He was elected by the Republicans district-attorney in 1871, and to the State Senate in 1879.

Hon. Marvin Smith was admitted to the Bar in 1876, and was elected special judge of Chautauqua county before he was thirty years of age. He came to Buffalo in 1893, and is a member of the firm of Smith & Jones.

Hon. L. L. Lewis was admitted to the Bar at Ithaca, July 4, 1848, and came to Buffalo the same year. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1882 justice of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Joseph V. Seaver was admitted to practice law June 21, 1873. He was elected county judge in 1889, and was renominated by the Democrats in 1889, and, although running over four thousand votes ahead of his ticket, was defeated by Hon. Edward K. Emery.

Hon. Louis William Marcus, LL. D., the present surrogate of Erie county, was admitted to the Bar in 1888, and was elected surrogate in 1895, assuming the duties of his office January 1, 1896.

The Buffalo Bar Association at this time is largely composed of lawyers of National reputation, in every way qualified to wear the mantles of their predecessors. Some of the most prominent of these are Josiah Cook, John G. Milburn, Charles A. Pooley, H. W. Box, C. M. Bushnell, Myron H. Clark, Spencer Clinton, Joseph E. Ewell, S. S. Jewett, W. H. Cuddeback, P. A. Laing, D. N. Lockwood, F. M. Loomis, W. L. Marcy, Adelbert Moot, Franklin D. Locke, E. H. Movius, C. P. Morton, Myron H. Peck, George Clinton, Marcy & Close, Moses Shire, John Cunneen, S. A. Simons, James G. Smith, W. M. Spaulding, Roswell L. Burrows, Jacob Stern, Sheldon T. Viele, George Gorham, S. M. Welch, Jr., G. S. Wardwell, Ansley Wilcox, and many others of equal ability.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

This distinguished American citizen, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born in Locke Township, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. This section was then a wilderness, and his ancestors for four generations were pioneers in the forests of North America. Millard Fillmore was a delicate, sickly boy until his fourteenth year, after which time, with his increasing strength, he was a great student, and readily acquired all the knowledge his teachers could impart. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a clothier, and while learning the trade he taught school during the winter months for several years. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of Walter Wood, Esq., having purchased his time from his master, with whom he was apprenticed, and at the age of twenty-one he removed to Buffalo, where he continued his



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law studies, teaching school in the meantime to defray his expenses. He was admitted to the Bar in the Court of Common Pleas of Buffalo in 1823, and, until 1828, practiced his profession in Aurora, Erie county, New York. He was at this time a prominent Anti-Mason, and in 1828 was elected to the Legislature on that ticket, and was reelected several times. In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and was a leader of the minority in that body, and when the Whigs again came into power in 1840, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1848 he was made the Whig candidate for Vice-President of the United States, on the ticket with General Zach Taylor, and was elected. He resigned the Comptrollership of New York, to which he had been elected in 1847, and was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States March 5, 1849. He presided over the Senate with great dignity and ability, and on the death of General Taylor, July 9, 1850, he became President of the United States, and took the oath of office July 20 of that year.

HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.

This distinguished member of the Buffalo Bar, at this time President of the United States, is descended from Moses Cleveland, who came to Massachusetts in 1835, from Ipswich, Norfolk county, England. The name was originally spelled "Cleaveland," the superfluous "a" having been dropped by some of his descendants, and after two generations, the ministerial habit became fixed in the family, and since that time there has never been a generation in which one or more of the name was not a minister of one of the Protestant churches, generally the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination. In 1793, William Cleveland, the grandfather of Grover Cleveland, settled at Norwich, Connecticut, and here, on June 19, 1805, Rev. Richard Falley Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland was born. The latter removed to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1829, and was married to Miss Neal of that city, and in 1834 he accepted a call to Caldwell, New Jersey, where Grover Cleveland was born March 18, 1837. In 1841 he removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he accepted a clerkship in a grocery store, receiving fifty dollars for his services for one year. At the expiration of that time he was called home, to Clinton, Oneida county, to which place his father had removed, and entered the academy there, and made good progress in his studies. In September, 1853, his father accepted a call to Holland Patent, New York, about fifteen miles from Utica, and died there October 1, of that year, and Grover became bookkeeper and assistant to the superintendent of the Institution for the Blind in New York City. Every moment of his leisure hours was devoted to hard study. He returned home in the autumn of 1864, and the same year made a visit to his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in Buffalo. He was persuaded to settle here, and became a law student in the law office of Bowen & Rogers. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1859, but remained four years with his preceptors as a clerk, receiving a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, which, in 1862, was increased to one thousand dollars. He began practice January 1, 1863, and was appointed assistant district attorney the same year. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Erie county, and on the expiration of his term of office in 1874, returned to the practice of law, as a member of the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. He was a hard-working lawyer, and was in the best sense successful. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo by a majority of thirty-five thousand, the largest ever given to a candidate in the city. In 1882 he was elected Governor of New York, defeating Charles J. Folger by a majority of 192,854 votes. In 1884 he was elected President of the United States, and was inaugurated the fourth of March following. He was nominated in 1888, and was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, over whom he was reelected in 1892. During his first term as president, Mr. Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom of Buffalo. Three daughters have blessed the union, Ruth, Esther, and Marion.

HON. HENRY W. ROGERS.

There was a brilliant and powerful Bar in the little city of Buffalo during the Thirties and Forties: Fillmore, Hall & Haven; Barker, Hawley & Sill; Rogers & Smith, Albert H. Tracy, Thomas T. Sherwood, John L. Talcott, Henry K. Smith, George W. Clinton, Joseph G. Masten, Horatio J. Stow, George R. Babcock, Isaac A. Verplanck, John Ganson, Charles H. S. Williams, James Mullett, Eli Cook, and others who would have done honor to any Bar. To those who knew these men in their prime it always seems as if they could not have been equaled in any except the largest cities of the country. Among them the subject of this sketch held rank equal to the highest, and for many years was one of the most prominent figures in Buffalo's social, municipal, and political life. Henry W. Rogers was born of excellent New England parentage at Unadilla, Chenango county, New York, April 24, 1806. There were but meagre educational advantages in that newly-settled region, but such as they were, young Rogers made the best of them, and following the road on which so many successful Americans have traveled, he supplemented those advantages by some

years of teaching in the district school. In his eighteenth year he was master of the village district school, in the village of Bath, Steuben county, New York, to which place he had followed his brother, Dr. Gustavus A. Rogers (father of Sherman S. Rogers), who had preceded him a few years. He conducted this school successfully until he attained his majority, eking out its moderate salary by teaching psalmody by the aid of the old "buckwheat notes," in the country districts about Bath. During this time, also, he pursued diligently the study of law in the office of Henry Welles, afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court, in the Eighth Judicial district. A few weeks before he became twenty-one years of age, he was chosen a justice of the peace of the town of Bath, then an office of far more dignity and importance than now. In the first treatise on The Jurisdiction and Practice of Justices' Courts published in this State, prepared by George C. Edwards, then First Judge of the Steuben Common Pleas, there will be found appended to most of the precedents furnished for the use of practitioners the name of "Henry W. Rogers, J. P."



HON. HENRY W. ROGERS.

The same year Mr. Rogers was admitted to the Common Pleas, and formed a law partnership with the late Hon. David McMaster, and later with that great lawyer, the late Hon. Joseph G. Masten, then a resident of Bath. The members of these firms were life-long friends. In 1836 Rogers & Masten removed to Buffalo, where their copartnership continued for about a year. In 1837, Hon. George P. Barker having resigned the office of district attorney of this county, Mr. Rogers was appointed his successor, and served with distinguished ability in that office until 1844, when, on the expiration of his term, the Hon. Solomon G. Haven was appointed in his place. It is curious to note how many of the distinguished trial lawyers of Buffalo have filled the office of district attorney. During most of his official term Mr. Rogers also conducted a large and successful practice in partnership with James Murdock Smith—lately one of the judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo—one of the ablest and best equipped lawyers we have ever had at this Bar, who retired from the bench by limitation of age, is still a vigorous and useful citizen of Buffalo. In 1845 Mr. Rogers was appointed by President Polk collector of customs of this port, and held that office until 1849. During his official term he was substantially withdrawn from the practice of his profession, but in 1848 he formed a business connection with the late Harmon S. Cutting, under the name of Rogers & Cutting, which continued until 1852, when the law firm of

Rogers & Bowen (the late Dennis Bowen), was formed. It was for many years one of the leading law firms of the city, and of Western New York. Mr. Sherman S. Rogers became a member of the firm in 1854, and the firm name became Rogers, Bowen & Rogers.

The old law-office on Erie street, near Pearl, was built by them in 1855, and it is now (February, 1896), just forty years since the firm moved into the new building. Among the towering *fin-de-siècle* office phalansteries—the Guaranty building, the Ellicott Square building, the Morgan building, etc.—it sturdily holds its place, but it is a dingy-looking veteran. The senior of the present firm—Rogers, Locke & Milburn—is accustomed to point it out to the brand-new people of the present great city as "the place where law business was first done on the American continent!" The signs at the entrance are almost indecipherable, but within there are no evidences of decrepitude, or obsolescence, though there are some notable vacancies. Mr. Rogers will tell you that he is sitting at the same table that his uncle, Henry W., occupied forty years ago. On one of the inner doors you may read the name of Dennis Bowen, though he passed through it for the last time in 1876. One of the clerks in the outer office will show you with pride the table where Grover Cleveland, law clerk, diligent, and trustworthy, sat for years, and laid the foundation for his distinguished career. After his retirement from the practice of his profession, Mr. Rogers was for some years president of the Buffalo Water-Works Company, and its property was, during his administration of that office, sold to the

city. While a resident of Buffalo no one of its citizens was better known or more highly respected. He was one of the founders, and a liberal benefactor of the Fine Arts Academy, and the Historical Society of the city, succeeding Mr. Fillmore as president of each of these institutions. He was from early life a man of decided religious character, and for many years prominent in the councils and activities of the Episcopal church. He possessed a most genial nature, which, with his fine physique, and an irresistible humor, and his inexhaustible fund of shrewd and racy reminiscences and anecdotes, made him one of the most agreeable of companions. He was a man of distinguished personal appearance, standing full six feet. It is a curious fact that nearly all the leading lawyers contemporary with Mr. Rogers were large men. Fillmore, Barker, Tracy, Clinton, Masten, Stow, Bancock, Talcott, Verplanck, were all six-footers. Sherwood, Sill, Haven, Hall, Henry K. Smith, Ganson, Eli Cook, all averaged higher physically than their successors to-day. Henry W. Rogers died at Ann Arbor on the second day of March, 1881, and was buried in Forest Lawn cemetery in this city.

HON. DE WITT CLINTON.

This eminent statesman, representing one of the oldest and most distinguished families of New York, was born in "Little Britain," Orange county, New York, March 2, 1769, and was a nephew of George Clinton, the first governor of the State. His father was also prominent, and was a member of the Legislature in 1801. De Witt Clinton was graduated from Columbia College at the head of his class in 1786, and from 1789 to 1795, was secretary for his uncle, the Governor of the State. In 1797 he was elected a member of the Assembly from New York City, and in 1798 he was chosen State senator. He was elected United States senator February 4, 1802, and resigned the position two years later to assume the office of mayor of New York City, to which he had been elected. He was again elected State senator in 1805, and held the position till 1812. He was a great advocate of the Erie canal, and was a member of the commission appointed to explore the proposed route of the canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river. In 1812 he was a candidate for President of the United States, but was defeated by James Madison. In 1816 he was one of five commissioners to construct the canal, and in 1816 he was elected Governor of New York, and pushed forward the canal scheme with great energy and zeal. He was known as the "Father of the Erie canal," which was opened for navigation October 26, 1825. He was reelected Governor several times, and died in office February 11, 1828.

SPENCER CLINTON.

Representing a family famous in history for three generations, the subject of this biographical notice in his life has ably maintained the old time prestige and prominence of his ancestors. He was born in Buffalo half a century ago and has always resided in Buffalo. He is a grandson of De Witt Clinton, the father of the Erie canal, ex-United States senator and ex-Governor of New York. His father, Hon. George W. Clinton, was one of the ablest jurists of his day. His mother was a daughter of John C. Spencer, Secretary of War during Tyler's administration, and an eminent lawyer who was prominent in the revision of the New York statutes. Spencer Clinton began the study of his profession in the office of Solomon G. Haven, and subsequently with Hon. William Dorsheimer. When the latter was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern district of New York, he appointed Mr. Clinton, who had been recently admitted to the Bar, his assistant, in which position the brilliant young lawyer distinguished himself as an advocate and counselor until 1871. He soon afterwards formed a partnership with Charles D. Marshall, and subsequently Robert P.



SPENCER CLINTON.

Wilson became a member of the firm, which, as Marshall, Clinton & Wilson, is recognized as one of the representative successful law firms of the State. Mr. Clinton has been devoted to his profession and is recognized as one of the most sagacious members of the Buffalo Bar. He has never sought public office, and when he was made the Democratic nominee for State senator in 1887, his indifference was assigned as the cause of his defeat by his most intimate friends. During this campaign his legal ability and high personal character were freely acknowledged by the Republican press of the district. He is an honored and prominent member of the Buffalo Club, and was president of the organization in 1885. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and is universally recognized as one of the successful leaders of his profession in the State.

HON. CHARLES DANIELS.

That "man is the architect of his own fortune," is demonstrated in the lives of many greatly successful professional and business men of this country, where "no pent-up Utica" confines grand achievements to the few "born in the purple," or entering upon life's battle-field under the most favorable conditions and auspices. A most notable example of eminence and success attained against adverse circumstances, by earnest and untiring effort, is presented in the life of that distinguished lawyer and jurist, Hon. Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, the present able and popular representative of the Thirty-third New York district in Congress. Judge Daniels was born about March 24, 1826, in New York City, of Welsh parentage, and in early life was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and after learning the trade worked at it for years after coming to Buffalo in 1842. While thus engaged he began the study of law, and managed to secure by industry and frugality, the means to obtain an education at Canandaigua, and was admitted to the Bar at the age of about twenty-one years. Until 1850 he was engaged in the practice of his profession in this city as a member of the firm of Cook & Daniels, after which time he was alone in his practice. From the very outset of his career he exhibited marked ability as an advocate, and his studious habits and perseverance soon brought him a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of law, and his success made him prominent among his fellow-practitioners. In 1863 he was elected to the Supreme Bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James G. Hoyt, and directly after the election was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by Governor Seymour, and he was re-elected for a full term in 1869, and again without opposition in 1877. He was appointed associate justice of the General Term, First department, by Governor Dix, in December, 1873, and ably filled the position for five years, and was reappointed by Governor Cornell, and continued in that court over twenty years. In 1886 he was made the nominee of the Republican party for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus W. Peckham at the election following. His term of office expired in 1891, and he retired from the bench with the approbation of all his fellow-citizens of both political parties. He was elected to Congress in 1892, and again in 1894, and has represented the Thirty-third district with the distinguished ability which characterized him on the Bench. Judge Daniels is a Republican of liberal views, a firm champion of integrity in political management, and a citizen whom his fellow-men are proud to honor. He resides at No. 787 Delaware avenue, and the residence is a model of architectural taste, making it conspicuous among the many magnificent private houses of this grand thoroughfare.

WILSON SHANNON BISSELL, LL. D.

The name of this distinguished lawyer is familiar all over the country, and to-day there is no man in this city whose counsel and advice are more sought or have more weight. Mr. Bissell was born at New London, Oneida county, New York, December 31, 1847. When he was only five years old his parents removed to Buffalo, which city Mr. Bissell has always made his home. He received his early education in the public schools here, but in 1863 he was sent to the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, Connecticut, in order to prepare him for entering Yale College. He was graduated from that institution in 1869, and immediately thereafter began the study of law in the office of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. He successfully passed his examinations and was admitted to the Bar in 1871. Twelve months later he entered into partnership with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass, and three years later the two gentlemen in question were joined by Grover Cleveland. Mr. Bass soon after retired and the name of the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881, when Mr. Cleveland was elected to the mayoralty, Mr. George J. Sicard joined the firm, the style of which became Cleveland, Bissell & Sicard. This copartnership continued until Mr. Cleveland's election to the Governorship when he retired. Charles W. Goodyear was admitted and the name of the firm was once more changed, this time to that of Bissell, Sicard & Goodyear. The last-mentioned gentleman retired in 1887, and a new

firm was formed by the admission of ex-Judge Frank Brundage and Herbert P. Bissell, and the title of Bissell, Sicard, Brundage & Bissell was assumed. When Mr. Brundage retired, the firm became Bissell, Sicard, Bissell & Carey. Mr. Bissell was appointed Postmaster-General by President Cleveland in 1893, and after two years in the office retired and returned to Buffalo and resumed the practice of law. He is the consulting lawyer of a number of large corporations. In local affairs Mr. Bissell has always given his support to all worthy enterprises. His interest in the management of the Buffalo Library has been of the most active character, both as president, trustee, and real estate commissioner. In 1888 he was president of the Buffalo club. In 1893 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale University. For several years he has been a member of the Council of the University of Buffalo, and in 1895 was elected its vice-chancellor.

HERBERT P. BISSELL.

In professional as in political circles Herbert P. Bissell, Esq., has for years been one of the most prominent citizens of Buffalo. He was born August 30, 1856, at New London, Oneida county, New York, and is a son of Amos A. and Amelia S. Bissell, the former a prominent forwarding merchant of Buffalo. Until he was eight years of age, the subject of this brief biographical notice attended the public schools of New London, and his family removing to Lockport at that time, for the next four years he was a pupil in the public schools of that city. At the age of twelve years he entered De Veaux College at Niagara Falls, from which he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. He then visited Germany and attended the public schools for two years, and, returning, entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1880. The same year he came to Buffalo and began the study of law with the firm of Laning, McMillan & Gluck as his preceptors, and was admitted to the Bar in April, 1883. He became a member of the well-known firm of Bissell, Sicard, Bissell & Carey, of which successful concern he is still an active and efficient member. This firm, of which ex-Postmaster-General Wilson S. Bissell is the head, is one of the leading law firms in the United States and is engaged in much important litigation in the courts. Herbert P. Bissell is chairman of the Board of Real Estate of the Public Library, trustee of De Veaux College, a member of the Buffalo, University, and Saturn clubs of this city, and secretary and counsel for the Niagara Falls & Lewiston Railway, known as the "Gorge Road." He was one of the leaders in organizing the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo, and was for three terms its president, and has been very prominent and efficient in political work since 1884. In the recent contest in Buffalo and Erie county against "machine" rule in the Democratic party, and against the doubtful methods adopted by those in control of its affairs, there was not in the city a more intrepid champion of the right than Herbert P. Bissell. His voice was always heard in advocacy of clean politics, and, doubtless at the sacrifice of personal interests, he was active and earnest in the cause of Home-rule, and the sanctity of the ballot. He was in this struggle a leader and an able one, and in the thickest of the fight, like the "white plume of Navarre," his presence and zeal inspired courage in the ranks of those who preferred the defeat of their party to victory obtained by questionable methods. He was made the Democratic candidate for State senator in 1885, and for district attorney of Erie county in 1892, but met defeat in the adverse tidal waves of those years with philosophic good nature, for which he is noted, and is still energetic in behalf of true Democracy and honest political methods. Such was the popularity of Mr. Bissell, that, notwithstanding the large majorities for the most of the candidates on the Republican ticket, the vote for district attorney was so close that it required the official count to determine the result and Mr. Bissell was in fact declared elected. Owing to some irregularities and errors in the returns, however, he withdrew all claims to the office and was one of the first to congratulate his opponent



WILSON SHANNON BISSELL, LL. D.

upon his election. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is universally regarded as a lawyer of great ability, and an earnest, devoted champion of good government. Mr. Bissell was married October 30, 1883, to Miss Lucy Coffey of Brooklyn, New York, and has three children: Mary R., born October 1, 1884; Harriett A., born September 3, 1888, and Lucy A., born July 19, 1891. Mr. Bissell resides at 549 Linwood avenue, and has an attractive country home at the mouth of the Niagara river, Ontario.

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, LL. D.

After all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the acquirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character and future. He is mainly responsible for his own manhood, as a rule. This general proposition applies to George W. Cothran, now one of the foremost members of the Chicago Bar. He was born February 25, 1834, on a farm in Royalton, Niagara county, New York. When he was four years of age his father died, leaving his mother with a small and heavily encumbered estate, and a family of thirteen children, of which George was the youngest. In the fall of 1838 his mother sold the homestead and moved with her family to Richland county, Ohio, where she remained till the spring of 1842, when the purchaser, having failed to pay for the homestead, reconveyed it to her, and she returned to it to live. George remained there with his mother, attending school and doing farm work, until 1850, when his mother again removed, with the four children remaining at home, to Lockport, New York, and the succeeding four years George devoted his attention to the mechanical arts, of which he was fond, and became proficient in several branches. He acquired a practical knowledge of the branches he pursued, and could to-day draw plans of, and build, almost any structure of wood, iron or stone, which knowledge has been of service to him in the practice of his profession, in the class of causes involving such questions. In 1854, at the age of twenty, he entered the law office of Phineas L. Ely, of Lockport, and commenced the study of law, remaining three years, at the end of which time he was admitted to the Bar to practice in all the courts of the State of New York, and at the examination, conducted by three judges in open court, he correctly answered all of the searching questions, with a single exception. He had application, and power of concentration, which has always been a distinguishing feature of his mind, notwithstanding the fact that before he entered upon the study of law, he had wandered into the flowery paths of literature, science, and art, and had contributed to magazine and periodical literature to quite an extent, and has since his admission to the Bar, especially illustrating the annals of the literature of law and jurisprudence.

After his admission to the Bar he remained one year with his preceptor, when, in September, 1858, he opened a law office of his own in Lockport, and at once entered into a good practice. So successful was he that but one law firm had more cases on the Court Calendar than had he. He remained in practice until 1861, when he left his profession, organized Battery M, First New York Volunteer light artillery, was commissioned its captain, and went to the front; and no volunteer battery achieved a better reputation in the Army of the Potomac than Cothran's battery. He served with General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, under General Pope during his inglorious command of the Army of the Potomac, from Cedar Mountain to the time he turned over the command to General McClellan, then through South Mountain and Antietam. He was eight hours under fire in the latter battle. Then followed the brief and disastrous careers of Burnside and General Hooker, and the more successful one of General Meade. About the time of the Gettysburg fight he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. During the grand retrograde movement of General Pope, after a severe artillery battle at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, in consequence of exposure in an all-day and night's rain, he took cold, which culminated in sciatica-neuralgia in his right limb, from which he was a great sufferer for more than ten years, and has not yet fully recovered.

After the battle of Antietam he was recommended to President Lincoln for promotion for meritorious services in the field, by every commissioned officer in the Eleventh army corps, including General Banks, its late, and General A. S. Williams, its then commanding officer. But the Harrison's Landing letter of General McClellan had been written, and the successor of President Lincoln became a matter of such great political importance at Washington that Douglas Democrats were not appointed thereafter as readily or as frequently as in the earlier stages of the war, coupled with the fact that he would do nothing to aid his promotion. He remained with his battery, even when serving on General Williams' staff as chief of artillery of the First division of the Twelfth corps. He was offered promotion to the position of major or lieutenant-colonel by the Adjutant-general of New York, but he declined, as the command of a battery is really the only responsible position in the artillery service. Many amusing anecdotes of the captain and his battery were printed in the *Drawer* in "Harper's Magazine," and in "Knickerbocker" at the time.

On leaving the army in 1863, he married the only surviving child of W. W. Mann, of Buffalo, New York, and in the fall of that year went to Buffalo to live, and commenced the practice of his profession. "There were giants in those days" in the Buffalo Bar, a Bar that had no superior in any city in the Union. The subject of this sketch, by perseverance, close attention to business, and a thorough mastery of his cause, soon took a place in the foremost rank of that celebrated Bar, and no lawyer of his age stood higher in the estimation of the New York Court of Appeals than he. While in the flush of successful practice in Buffalo, in July, 1879, he came to Chicago to help his friend, F. E. Hinckley, in unraveling the legal complications in which his railroads had become involved, and he it was that preserved the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company and placed it in its present successful situation. He was soon after appointed the general solicitor of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad Company, and the appointment has led to his permanent residence in this city.

Mr. Cothran has never been much of an office seeker or office holder. In addition to his office of captain of artillery in the army, the only other office he has held was that of county judge of Erie county, New York, for one year. His appointment to that office was the first official act of Governor Robinson, of New York, and was recommended by ex-Governor Tilden, his intimate friend. At the end of his term, he declined to take a nomination, and continued his practice. It was nearly the unanimous wish of the Bar that he should remain on the bench, but he preferred the active practice of his profession. On different occasions, he was suggested for nomination for judge of the New York Court of Appeals, but he invariably declined to enter the field. Having been nominated for judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, he declined to run, but on a subsequent occasion he permitted the use of his name for that office, but was defeated with his party at the polls.

While engaged in the practice of his profession, he edited and published the sixth edition of the Revised Statutes of New York, in three massive volumes, containing 3700 pages. The labor bestowed upon these volumes was immense, and for this work, and his high standing at the Bar, he received the honorary degree of LL. D. He has also edited the latest editions of the Illinois Revised Statutes in one compact volume. It is the edition now used by judges and lawyers almost exclusively. The same evidences of careful preparation, which made his New York Statutes so valuable, are observable in this later work.

Judge Cothran is a great lover of books, and has pretty thoroughly traversed the whole range of literature. His private library is unique, and embraces a large collection on the origin, formation, and progress of religions and religious ideas. His law library is probably more thoroughly annotated than any other in the city. Art and music are his hobbies. His house, at No. 83 Hodge avenue, is literally filled with oil paintings by distinguished foreign and American artists. But his musical library, probably the largest private collection in America, is an object of curiosity as well as of peculiar interest. It embraces all the choice editions of the great tone poets, as well as nearly all modern composers of any merit or celebrity, all conveniently arranged and beautifully bound. It is envied by all musicians, many of whom avail themselves of it to consult rare works.

His schooling was the schooling of practical life, resulting from the "struggle for existence" by a young man with no other means than brains and a determination to achieve success. While not a graduate of any college, he has been a great friend of educational institutions, and was one of the founders of the Buffalo College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was its first president, and until after his removal to Chicago, occupied the chair of medical jurisprudence.

As a lawyer he is distinguished by clearness and comprehensiveness of statement, and clearness of argument, preferring to solve a legal problem by argument and general principles of law, than by a mass



GEORGE W. COTHAN, LL. D.

of mere authorities, though he is exceedingly diligent and patient in research when he depends upon authorities. Candid, cautious, thorough in the study and evolving of facts and precedents, and clear in his analysis of the principles of law and equity, with a clear comprehension of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence, and the independence to lay his cause before the court according to the best judgment of the law and equity of the cause he is advocating, a keen sense of honor, which Wordsworth says is the finest sense of justice and right which the human mind can frame, he is still a student, quiet and studious in his demeanor and habits, and an indefatigable worker. He has arisen to eminence and success as the result of his own indomitable energy, and inborn ability directed into the channel it has been, and controlled by himself; in short, a self-made man.

HON. EDWARD W. HATCH.

Judge Hatch was born in Friendship, Allegany county, New York, on November 26, 1852. His father, Jeremiah Hatch, a descendant of Captain Jeremiah Hatch, who served in the Revolutionary War, was educated at Middlebury, Vermont, became a tutor in Newberne, North Carolina, and subsequently was principal of Friendship academy. In 1856 he became canal collector on the Genesee Valley canal, and read law in the office of A. P. Laning. At the breaking out of the war he raised a company, and went out as captain in the 130th New York Volunteers, and died at Suffolk, Virginia, in December, 1862. Judge Hatch's mother was a daughter of Sidney Rigdon. After the death of Captain Hatch, the family removed to Friendship, where Judge Hatch attended the academy in the autumn and winter months, until he was sixteen years old. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, working at it in his native county, and also in the lumber woods of Pennsylvania, and at Attica, Wyoming county, New York, until December, 1872. During all these years, however, he had a latent ambition to become a lawyer as soon as circumstances should permit. An opportunity came in 1872, when he began to read law in the office of the Hon. Andrew J. Lorish, afterwards county judge of Wyoming county, then postmaster at Attica, and at the same time he was made a clerk in the post-office. In 1874 he came to Buffalo, and entered the law offices of Corlett & Tabor, the former of whom afterwards became a justice of the Supreme Court, and the latter Attorney-General of the State. This firm dissolved in 1875, Judge Hatch remaining with Judge Corlett until he was admitted to the Bar in 1876. He then practiced law alone for two years until 1878, when he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Corlett, which continued until the latter went upon the bench in 1883.

In 1880, and again in 1883, Judge Hatch was nominated by acclamation by the Republican party for the office of District-Attorney of Erie county, New York, and was twice elected to that important position by large and increasing majorities. In January, 1884, he became a member of the law-firm thereafter known as Box, Hatch & Norton, in which he continued until January 1, 1887, when he was elected one of the judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo, to which office he had been chosen for fourteen years, in the previous autumn, by a large majority. This court, which, in the City of Buffalo, had equal jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, was abolished on January 1, 1896, by the new State constitution adopted in 1894, and its judges transferred to the Supreme Court for their unexpired terms, with somewhat limited territorial jurisdiction. Judge Hatch was, thereupon, in the autumn of 1895, nominated as one of the Supreme Court justices for the entire Eighth Judicial district, embracing Western New York, with full powers, and elected by a large vote for a new fourteen-year term, beginning January 1, 1896, thereupon resigning his unexpired term as a Superior Court judge. The new constitution also provided for the establishment of four appellate divisions of the Supreme Court, to be composed of justices thereto assigned by the Governor. Judge Hatch was designated as one of the five appellate judges for the Second department, comprising Kings and adjoining counties, his appointment being for five years. He entered upon his new duties at Brooklyn in January, 1896. Judge Hatch, in addition to his legal duties, has always shown an active interest in public, literary, and social questions, and is frequently heard on the lecture platform. His career has been one of rapid but merited progress and promotion, and has been based on ability, integrity, and persevering industry.

HON. ROBERT C. TITUS.

This distinguished lawyer and jurist was born at Eden, Erie county, New York, October 24, 1839. His ancestors were Scotch, and for many generations lived in the north of Ireland. Some of them emigrated to America in the early days of its colonization, and from them was descended James B. Titus, a son of Robert Titus, son of Timothy Titus. James B. Titus was born at Hebron, Connecticut, July 19, 1794, and at an early age removed with his parents to Richfield, Otsego county, New York, where, on January 2, 1817, he



HON. EDWARD W. HATCH.

married Esther, daughter of Sterling Yeomans of that place. He started on horseback with his young wife for the Holland purchase, then known as the "Far West," and built himself a dwelling-house in the wilderness, in what is now the eastern part of Eden. In 1831 he moved into a larger house, and raised his family



HON. ROBERT C. TITUS.

in peace and contentment. He was a colonel in the State militia, and prominent in affairs of that section. He died in 1839, leaving a widow and eight children, who nobly faced the struggle to support her family, and brought them up with care and in comfort. The subject of this biographical sketch was prepared for college in the public schools of Erie county, and entered Oberlin College in 1857. He pursued his studies there for two years, teaching school during the winter to pay for his tuition. In 1860 he removed from Oberlin to Hamburg, New York, and began his law studies in the office of Hon. Horace Boies, ex-governor of Iowa. In 1863 he organized a company of volunteers, which was afterwards attached to the Ninety-eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was mustered out of service December 22, 1864. The year afterwards he was admitted to the Bar, and was appointed special deputy clerk of Erie county under Dr. Lewis P. Dayton, and remained in this position until 1866. He then opened a law office in Hamburg, and in 1867 was the Democratic candidate for Assembly, but was defeated. In 1871 his party nominated him for surrogate, and, notwithstanding he was some eight hundred votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by the Republican candidate by a small plurality. In 1873 he removed to Buffalo, and formed a partnership with Joel L. Walker, in the practice of law, and in 1877 he was elected district attorney over the Republican candidate by 2200 majority. He was

renominated in 1880, but was defeated, although he was twelve hundred votes ahead of the ticket. In 1879, Mr. Titus became a partner in the firm of Osgoodby, Titus & Moot, with which firm he was connected until 1883, when he formed a partnership with B. S. Farrington, under the firm style of Titus & Farrington, which continued until 1886. In 1881 he was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for State senator from the Thirty-first district, and was elected by a majority of 5528 votes, running over seven thousand votes ahead of the ticket, and was reelected in 1883. In 1885 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, and was made chief judge by his associates in January, 1891. He is an eminently able and upright jurist, and has won universal regard in his official station. By the adoption of the new constitution in 1895, abolishing the Superior Court, Judge Titus became a justice of the Supreme Court, which position he now adorns. He is a Mason and a member of the thirty-third degree Scottish Rite. He was married in 1867 to Miss Arvilla Clark, daughter of Allen Clark of Gowanda, New York, and has two children.

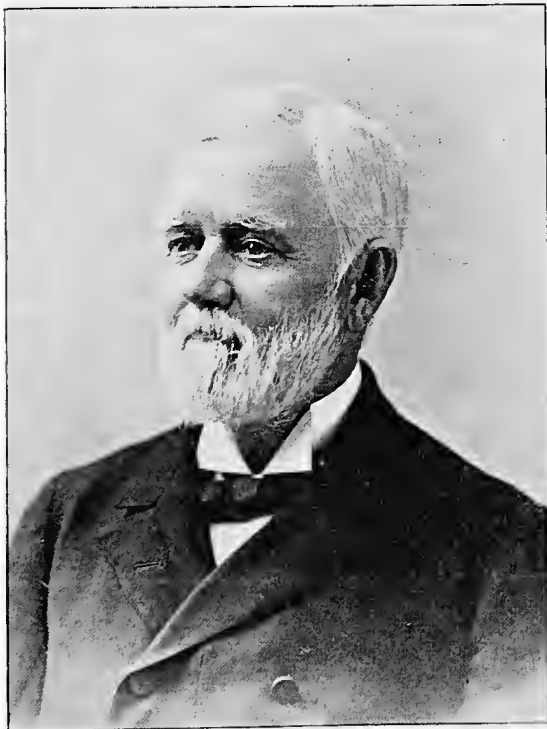
HON. ALBERT HAIGHT.

As an able lawyer and a learned, upright judge, Hon. Albert Haight has occupied a prominent position in official, professional, and social circles in this city and State for more than a quarter of a century. He was born in Ellicottville, New York, February 20, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of the district, and subsequently at the Springville, New York, academy, and having completed a thorough course of law studies, was admitted to the Bar as an attorney and counselor in 1863. He married Miss Angeline Waters of West Falls, New York, November 20, 1864. He was elected supervisor of Erie county from the Second ward of Buffalo for three successive terms, 1869, 1870 and 1871; and in 1872 was elected Judge of the County Court of Erie county, and four years later he was elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court for the Eighth judicial district of New York, and was reelected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1890. In 1884 he was appointed Associate Justice of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Fifth department, by Governor

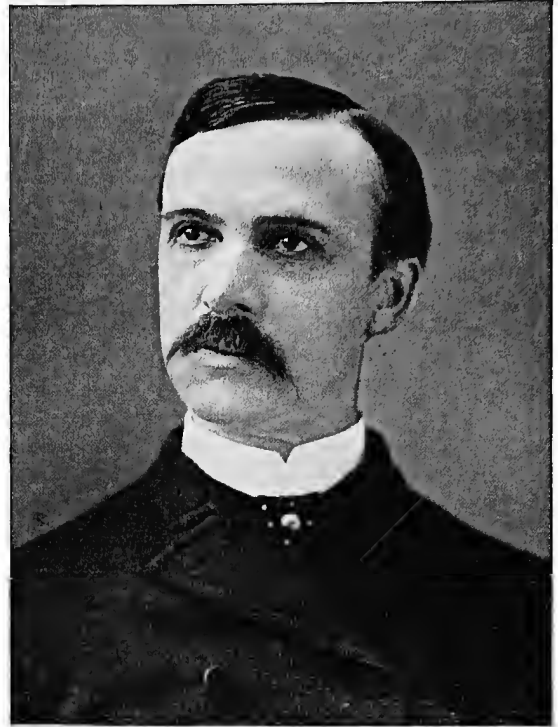
Cleveland. In 1889 he was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, second division, by Governor Hill. In 1892 was again appointed an Associate Justice of the General Term by Governor Flower, and in 1894 was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State. For almost an entire generation this eminent jurist has worn the judicial ermine with honor to himself and his fellow-citizens, and enjoys to the full the confidence and esteem of the people. He is one of the most popular and honored of Buffalo's citizens and has largely contributed to the building up of the city.

HON. LORAN LODOWICK LEWIS.

For nearly half a century this distinguished lawyer and jurist has been a prominent figure in the courts of Buffalo, and a citizen whose worth and usefulness have met with universal recognition, have inspired fullest regard and confidence as an able lawyer and an efficient, upright judge. He was born May 9, 1825, at Auburn, New York, and is a son of John C. Lewis, a successful builder of that place, and Delecta Lewis, *nee* Barbour. He first attended the public schools of Auburn, and was graduated from a private school where he had pursued a full course of the classics and higher English branches, and subsequently, at the age of nineteen years, he began his law studies in the office of Messrs. Hulbert & Hall, with whom he remained until he accepted a clerkship in the office of Seward & Blatchford.



HON. LORAN LODOWICK LEWIS.



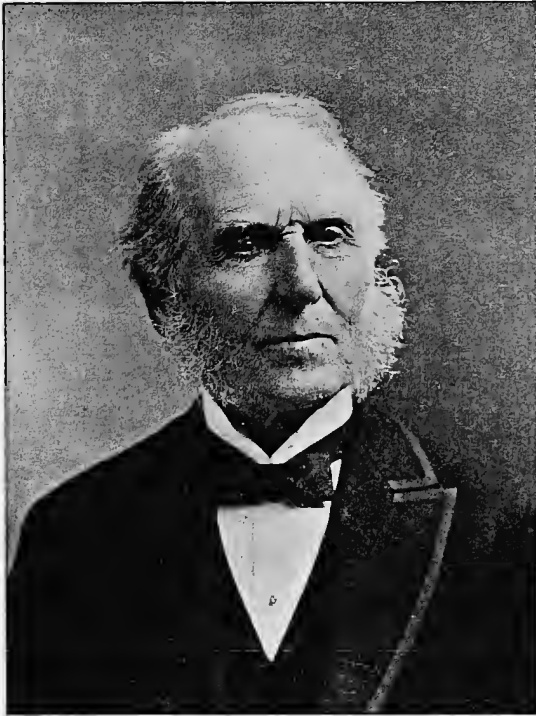
HON. ALBERT HAIGHT.

While thus engaged he was admitted to the Bar at Ithaca, July 4, 1848, and the same year removed to Buffalo and engaged in the practice of his profession. After four years he became associated with C. O. Pool, Esq., in practice for three years, when, the latter retiring, Mr. Lewis was again alone in professional work for five years, and great success marked his career. He afterwards formed a copartnership with Mr. George Wadsworth, which continued for one year, after which Mr. Lewis was associated with William H. Gurney in practice for twelve years. A. G. Rice, Esq., then became a law partner of Mr. Lewis, and afterwards the firm of Lewis, Moot & Lewis was organized, which has since been one of the best known and most successful law firms of Western New York. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate and represented his constituents in that body with distinguished ability. In the fall of 1882 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and has since worn the judicial ermine with honor; the learning and ability which marked his career at the Bar distinguished him among his brethren on the Bench. He was an able advocate and made the trial of cases his special work, and in every forum he was equal to every occasion, and commanded fullest regard of court and jury by his zeal and ability in the preparation and trial of his cases. His long professional career was one of great usefulness, and in high official station he has won the universal esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was married

in 1852 to Miss Charlotte E. Pearson, whose family was one of the oldest and most prominent of East Aurora, New York, and their family consisted of four children—two sons and two daughters: the former comprising the well-known law firm of Lewis & Lewis of this city. One of the daughters is the wife of A. R. Preston, Esq., a lawyer of Buffalo, and the second is the wife of Mr. Francis U. Kahle, also of this city. Judge Lewis is a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and has been for a quarter of a century a trustee of Lafayette Street Presbyterian church. He is also a director and vice-president of the Third National bank and is a director of the German-American bank of this city.

HON. NELSON K. HOPKINS.

Among the names of Buffalo's honored citizens, perhaps none is better known than that of Nelson K. Hopkins, born in Amherst, just east of our city line, March 2, 1816. He has resided here continuously for eighty years, with the exception of the time spent in college, and in public service at Albany. He has seen



HON. NELSON K. HOPKINS.

Buffalo steadily advance from a fire and war-stained village of less than two thousand souls, to the proud and beautiful city of to-day with our 350,000 inhabitants. Timothy S. Hopkins of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, came to Williamsville, Erie county, in 1800, and located upon the farm where the object of this sketch was born sixteen years later. He was appointed captain by Governor Clinton in 1803, major by Governor Lewis in 1806, lieutenant-colonel by Governor Tompkins in 1811, and he served as brigadier-general throughout the War of 1812, and resigned his commission when peace was declared. He died at his home on January 23, 1853. Nelson K. Hopkins attended the district schools in Amherst in his early boyhood, and at the age of seventeen we find him in the responsible position of clerk and manager in the building of the macadam road between Williamsville and Buffalo. In this position he had entire charge of the work and accounts of something over four hundred men. At the completion of this work, Mr. Hopkins turned his attention to education, and in 1834 he entered the academy at Fredonia, New York, and in 1837 the Wesleyan Seminary at Lima. Before entering this seminary, Hopkins had been elected captain of a company of militia at Williamsville, and while at school his company was called out. He started immediately for the front, where he enlisted in the service of the United States with sixty of his men, and served in what was called the "Patriot War," being stationed at the

foot of Ferry street, to guard the Niagara frontier. In 1842 he graduated with high honors from Union College at Schenectady, New York, at which time he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kapa society—an honor conferred only upon students of the highest standing. In 1846 he was admitted to the Bar in the City of New York, and has practiced law continuously in Buffalo ever since.

In politics Mr. Hopkins is a Republican. After several years of service in Buffalo as supervisor, and as alderman, he was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Johnson in 1866. Without his knowledge or consent, the Erie county delegation to the Republican State convention in 1871, presented his name as a candidate for the office of State comptroller. He received the nomination, and was elected by a handsome majority. The financial department of the State came in Mr. Hopkins' hands at a most important and critical period. Tweed and his accomplices were then in power, and had sadly despoiled the finances of the State. To properly fill such an important office at such a time required a man of sound business judgment, untiring zeal and energy, of absolute honesty, integrity, and courage. The result of Mr. Hopkins' administration is an abundant proof that he was indeed the right man in the right place, and his reelection in 1873 (the only Republican on the ticket), shows very plainly that his efforts and work were appreciated by

the public. During the four years of Democratic administration, prior to his assuming the duties of office, over six and one-half millions of dollars had been abstracted from the sinking fund, in direct violation of the constitution. During his four years of office, Mr. Hopkins saw the whole of this amount restored to the treasury, and nearly twenty million dollars of the State debt paid. Mr. Hopkins was one of the organizers of the Buffalo paid fire department, and he served the city for ten years as fire commissioner, his services being of that careful and conservative nature which best guarded the public interest. In 1848, Mr. Hopkins married Lucy Ann Allen, daughter of the Hon. Orlando Allen, then mayor of Buffalo. After her death Mr. Hopkins again married, this time to Louise Ann Pratt, daughter of the Hon. Hiram Pratt, also ex-mayor of Buffalo. Mr. Hopkins has six children now living, all of whom reside in the city of Buffalo.

GEORGE GORHAM.

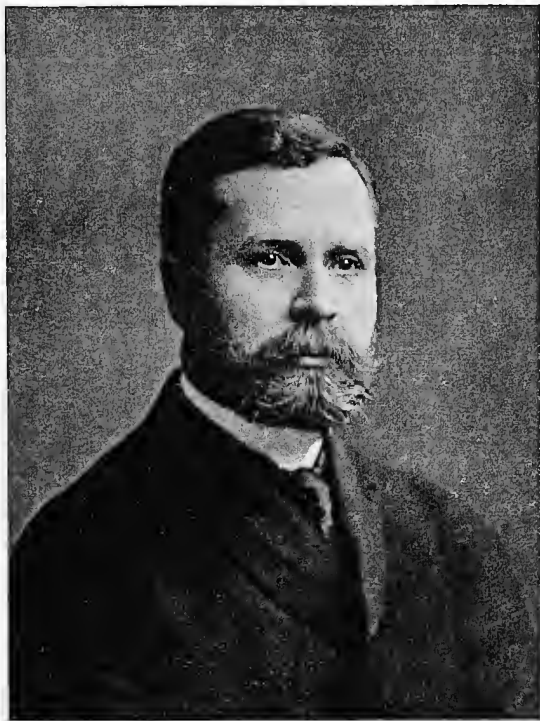
The subject of this biographical sketch, one of the oldest and most distinguished lawyers of Buffalo, was born May 23, 1837. His ancestors were among the earliest and most prominent settlers of New England. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Gorham, being one of the framers of the constitution of the United States, and his grandfather, Nathaniel Gorham, who was the partner of Oliver Phelps in the purchase from the state of Massachusetts in 1789 of all the western portion of New York, known as the "Phelps and Gorham purchase." George Gorham was educated at Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, and at Phillips' academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1857, and afterwards began the study of law in the office of Smith & Lapham of Canandaigua, and was admitted to the Bar in 1858. He came to Buffalo in 1861, and was the same year appointed Clerk of the United States District Court, which position he held until January 1, 1867, when he resigned to engage in the practice of law in partnership with Hon. Lyman K. Bass. In 1870 the firm was dissolved and for two years Mr. Gorham was alone in professional work. He formed a partnership with Hon. E. Carleton Sprague January 1, 1872, which continued until 1879, since which time he has been alone in practice. He is one of Buffalo's oldest and ablest counselors, and his long professional career has been one of great success and usefulness, and in all undertakings for the general good he has ever been active and earnest. He is a member of the council of the University of Buffalo, and is ex-president of the Buffalo Library. He has also been prominent in social life. He is ex-president of the City club, and is an honored member of the Buffalo and Ellicott clubs, and is president of the Buffalo Abstract Company. He was married in 1860 to Miss Emily, daughter of Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Postmaster-General in the cabinet of President Fillmore. She died in 1863, and three years later he was married a second time to Miss Ellen A. Marvine of Auburn, New York, who died in 1887.



GEORGE GORHAM.

HON. JAMES A. ROBERTS.

This able lawyer and popular Comptroller of the State of New York was born in Waterboro, Maine, March 8, 1847, and began life on a farm in that state. In early manhood he resolved, if possible, to obtain a collegiate education, and, under circumstances most unpropitious, accomplished this purpose. After acquiring a fair English education in the public schools, he engaged in teaching during the winter months, and in summer performed the arduous work on a farm, and by the practice of most rigid economy, obtained the means to secure thorough preparation for college at Auburn, Maine. The Civil War was at its height at this time, and laying aside his text-books, the youth of seventeen years in 1864 enlisted in the cause of the Union, and served in the ranks of the Seventh Maine battery with the Army of the Potomac until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. On his return from the field he entered Bowdoin College, with a mind matured by experience beyond his years, and was graduated from that time-honored institution in 1870, *primus inter pares* with the degree of B. A. He then taught school in Portland, Maine, for one year, and removing to Buffalo, was engaged in teaching in this city for three years, during which time he pursued the



HON. JAMES A. ROBERTS.

study of law, and was admitted to the Buffalo Bar in 1875. Devoting his entire energies to his professional work and to the promotion of important commercial enterprises, with literary culture of a high order, supplemented by rare business tact, Mr. Roberts soon obtained prominence both in his profession and in business circles, at a time when Buffalo had entered upon a period of wonderful growth and prosperity. In real estate enterprises, and the inauguration of banking, and the introduction of street railroads, electric lighting, etc., Mr. Roberts was active and prominent, manifesting business qualities of the highest order. He was an earnest champion of civil service reform, and zealous in behalf of pure politics. He was elected a member of the State Assembly on the Republican ticket in 1879, and was reelected in 1880. In the popular branch of the Legislature he was, from the first, influential and efficient, and represented his party and the people with marked ability and fidelity. In 1893, in recognition of his statesmanship and integrity, he was made the Republican nominee for Comptroller of the State of New York, and was elected to the office, in which position he has demonstrated rare executive ability, and won the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens without distinction of party; and such was his administration of affairs, that he was reelected in 1895, running ahead of the ticket. Still further honors doubtless await him, as the

logical sequence of his worth. Mr. Roberts is the head of the well-known law firm of Roberts, Becker, Ashley, Messer & Orcutt, one of the leading legal firms of Western New York, interested in much of the important litigation in the city, State, and Federal courts of this section. Mr. Roberts was married in 1871 to Miss Minnie Pineo, who died in 1882; and in 1883 he was married to Miss Martha Dresser of Auburn, Maine. He resides at No. 1195 Main street.

TRACY C. BECKER, A. B., LL. D.

This distinguished lawyer of Buffalo, a member of the well-known firm of Roberts, Becker, Ashley, Messer & Orcutt, was born in Cohoes, Albany county, New York, February 14, 1855. His father was descended from Holland Dutch stock, while his mother's ancestors were Scotch-Irish. He was educated in private schools in Cohoes and Albany, and was graduated from Union College in 1874 with the degree of A. B. He afterwards pursued a course of law studies at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated a bachelor of laws in 1876, and was admitted to practice in May of the same year. His law preceptors were G. B. and J. Kellogg of Troy, New York, and Hon. Simon W. Rosendale of Albany, afterwards Attorney-general of the State of New York. He removed to Buffalo in 1877, and began here his brilliant career as an attorney. From 1881 to 1885 he was second assistant district attorney of Erie county during the incumbency of Hon. Edward W. Hatch as district attorney. In 1885 Mr. Becker resigned this position to become a member of the law firm of Fullerton, Becker & Hazel, which relation continued until 1891, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Becker becoming a member of the present firm of Roberts, Becker, Ashley, Messer & Orcutt, at that time, as now, one of the most successful law firms of Western New York. He was one of the organizers of the Buffalo Law School in 1886, and has occupied the chair of Criminal Law and Medical



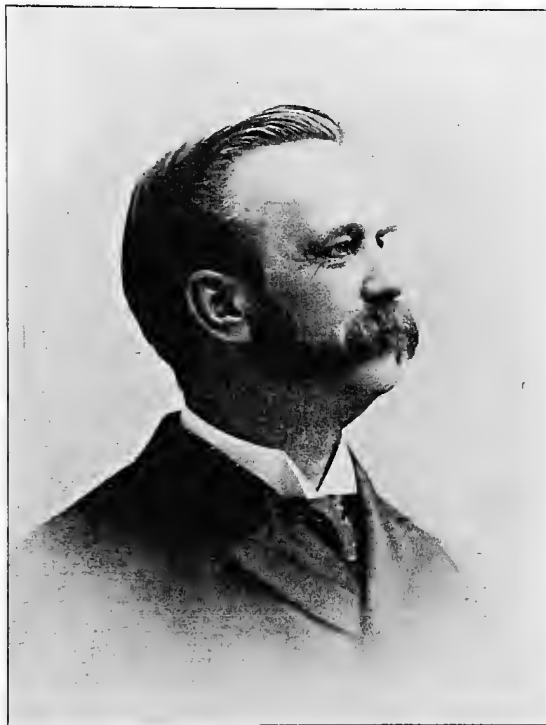
TRACY C. BECKER, A. B., LL. D.

Jurisprudence in that institution ever since. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the Charter Revision committee of the Buffalo Citizens' Association, with John G. Milburn, George Clinton, Ansley Wilcox, John C. Graves, and other prominent lawyers and citizens, and after arduous work for years, this committee secured the passage of the new charter of Buffalo in 1891. From 1892 to 1894 Mr. Becker was chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Bar Association, and in 1894 was elected president of the association. Since 1887 he has been engaged with Professor R. A. Witthaus and others in preparing a work on "Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology," in four volumes. The third volume has just appeared, and the work thus far has received the most favorable criticism from eminent jurists and lawyers. Mr. Becker was a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894, and was appointed chairman of the committee on Legislative Organization in that body, and also as a member of the Judiciary committee and Committee on cities. He was a most valuable and prominent member of that convention, and his ability and learning were fully appreciated by his fellow-members. Mr. Becker was married in 1876 to Miss Minnie A. Leroy of Cohoes, New York, daughter of Hon. Alfred Leroy, ex-mayor of that city and a most prominent citizen of the place, and has one son, a student at this time at Harvard University. He

resides at 160 Highland avenue, one of the most delightful residence sections of the city. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Ancient Landmark lodge, Adytum chapter, and Hugh de Payen commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Revere council, Royal Arcanum and several beneficiary organizations, and of the Buffalo and Ellicott clubs, also a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He is a courteous and cultured gentleman, an able lawyer and safe counselor, and a progressive and popular citizen.

HON. WILLIAM H. ORCUTT.

This distinguished lawyer and citizen of Buffalo was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on November 15, 1847, where he received his early education. He removed with his family to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1861, and subsequently became a student at Harvard College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1869, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1871. He afterwards pursued a full course of law studies at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of LL. B. He began his career as an attorney in his native city, and was soon appointed Judge of the District Court of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in June, 1882, and resided there until October, 1889, when he resigned his seat on the Bench and removed to Buffalo, and in the early part of 1891 he became a member of the well-known law



HON. WILLIAM H. ORCUTT.

firm of Roberts, Alexander, Messer & Orcutt. In the fall of the same year the firm became Roberts, Becker, Messer & Orcutt, and in 1894 it was again changed to Roberts, Becker, Ashley, Messer & Orcutt, which firm occupies a magnificent suite of offices in the Mooney & Brisbane building, Main, corner of Clinton street. The senior partner of this firm is Hon. James A. Roberts, the present efficient and popular State Comptroller of New York, and it is recognized as one of the strongest law concerns of the State. Mr. Orcutt is a lawyer of marked ability, reliable as a counselor, and his career has been one of uninterrupted success and great usefulness. He was married in Buffalo, June 4, 1889, to Miss Leafie Sloan, and resides at 178 Summer street, one of the most delightful residence sections of the city. He is an honored and influential member of both the Buffalo and Ellicott clubs, and in professional and social circles is held in universal esteem.

HON. TRUMAN C. WHITE.

This distinguished jurist was born in Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, New York, his parents being Daniel Delavan White and Alma (Wilber) White, both of whose ancestors were of English origin. He was

educated in the public schools of Erie county, New York, supplemented by a course of a part of two years at Springville academy of Springville, Erie county, New York. While a student at this institution the call of President Lincoln for volunteers was issued, and young White laid aside his text-books and enlisted as a private in the Tenth New York Cavalry in the early part of 1861. From August, 1862, to March, 1863, he was quartermaster-sergeant; and from March, 1863, to February, 1864, he was first sergeant of his company. Young White reënlisted in the field in 1864, and was soon afterwards commissioned first lieutenant, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war with bravery and efficiency. He was mustered out of service with his regiment July, 1865, at Syracuse, New York. In September of that year he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and came to Buffalo the following January. During his service in the army he had occupied a large part of his leisure time in reading the commentaries of Blackstone and Kent, and on his return to Buffalo he entered the office of Judge Stephen Lockwood, and soon afterwards became managing

clerk and a student of law with Hon. Edward Stevens, then one of the most eminent lawyers of Western New York, and in November, 1867, he was admitted to the Bar. He at once opened an office and entered upon his brilliant career as a lawyer, and a few months later he was offered and accepted a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Stevens. This offer was a most flattering tribute to the abilities of Mr. White as a lawyer and was abundantly deserved. Mr. Stevens died in 1868, after which time Mr. White was associated in practice with George Wadsworth, Esq., Hon. Nelson K. Hopkins, and Seward A. Simons, Esq., successively, and conducted and directed a large and important practice with great ability and marked success. In recognition of his legal attainments, which are of a high order, he was elected in 1891 Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, and by virtue of the new constitution, Judge White became a justice of the Supreme Court January 1, 1896, and his career as a jurist has reflected honor on his character and attainments, and earned for him the commendation and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Judge White was married February 10, 1869, to Miss Emma Kate Haskins, daughter of the late Roswell W. Haskins, A. M., of Buffalo, and has one son and one daughter. He resides at 150 West Utica street, and enjoys in full measure the regard and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. He is an honored member of the Buffalo club, a life member of the Buffalo



HON. TRUMAN C. WHITE.

Orphan Asylum and the German Young Men's Association, and also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Royal Arch Mason. He has worn the ermine with dignity and honor, and his career as a lawyer and jurist has been "*sans peur et sans reproche.*"

HON. EDWARD K. EMERY.

Called to the Bench of the Erie County Court in 1895 by an overwhelming majority, the subject of this biographical notice brings to his judicial office a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of law. He entered upon the discharge of his important duties January 1, 1896, with the full confidence of the Bar and his fellow-citizens in his ability and worth. Judge Emery was born July 29, 1851, in Aurora, Erie county, New York. His father was Josiah Emery and his mother Elizabeth C. Emery, *nee* Kellogg; his ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Western New York, and his grandfather, Josiah Emery, was a colonel in the War of 1812. Young Emery taught school during the winter months and worked on a farm during the balance of the year to secure the means to pursue the study of law. He came to Buffalo and after a thorough course of law reading was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He began the active practice of his profession, and at once took a prominent place as an able advocate and safe counselor. He was a member of

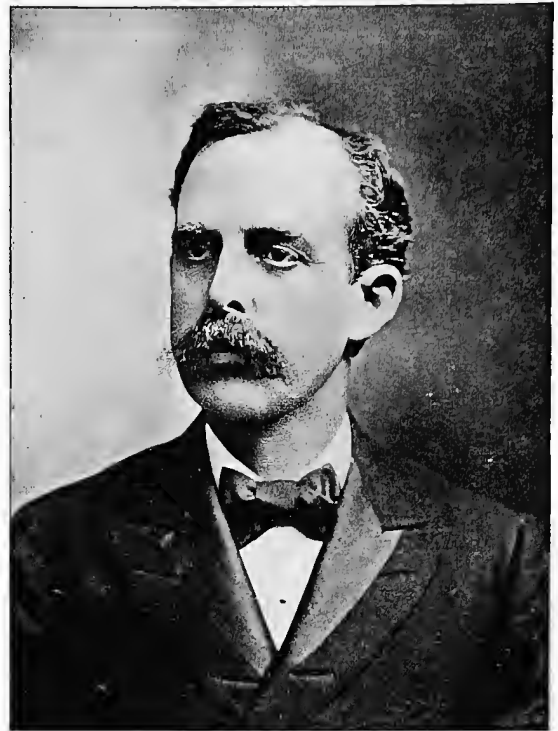
the State Assembly in the sessions of 1887-8, representing the old Fifth Erie district, and was a member of the Judiciary and other important committees. On his return from Albany he resumed the practice of law, and his success was decided as it was eminently deserved. In the fall of 1895 he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Judge of the Erie County Court, and was elected over the Democratic candidate by a majority of over eight thousand votes. He assumed the judicial ermine January 1, 1896, and in his career to this time he has demonstrated the wisdom of the people's choice. Judge Emery is a prominent Mason, and an honored member of the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, and other organizations. He was married in 1886 to Miss Clara B. Darbie, daughter of Jedediah Darbie, a prosperous manufacturer of East Aurora, New York, and has one child. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, and is held in universal esteem and confidence.

DANIEL J. KENEFICK.

This efficient and popular official is one of the recognized leaders of the junior Bar of Buffalo, and as district attorney of Erie county has added fresh laurels to his fame. He was born in this city October 15, 1863, and was educated in public school No. 4, and was graduated from the High-school with the class of 1881. Immediately afterwards he began the study of law with the



DANIEL J. KENEFICK.



HON. EDWARD K. EMERY.

well known firm of Crowley & Movius, and continued with them and their successors, Messrs. Crowley, Movius & Wilcox, until he was admitted to the Bar, October 16, 1884. He at once engaged in practice here, and on January 1, 1886, he was appointed to a clerkship in the law department of the city, which position he resigned January 1, 1887, to accept the appointment of second assistant district attorney under the late George T. Quinby, district attorney, and on January 1, 1893, he was appointed first assistant district attorney, and on the resignation of Mr. Quinby November 10, 1894, he was appointed district attorney to fill the unexpired term by Governor Flower. His nomination by the Republican convention for the office in 1894 was the logical sequence of his ability and efficiency, as was evidenced by his administration of the affairs of the office during 1893-4 while Mr. Quinby was incapacitated from discharging the duties, and his election to the office by the unprecedented majority of over seventeen thousand votes was a testimony to his worth more eloquent than words. While he was second assistant district attorney he formed a copartnership with Hon. Joseph V. Seaver, and on the election of the latter as county judge, he became associated with Messrs. Cuddeback & Ouchie, which continued until May, 1893, when with William H. Love, Esq., he organized the firm of Kenefick & Love, which is still conducting an important law business in this city. In private practice as in official station Mr. Kenefick has acquitted himself with

great honor, and his success in his profession is the natural sequence of diligent application and legal abilities of a high order. He is an advocate of great ability and is fearless and impartial in the discharge of his duties, and his efficiency is cheerfully attested by the whole community regardless of party. He is a member of the Buffalo club, and was married to Miss Maysie Germain of this city, June 30, 1891, and resides at 791 Seventh street. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, and in social life as in professional circles he is held in universal regard and confidence.

ARTHUR WASHINGTON HICKMAN.

For a quarter of a century the subject of this biographical notice has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law in Buffalo, and is now one of the foremost and most prominent members of the Bar of this city. He was born at Marshall, Michigan, June 18, 1850, his parents being Isaac Hickman and Eliza Hickman, *nee* Bale.



ARTHUR W. HICKMAN.

His father was a master mechanic and was employed in that capacity by different railroad companies, and removed to California in 1868, after his appointment as master mechanic at Mare's Island Navy Yard, a Government position of responsibility; his family removing to the Pacific coast the same year, leaving young Arthur, then a pupil in the High-school in Buffalo. This son was educated in the public and high schools of this city, and after his graduation from the latter, in 1868, he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Austin & Austin of this city. He was admitted to the Bar at Rochester in 1871, and remained with his preceptors as a clerk for one year, when upon the death of the senior member of the firm he was admitted to partnership, the style of the firm being changed to Austin & Hickman. When Mr. Austin removed to the Sandwich Islands, where he was appointed to a judgeship, Mr. Hickman associated with himself in practice Nathaniel S. Rosenau, which partnership continued for two years, and Mr. Hickman continued in practice alone until 1893, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. William Palmer, and the firm of Hickman & Palmer is now one of the best known law concerns of the city, being engaged in a large and important practice in the State and Federal courts. He is well known in social life, being a member

of a number of clubs of Buffalo. He is a Republican in politics and represented his district in the New York Legislature in 1881 and 1882, and was an eminently efficient and useful member of that body. He is an esteemed member of the First Baptist church of Buffalo, and for the past fifteen years has been one of the trustees, and is also one of the real estate commissioners of the German Young Men's Christian Association. He was formerly secretary of the building committee of Buffalo Music Hall, is an active member of the Merchants' Exchange, and of the new Ellicott club, and a life member of the Buffalo Library Association. Mr. Hickman was married to Miss Alice Gregory, daughter of Willis S. Gregory, Esq., of Buffalo, and has three sons and three daughters, the two elder children attending High-school and the four younger being pupils of school No. 16. Mr. Hickman is an able advocate and a safe counselor, and is held in high esteem.

MATTHIAS ENDRES.

As a man of the people, successful lawyer, popular with the masses, and an active, efficient public officer, "Matt" Endres, as he is almost universally known, has long been recognized as one of the most prominent professional men and citizens of Buffalo. He was born in this city July 6, 1852, of German parentage, and attended the public and sectarian schools here until 1864, when he began life as a newsboy, carrying the Buffalo "Democrat." From this humble beginning he became an apprentice and learned the printing business in the office of the "Democrat," where he remained until 1867, when he left to learn the plumbing and gas-fitting business with Messrs. Keenan & Wilson, with whom he continued until 1872, and his thorough knowledge of the practical part of the business is attested by his work in many of the principal buildings of Buffalo. He then began the study of law in the office of Judge Hinson, and was admitted to the Bar of Erie county in 1875. From 1876 to 1879 he was successfully engaged in practice in New York City, where he first engaged in political affairs, and made his maiden "stump" speech for Tilden from a truck in

the open air in the Eighth assembly district. He returned to Buffalo and became a member of the reportorial staff of the "News" and "Truth." In 1880 he became the founder and publisher of the "Saturday Sun," and two years later he, with two other printers, started the first sporting paper in Buffalo, the "Sporting World," and afterwards returned to the case in the office of the "Courier." In 1884 he again took up the practice of law, and on January 1, 1888, he formed a copartnership with Judge Hinson, which continued until the latter was elected Judge of the Municipal Court in 1892, since which time Mr. Endres has been engaged in practice alone.

In 1880-1 he contested the old Second assembly district with Frank Sipp, but was defeated, and in 1887 he was again nominated by the Democrats for Assembly and defeated Henry W. Brendel, and in 1888 he was reelected, defeating the late Henry J. Kreinheder. In 1889, and again in 1890, he was returned a member of the Legislature, the last time by the largest majority ever given in the district. In 1891 he was made the nominee of the Democrats for senator from Erie county, before the division of the county, and was elected by a majority of eight hundred over Senator John Laughlin. In 1893 he was nominated, but was defeated, in the new district which had been organized, by Charles Lamy. During his legislative career Mr. Endres gave special attention to labor interests. He was the "father" of the vacation law for firemen, and also of the eight-hour law for patrol drivers, police officers, and doormen. He was opposed to capital punishment and voted against the introduction of electrocution. He was the only one of the Buffalo delegation in the Legislature who voted against the Buffalo charter bill, because of the many commissioners to be appointed under its provisions. He was always active, fearless, and conscientious in the discharge of his official duties, and enjoyed the full confidence of his constituents in his ability and integrity. He was an active and useful member of the volunteer fire department from 1873 until its disbandment in 1880. He wrote the first history of the fire department for the "News" in the seventies, and was secretary of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. He had many narrow escapes in the discharge of his duties as fireman, on one occasion being carried down with falling floors of a large barn on Genesee street, but escaping with slight injuries. Mr. Endres has also been prominent in social organizations, among which are the Red Men, Bavarian National Society, of which he was for three years the efficient secretary. He was a charter member of Fillmore lodge, A. O. U. W., and of Resolute council, Order of United Friends. He was president of Buffalo Yungger-Maennerchor for one year, of which he was one of the founders, and is a charter member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association. He was married in 1874 to a lady of Vienna, Austria, whose family had settled in Buffalo seven years before, and resides at No. 296 Strauss street.

JAMES LESTER QUACKENBUSH.

This representative member of the junior Bar of Buffalo, the present efficient city attorney, was born in Brewerton, Onondaga county, New York, April 11, 1868. His father was Marcena E. Quackenbush, a descendant of an old Dutch family which came to New York from Amsterdam, Holland, in the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the latter's father fought in the ranks of the Continental army. The mother of the subject of this notice was a daughter of James McClennan, a Scotchman, who came from Belfast, Ireland, nearly half a century ago. Young Quackenbush was educated in the country schools of Brewerton, and in the district high schools at Syracuse, New York, having lived on his grandfather's farm until twelve years old, and afterwards residing in the "Salt City." He came to Buffalo in 1888 and entered the Buffalo Law School, from which he was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1890, receiving the Daniels prize for the best thesis on constitutional law.

From January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1892, he was managing clerk in the office of Lewis, Moot & Lewis, and then was associated in practice with Theodore Beecher, under the firm name of Quackenbush & Beecher, with their office at 73 West Eagle street. He was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county, January 1, 1895, but resigned the position to accept that of city attorney, January 1, 1896. He was appointed to the chair of Law of Torts in the law school here, in place of the late George Wardwell, and as an instructor as in his practice he has attained



JAMES L. QUACKENBUSH.

great prominence. Mr. Quackenbush has always been a staunch Republican, and has been influential in the counsels and campaigns of his party, and has for years been a recognized leader of the junior Bar of this city. He was married September 1, 1887, to Miss Anna M. Lewis of Central Square, New York, a daughter of a prominent lawyer of that place, and has four children, three girls and one boy. He resides at 462 Auburn avenue.

HON. LOUIS WILLIAM MARCUS.

Although one of the youngest lawyers ever elected surrogate of Erie county, the subject of this sketch is fully qualified to discharge the responsible duties of the office. Judge Marcus was born in this city May 18, 1863, and is of German parentage. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, and at Williams



HON. LOUIS WILLIAM MARCUS.

academy, and afterwards became a member of the firm of L. Marcus & Sons, extensive manufacturers and wholesale dealers in clothing in this city, with which concern he was connected for nine years. Having determined on a professional career, however, he severed his connection with that firm and entered Cornell Law school as a student, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1888. Returning home he entered into the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Swift, Weaver & Marcus, which upon the retirement of Mr. Swift became Weaver & Marcus. Such were Mr. Marcus's abilities as an advocate and counselor that he soon ranked among the foremost members of the junior Bar of the city, and his success was as decided as it was deserved. In 1895 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for surrogate of Erie county, and notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts to defeat him, the principal objection being his youth, he was elected by a plurality of 4790 over George Gorham, Esq., one of the most popular Democratic members of the Bar. He assumed the duties of his office January 1, 1896, and has so far evidenced sound judgment and great legal ability on the Bench, which gives promise of an official career of efficiency and usefulness. Judge Marcus is a popular and influential Mason, and has attained the thirty-second degree Free and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 441, F. & A. M., and

also of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; holds membership in the Independent Order Red Men; is an honored member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity, and belongs to the Acacia club. The Judge is president of the Phoenix club, and under his administration they are building a fifty-thousand-dollar clubhouse with a membership of forty-nine, which speaks well for his executive abilities. He was married in November, 1889, to Miss Ray R. Dahlman, daughter of Louis Dahlman, late of this city, and resides in a pleasant home at 217 Franklin street.

HON. FRANK C. LAUGHLIN.

This well known lawyer was born in Newstead, Erie county, New York, July 20, 1859, and lived on his father's farm at that place until 1865, when his parents removed to the town of Wilson, Niagara county, where he remained engaged in farm work and attending the district schools during the winter months. In 1877 his parents removed to Lockport, where he attended the Union school for three years, at the expiration of which time he entered the office of Hon. John E. Pond as a law student, and was admitted to the Bar in 1882. He soon afterwards came to Buffalo and entered the office of the firm of Sprague, Morey & Sprague, which at that time was the counsel of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, as well as the legal advisers of other great corporations. Mr. Laughlin was entrusted with much of the firm's litigation, and in the trial of important cases placed in his charge, which gave him prominence in all the courts of the Eighth

judicial district. When William F. Worthington, Esq., was first elected city attorney of Buffalo in 1885, although not personally acquainted with Mr. Laughlin, he appointed him his assistant. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1886. During Mr. Worthington's administration the title of his office was changed from that of city attorney to corporation counsel, and Mr. Laughlin was appointed city attorney, which position he held until Mr. Worthington's death in 1891. His record of five years in this position was one of great usefulness and success. One of the most important cases in which he secured a decision for the city was the Ellicott street extension litigation, involving over two hundred thousand dollars. In 1890 Mr. Laughlin was nominated by the Republican city convention for the office of corporation counsel, and while the majority of the Democrat candidates raised from two thousand to five thousand, he was defeated by George M. Browne by a majority of twelve hundred. He afterwards resumed the practice of law on his own account and was retained as counsel in the famous election inspectors' cases, the investigation of election frauds in 1892, and many other important cases. He subsequently associated himself with Thomas Penney, and the firm of Laughlin & Penney took offices in the Erie County Savings bank building. In 1893 he was again nominated by his party for corporation counsel, and was triumphantly elected over his former opponent, Mr. Browne, by the magnificent majority of 7924. He is universally recognized as a lawyer of rare ability, and the newspapers, without regard to party, recognized in advance of his nomination, his fitness for the position of Supreme Court justice, to which he was elected by an overwhelming majority in 1895. His career as a jurist begins under the most favorable auspices.

CHARLES L. FELDMAN.

The popular and efficient corporation counsel of Buffalo, Charles L. Feldman, Esq., was born in this city in 1863, and has always resided here. His education was limited to his earlier years, and was obtained in the public and private schools of this city. After leaving school he was engaged in various pursuits, but finally decided to study law. He was admitted to practice in Syracuse, New York, at the General Term of the Supreme Court held in that city in January, 1884, and at once began his professional career in Buffalo. In 1886 he was appointed to the office of assistant city attorney under the late William F. Worthington, and served the city well and faithfully in that capacity until the death of Mr. Worthington in November, 1890, after which Mr. Feldman formed a copartnership with Julius A. Shreiber, and under the firm name of Feldman & Shreiber continued in practice until January 1895. When Hon. Frank C. Laughlin was elected corporation counsel in 1894, he appointed Mr. Feldman to the same position he held under Mr. Worthington, and in February, 1895, he was appointed city attorney, which office he filled with ability until Mr. Laughlin resigned his office to enter upon his duties as justice of the Supreme Court, to which he had been elected in November, 1895. After Judge Laughlin's resignation Mr. Feldman was unanimously chosen by the Common Council as corporation counsel, the official duties of which he has since discharged with efficiency and fidelity. Mr. Feldman is an able advocate and reliable counselor, and is noted among his professional brethren as a careful, hard-working, and successful lawyer. In politics he is a Republican but has a large number of friends among his political opponents as is evident from the fact that every Democratic alderman and councilman voted for him when he was elected to the position he now fills so acceptably. He is a married man and resides with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, at 159 Riley street. He is an attendant at St. Louis' church, and is an esteemed member of the Republican league and of the Buffalo Press club.



CHARLES L. FELDMAN.

HENRY W. BOX.

Eminent as a lawyer and one of the foremost among those who have been extensively engaged in building up the suburban sections of the city, Henry W. Box has been one of the prominent actors in the remarkable growth of the city during the past thirty years. He was born in Cornwall, England, April 23, 1836, and came to America in the spring of 1851. He located at first in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and shortly after-

wards removed to the country, where he attended the public schools in winter, working on the farm during the balance of the year. He subsequently attended the public schools at Bethany, Pennsylvania, and afterwards became a tutor in Wyoming seminary at Bethany, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He began the study of law with Judge Collins of Wilkesbarre as his preceptor, while conducting his classes and pursuing his studies in the seminary. He then was engaged in teaching school at Scranton for two years, and in Honesdale for one year, to obtain the means to complete his studies, which he finished in 1859 with Messrs. William H. & S. E. Dimmick, and was admitted to the Bar. The last-named member of the firm was subsequently Attorney-General of the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Box came to Buffalo in the spring of 1861, and went into the law office of Hon. S. S. Rogers as clerk, and studied the New York code, and was admitted to the Bar of Buffalo a year afterwards. He began practice here as the head of the firm of Box &



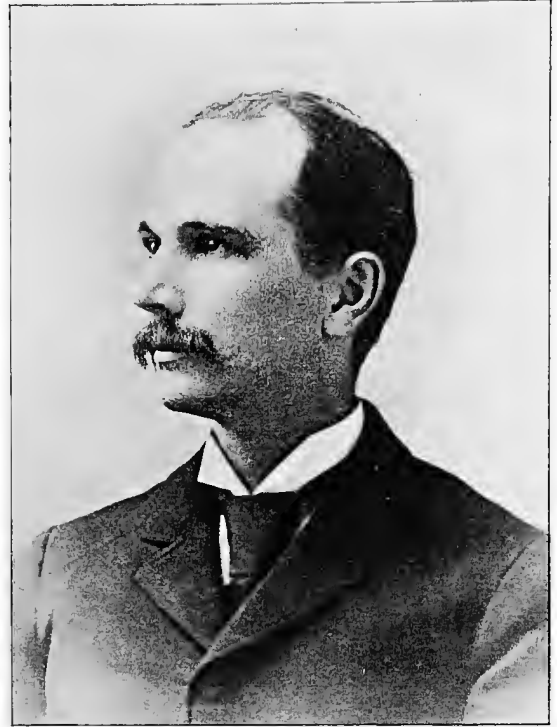
RESIDENCE OF HENRY W. BOX, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Gurney, afterwards Box & Perkins, and still later Box, Hatch & Norton, and for many years to the present the firm has been Box, Norton & Bushnell. Mr. Box has long been recognized one of the leaders of the Bar of Buffalo, and one of the most successful and able practitioners in the city, State, and Federal courts. He has for twenty-seven years been attorney for the Buffalo Street Railway Company, and has been prominently connected with many other important business enterprises. He is a director of the Third National bank and of the Loan, Trust & Safe Deposit Company of this city. He is president of the Bellevue Land Company, the Lancaster Land & Improvement Company, the Buffalo, Bellevue & Lancaster Railway Company, and the Lake Shore Land Company. He was for two years vice-president of the Depew Improvement Company, and under the late reorganization, he was elected its secretary and treasurer, but resigned the latter position. He is a member of the Buffalo club, the Country club, Ellicott club, and all the other important social organizations of Buffalo. He is considered one of the most successful men in the city in real estate ventures. He

commenced several years ago to purchase acre property in the suburbs and improving the same, laying out and grading streets, sewerage, etc., and during the past fifteen years he has built nearly four hundred dwelling houses. Mr. Box was married to Miss May M. Peabody of this city and resides at 628 Delaware avenue.

HENRY J. WEISENHEIMER.

The subject of this biographical notice, one of the younger members of the Buffalo Bar, was born in this city June 20, 1858. His early education was obtained in the old public school No. 8 on Church street, and was finished at the High-school. Before completing the full course at the latter he was offered a clerkship and the privileges of a student-at-law in the office of the distinguished judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. Thomas Corlett, which position he accepted, and with whom, and the Hon. Edward W. Hatch, now one of the judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, New York, comprising the firm of Corlett & Hatch, as his preceptors, he devoted himself with assiduity to the study of law. He was admitted to practice in the courts of this State in June, 1880, at Buffalo, and in 1882 was admitted to the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York. He began his professional career alone in this city, and has been devoted and zealous in his calling, and by honorable and upright methods, and abilities of a high order, he has fully established himself in the confidence of a large clientage. He has never aspired to political office, and although frequently importuned to accept public positions of honor and trust, has steadily refused, preferring to devote his time exclusively to his profession. His office is eligibly located at 248 Main street, the same office in which he was prepared for the Bar, and he is universally recognized as one of the successful advocates and counselors of this city. Mr. Weisenheimer is unmarried and resides at home with his parents. He is an esteemed member of the Masonic fraternity and Buffalo Leidertafel.



HENRY J. WEISENHEIMER.





JAMES PLATT WHITE, M. D.

MEDICAL PROFESSION

MEDICAL and surgical practitioners of education and ability were not wanting in the early days of Erie county's history, but their paths were not strewn with roses. The War of 1812 greatly impoverished the people, who did not soon recover from the loss incident to the destruction of the village in 1813. This condition of affairs obliged some of the physicians and surgeons to supplement their professional work with other employment, their fees being small and payment precarious. The laxity of the law passed in 1797, authorized the Chancellor, Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Common Pleas, or the Master in Chancery, to issue license to practice medicine to those who could give satisfactory evidence of having studied the science of medicine for two years, enabling almost every one who desired to follow the profession of medicine to do so, without regard to ability. The efforts of those who had regularly taken their degrees were for a long time directed toward having this obnoxious act repealed, and it was only after years of earnest endeavor that this was accomplished. To effect this medical societies were organized, the first in 1806, when twenty societies were formed in as many counties of the State, and within two years nearly every county of the State boasted a medical society. The State Medical Society was organized in February, 1807, and was

composed of one delegate from each of the county societies. The Niagara County Society was formed in 1818, and embraced the territory now constituting the county of Erie. When the latter county was formed, in 1821, the Medical Society of Erie County was organized, many of its members having been on the list of membership of the Niagara county society.

Doctors William Lucas, James Woodward, John Watson, Thomas B. Clarke, and Cyrenius Chapin settled in New Amsterdam in 1805. The latter was from Massachusetts, and was distinguished both as a physician and soldier. He took a most active part in public affairs, and especially in the War of 1812, when his valor was attested in many engagements. General Porter said of him, "that with the means at his command, none rendered more valuable service to the army and country than he." He was a surgeon during the war and was the first president of the county medical society in 1821. In 1836 he was presented with a silver service by his fellow-citizens as a testimonial of their appreciation of his character as a citizen and a soldier. Dr. Chapin died in 1838 at the age of sixty-nine years. Dr. Daniel Chapin was from Connecticut and came to Buffalo in 1806 or 1807. He was president of the Erie County Medical Society and also of the Medical Society of the Village of Buffalo. Dr. Ebenezer Johnson came to Buffalo in 1807. He was a surgeon's mate (now assistant surgeon) in the War of 1812. Dr. Josiah Trowbridge was from Connecticut and settled in Buffalo in 1811. He received from the Regents of the University the honorary degree of M. D. In 1839 he was president of the Erie County Medical Society, and was for ten years librarian of that organization. He was the first president of the Buffalo Medical Association, which was organized in 1845, was mayor of the city, and held other important municipal offices. He died in 1862. Dr. John E. Marshall was from Connecticut, coming to Buffalo in 1815. He was surgeon of McMahon's regiment in the War of 1812. He was health physician in 1832. He was treasurer of the Erie County Medical Society in 1826, 1827, and 1828, and its president in 1830. Dr. Marshall died in 1838.

Dr. Moses Bristol, of Oneida county, New York, came to Buffalo in 1822, and became a member of the Erie County Medical Society in 1823. He was censor of the society from 1834 to 1840, and its president from 1833 to 1838. Failing health obliged him to relinquish his practice in 1849, and he died in 1869, having "done much to elevate the character of the profession in Buffalo." Dr. Bryant Burwell came to Buffalo in 1824 from Herkimer county, New York, and was associated in practice with Dr. Cyrenius Chapin. In 1831 he became recording secretary of the new organization known as the Medical Society of the Village of Buffalo, of which Dr. Chapin was president. Dr. Burwell was a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1833, and represented the Buffalo Medical Association in the first and second National Medical Associations, held in New York and Philadelphia respectively in 1846 and 1847. In 1850 he was a representative to the Third National convention at Cincinnati, and in 1847, 1848, and 1850 he was censor of the State Medical Association. He died in 1862 highly esteemed by the profession and his fellow-citizens as well. Dr. Alden S. Sprague was born in New Hampshire, and came to Buffalo in 1825, and the following year became a member of the Erie County Medical Society, of which he was elected treasurer in 1829, serving as such till 1833. He was president of the society from 1835 to 1851. He was distinguished both as a physician and surgeon, and was one of the foremost citizens of his day. Dr. Charles Winne was born in Albany, New York, and removed to Buffalo in 1833, and the same year joined the Erie County Medical Association. He was health physician in 1836, and treasurer of the county society in 1836, 1837, and 1838, and secretary in 1845-6. He was associated in practice with Dr. Josiah Trowbridge, and later with Dr. Walter Carey. He was the efficient president of the county society in 1863, and for several years was surgeon to the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. He was a gentleman of great literary taste, and was well versed in science and art. He died in 1877.

Dr. Gorham F. Pratt was born in New Hampshire, and settled in Buffalo in 1830 as a student of medicine in the office of Dr. Cyrenius Chapin. He became a member of the county society in 1833, and was its secretary from 1834 to 1840, and president in 1841. He had an extensive practice, including many of the first families in the city among his patients. Dr. James Edwin Hawley of Buffalo became a member of the medical society in 1832, and was its vice-president in 1832, and president in 1837. In 1848 he became a permanent member of the State Medical Society. Dr. Josiah Burns came to Buffalo in 1832. He was a graduate of Yale and of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He joined the county society in 1833, and was librarian in 1835, 1836, and 1837; secretary, 1840-1; president in 1842, and treasurer from 1847 to 1851. He was an accomplished scholar and a very successful physician. He died in 1871. Dr. James P. White was born in New York State, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Josiah Trowbridge as his preceptor in 1830, and obtained his diploma and degree in 1834. He joined the medical society the same year, and was librarian in 1840; secretary, 1842, 1843, and

1844, and president in 1855. He paid special attention to surgery for ten years, and afterward devoted his abilities to obstetrics and gynecology during the rest of his life, a period of thirty-five years. He ably filled the chair of obstetrics in Buffalo Medical College. He was a delegate to the National Medical Association at Cincinnati in 1850, and was elected vice-president of that body in 1877, and the year previous was elected one of the vice-presidents of the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia. In 1870 he was president of the State Medical Society. He coöperated with Bishop Timon in founding the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and was active in establishing the Maternity and Foundling Hospital, the Providence Insane Asylum, and the Buffalo City Hospital. He suggested the establishment here of the State Lunatic Asylum and was one of the managers from the beginning, and was subsequently the president. During the late Civil War he was appointed by the Government medical inspector of military hospitals in the West and South-west. He contributed many valuable papers to the literature of the profession, and was active in establishing the Young Men's Association, the Academy of Fine Arts, Historical Society, and Buffalo park. He died September 28, 1881. Dr. H. N. Loomis came to Buffalo from Connecticut in 1836. He joined the county medical society in 1837, and from 1839 to 1846 was treasurer, and its vice-president in 1851. He was associated in practice with Dr. Alden S. Sprague in 1843. He ranked high in his profession and had a large practice. He died in 1881.

Dr. Benjamin B. Coit located in Buffalo in 1837, and the same year became a member of the county medical society. In 1837 he was associated in practice with Dr. J. E. Marshall. Dr. Samuel S. Crawford began practice in Buffalo in 1837, and the same year Dr. Samuel M. Abbott located here. Dr. Nelson Peck also began practice in Buffalo in 1837. Dr. Morgan L. Lewis was born in Buffalo in 1816, and began practice at Black Rock. He joined the county society in 1838, and died here in 1858. He was highly esteemed, both as a physician and citizen.

The officers of the Erie County Medical Society are at present: Dr. Frederick W. Bartlett, president; Dr. Justin G. Thompson, vice-president; Dr. Franklin C. Gram, secretary; Dr. Edwin Clark, treasurer; Dr. William C. Callahan, librarian.

JAMES PLATT WHITE, M. D.

Certainly the most eminent physician and surgeon of his day in Buffalo, the death of this great practitioner and teacher of medicine, September 28, 1881, was little less than a public calamity. Dr. White was born March 14, 1811, in Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York. He was of Puritan lineage, and descended in a direct line from Peregrine White, the first male child in Plymouth Colony. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his father, David Pierson White, served with gallantry in the War of 1812. His parents removed to East Hamburg, Erie county, New York, in 1816, which was then called the far West, and lived to see their oldest son attain great eminence. He acquired an excellent English and a fair classical education, and began the study of law, but shortly afterwards determined to enter the medical profession. Supplementing the means which his father could afford by teaching school, he attended a course of medical lectures at Fairfield, New York, and afterwards completed a full course of medical studies at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, receiving from that institution his doctor's degree. Before his graduation, and during the prevalence of the cholera epidemic in 1832, the young medical student was solicited to go to Black Rock as a representative of his preceptors, two of the most prominent physicians of Buffalo. He acquitted himself most creditably, and this experience had doubtless great influence in qualifying him for his great success in his professional career. Dr. White established himself in practice in Buffalo in 1835, and a year later he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry F. Penfield, Esq., of the town of Penfield, New York, and the union was a source of mutual happiness. He shortly afterwards met with a most singular accident. He was traveling in a stage-coach over a rough road, and his head was jolted against the top of the coach with such force as to fracture the atlas, but without displacement of the fractured parts of the bone. After a long confinement to his bed he expectorated an entire segment of the atlas, and finally recovered, with the permanent loss of the power of rotation of the head upon the neck. His success in practice was great and increased with rapidity, and in a few years he had in this regard outstripped his fellow-practitioners of equal age and many of his seniors, as well. For many years his practice was only limited by his powers of endurance. His physical capacity for work was remarkable, and his energy, promptness, genuine ability as a practitioner, secured for him such success as few attain. He was largely instrumental in establishing the medical school at Buffalo, in which institution he filled the chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology with great ability to the time of his death. He was the first to introduce the chemical

illustration of labor, or as he termed it "Demonstrative Midwifery," and the innovation aroused a storm of abuse from the enemies of the college. A protest was signed and published, and newspaper communications appeared intended to excite public indignation against the author of what was denounced as an outrage upon decency. Dr. White then appealed to the court, and the libel suit was a *cause celebre*, in which Dr. White was triumphantly vindicated. In recognition of his distinction as a teacher and practitioner he was elected vice-president in 1868, and president in 1870, of the New York State Medical Society, and in 1878 he was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association, and he was afterwards elected a corresponding, and subsequently an honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He was the first to demonstrate the feasibility of the operation for restoring the inverted uterus, and two of his cases were published before the case reported by Tyler Smith of London, for whom priority has been claimed. He also devised a valuable improvement in the construction of obstetrical forceps. During the latter part of his life he devoted much attention to ovariectomy, and his reputation in this branch of surgery led to his being called to operate in distant parts of the country. Although having but little leisure Dr. White contributed many articles for medical publications, etc. He was the author of the articles on Pregnancy in "Beck's Medical Jurisprudence," edited by the late Professor Gilman, and of the life of Bard in the "Lives of Distinguished American Physicians and Surgeons" edited by Professor Gross. He was always active in behalf of medical relief, and coöperated actively with Bishop Timon in establishing the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and of the Maternity and Foundling Hospitals and of the Providence Asylum for the Insane. The location here of the State Lunatic Asylum was chiefly due to his influence, of which institution he was manager from its foundation, and president until shortly before his death. He was a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was active in behalf of its charitable organizations. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Association, the Academy of Fine Arts, and of the Historical Society here. His sympathy and coöperation were always enlisted in all improvements in sanitation, and movements for the beautifying of the city. He was active in securing to the city its magnificent parks, and in the closing years of his life erected the White building, one of the finest business structures in the city. In figure he was tall and commanding, and of a cheerful temperament. He was thoroughly domestic in his tastes, and his long career of usefulness ended in a peaceful, hopeful death. His widow passed away in less than four months after her distinguished husband died.



DR. JOHN CRONYN.

DR. JOHN CRONYN.

This distinguished physician and surgeon of Buffalo was born in Ireland in 1827. His first instruction was received from his father and at a monastery school in Cork, and later with private tutors at Knox's College and at the University of Toronto, Canada. In 1850 he passed his examination in the medical department of the University of Toronto, but was prevented from taking his degree on account of the test oath

which required graduates to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles. This, being a Roman Catholic, he refused to do, and was obliged to go before the Provincial Licensing Board, which admitted him to practice, and a few years later the Canadian government having removed all sectarian restrictions, he immediately applied for and obtained his degree of M. D., his thesis being awarded the Chancellor's prize. He began his professional career as a practitioner of medicine at Fort Erie and in the adjoining counties, where he remained for nine years, during which time he was for several years local superintendent of schools, and during this time he was also elected reeve. In 1859 Dr. Cronyn removed to Buffalo, and has since been recognized as one of the leaders in his profession in this place. He has been for the past thirty-five years on the staff of the Sisters' Hospital, at first as surgeon, and subsequently as physician-in-chief. During eight of those years he was marine surgeon at this port, and in all his official relations he has been uniformly zealous and efficient. He has been president of the New York State Medical Association, and at different times president of the Erie County Medical Society, and also of the city society. In 1883 he was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Medical Department of Niagara University, in which he occupies the chair of Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, and president of the faculty. In 1888 Niagara University conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D., and in 1893 that of LL. D. He is an honorary member of the Ontario Medical Association and also a member of the board of managers of the State Hospital, of which board he was for years president. Dr. Cronyn is one of the best known and most useful citizens of Buffalo. He has ever been foremost in every movement for the general good, and alike in professional and social circles he is recognized as one of the oldest and ablest medical and surgical practitioners in Buffalo, whose long career of usefulness has largely contributed to the welfare of the people and the advancement of medical science in this city.

JOSEPH C. GREENE, M. D.

The position of Dr. Joseph C. Greene in medical circles and municipal affairs of Buffalo is such that any mention of the men who have made the city what it is without reference to him would be incomplete. He was born in Lincoln, Vermont, July 31, 1829, his family being of the best New England stock, some of his ancestors having been prominent in the stirring scenes of colonial history. His paternal line runs back to Samuel Greene, a native of England, who emigrated to America and settled in Boston in 1630. Isaiah Greene, one of his descendants, removed from Kensington, New Hampshire, to Weare in that state, where Stephen Greene was born, and the latter removed to Vermont in 1827, where he married Lydia Chase the following year, and to them were born twelve children, all of whom are now living. Joseph, the subject of this biographical sketch, was the eldest of the family. The first sixteen years of his life were passed in the best possible preparatory school, the summer work on a New England farm, and the winters in the common schools. In 1846 he was sent to an excellent boarding school at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, New York, and from there he was transferred a little later to Barry Academy, Vermont, where he obtained a liberal education and from which he was graduated. His personal tastes led him to choose the profession of medicine, and he entered the office of Dr. Hugh Taggart, a leading physician of Western Vermont, as a medical student. He attended four full courses of lectures in Woodstock, Castleton, and Albany Medical colleges, receiving his degree of M. D. from the last-named institution in 1855. To make his preparation for professional practice as thorough as possible, he went to New York City after his graduation, and took what is now termed a polyclinic course in the various hospitals there. He returned to his native state and began the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and in 1863 he decided to seek a broader field and removed to Buffalo, where he has attained eminence among his professional brethren, due to his talents and manly character.



JOSEPH C. GREENE, M. D.

He is ex-president of the fourth branch of the New York State Medical Association, an honored member and ex-president of the Erie County Medical Society, and ex-president of the Buffalo Historical Society. In 1873 and 1874 he was district physician to the Buffalo Board of Health, and January 1, 1885, he took his seat in the Common Council as alderman. He is known as a staunch Republican, and in official life was efficient and faithful. He is prominently connected with the Masonic order and is a Knight Templar, Shriner, and a member of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He was married September 21, 1856, to Miss Julia Taggart of Vermont, who died in Buffalo October 15, 1882, leaving three children of this marriage; viz., Dr. Dewitt C. Greene, now practicing medicine in this city; Anna Adelaide, the wife of Edward Andrews, a prominent member of the Buffalo Bar; and Julia Delphine, the wife of Frederick Bush Willard, M. D., one of the faculty of the Buffalo Medical College. Dr. Greene's second wife was Mary Burrows Smith of Albion, New York, whom he married November 26, 1891. After twenty-five years of continuous and successful practice, he with his brother, Dr. Stephen S. Greene, left Buffalo September 3, 1888, for a tour around the world by way of San Francisco and Japan, Dr. Joseph C. Greene taking many side trips, one of which was to Norway, "The Land of the Midnight Sun." He traveled in all about fifty-five thousand miles, occupying fourteen months, and during his tour collected a museum of more than three hundred originals and copies illustrating the political, religious, and social life of ancient Egypt, Syria, Assyria, and other oriental countries, which he presented to the Buffalo Historical Society, where the collection is now on exhibition free. Dr. Greene is an educated, genial gentleman, and a citizen who has always been active in all undertakings having the growth of the city and the welfare of the people as their objects, and few men in any walk of life are more widely or more favorably known than he.

ROSWELL PARK, M. D.

This distinguished surgeon was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1852. His father, Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., was an officer in the United States Army, and afterwards became professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently founded Racine College, Wisconsin. His ancestors on both sides were prominent in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this biographical notice received the degrees of B. A. and M. A. from Racine College, and was graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1876, "*primus inter pares*." He was for a time interne in Mercy and Cook County hospitals, Chicago, and afterwards became demonstrator of anatomy in the Women's Medical College, and adjunct professor of anatomy in his *alma mater*. After three years he resigned to pursue his studies abroad, and after his return from Europe he was appointed lecturer on surgery in Rush Medical College and surgeon of Michael Reese Hospital. In 1863 he became professor of surgery in the University of Buffalo, and surgeon to the General Hospital, which position he still retains. Dr. Park is a member of the German Congress of Surgeons, the American Surgical Association, the American Association of Genito-Urinal Surgeons, the American Orthopedic Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, and many other medical and surgical organizations. His practice is limited exclusively to surgery, and both at home and abroad he is recognized authority on surgical subjects. Dr. Park was for nearly ten years surgeon of the Fourth brigade, N. G. N. Y., and at present is a member of the Military Service Institute. He has written many valuable papers for medical journals, cyclopædias, and other publications, and his monograph on brain surgery is recognized by the profession as one of great merit. He published in 1892 a volume of "Mütter Lectures on Surgical Pathology," and was for years associate editor of "The Annals of Surgery"; also of the weekly "Medical Review" of Chicago, and later of the "Medical Press" of Western New York. He has now in press two distinct works, one on "The History of Medicine," the other "A Treatise on Surgery" (two volumes), which will be published in 1896.



ROSWELL PARK M. D.

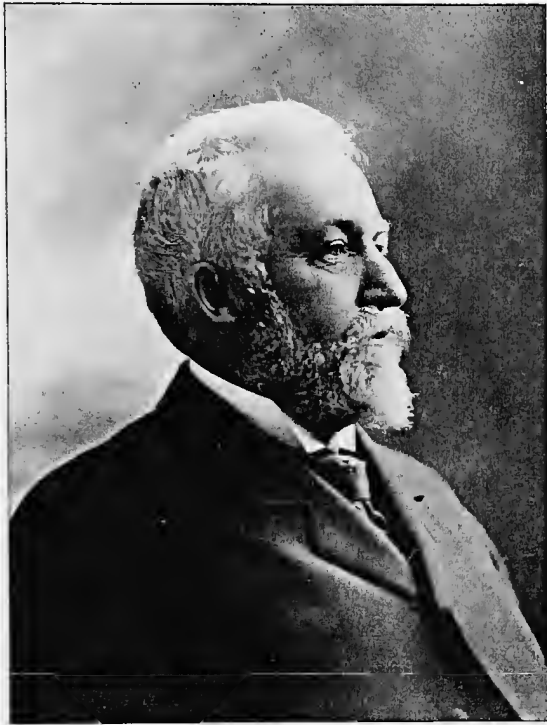


STEPHEN S. GREEN, M. D.

STEPHEN S. GREEN, M. D.

This well-known and eminently successful physician and surgeon of Buffalo is a lineal descendant of Samuel Green, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1630. Stephen S. Green, the father of Dr. Green, removed from Weare, New Hampshire, to Starksboro, Addison county, Vermont, in 1827, where the following year he was married to Lydia Chase, the daughter of Joseph Chase, a prominent minister of the society of Friends and a descendant of the early Holland Dutch families who settled near New York City. To them fourteen children were born, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom twelve are now living, six sons and six daughters. The subject of this biographical notice was born in Starksboro, Vermont, January 6, 1839, and in his boyhood he attended the public schools of his native town. He was afterwards instructed in the academies at Bristol and at Barre, Vermont, and for two years was a student at Nine Partners' Friends' College, at Washington, Dutchess county, New York. For two years following he was engaged in teaching and the pursuit of his medical studies, and matriculated as a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and after one year entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated with high honors and the degree of M. D. After having successfully passed the examination before the Naval Board of Medical Examiners he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and after a short service in that capacity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard he was ordered to New Orleans, at which place he reported for duty to Admiral Farragut, who appointed him to serve on the steamer *Arizona* of the Gulf squadron, which vessel was afterwards the flag ship of Admiral Thatcher. After serving for one year here, Dr. Green was appointed by Admiral Farragut, examining surgeon, to examine men transferred from the army to the naval service at New Orleans, and while in performance of this duty he was stricken with yellow fever and removed to the Naval hospital, where he recovered after several weeks, amidst the dead and dying on every side. Throughout the war Dr. Green was a faithful, efficient officer, prompt in the performance of every duty, and when peace was declared he retired from the Navy with the good opinion of his fellow officers and comrades in the service. He began his civil career as a practicing physician in Lagrangeville, New York, and enjoyed decided success for nine years, when desiring

a larger field of professional activity he removed to Buffalo in 1875, and has since conducted a large practice in this city, where he has taken rank among the foremost in his profession. In 1873 he was appointed surgeon on the vessel *Charles H. Marshall*, plying between New York and Liverpool, and afterwards filled the same position on the *Alaska*, a steamer sailing between Panama and San Francisco. For six years Dr. Green was officially connected with the Buffalo Board of Health as district physician, and in this important branch of municipal affairs he was a most zealous and useful factor. He is an honored member of the Erie County, New York State, and American Medical associations, and also of the International Medical Congress, and an able member of his profession. He is also prominent and popular in social circles, and is influential in Masonic counsels. He is a member of Queen City lodge, F. & A. M.; Keystone council; Keystone chapter, R. A. M.; Hugh De Payen Commandery, Knights Templar; Buffalo Consistory, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has attained the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and is a prominent member of the Acacia club. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen organizations, and an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Green was married in 1866 to Miss Charlotte S. Cornell, daughter of John C. Cornell, a manufacturer of Gaysville, Windsor county, Vermont, and has four children, Wallace C., Mortimer T., Evalena, and Gertrude L. Green. In 1888 he made a tour of the world, and has on different occasions visited the principal points in South and Central America and the Pacific Coast, and is one of the most genial and cultured gentlemen of Buffalo, and a valued and progressive citizen.



THOMAS LOTHROP, M. D.

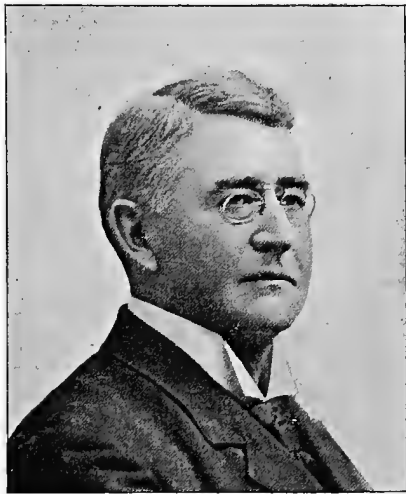
THOMAS LOTHROP, M. D.

This eminent physician and progressive citizen of Buffalo is a lineal descendant of Rev. John Lothrop, who emigrated from England and settled in Scituate in 1634, and in Barnstable, Massachusetts, 1639. Dr. Lothrop was born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, April 16, 1836. He was graduated from Clinton (New York) Liberal Institute in 1855, and matriculated as a medical student in the University of Michigan the same year, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1858. He received the *ad eundem* degree of Doctor in Medicine from Niagara University in 1886, and the degree of Ph. D. *causa honoris* from the same institution in 1893. He began his long and useful career as a physician and surgeon in Corunna, Michigan, in 1858, and removed to this city the following year, and has since that time

been actively and successfully engaged in practice here. On coming to Buffalo he took charge of the practice of Dr. John D. Hill during the latter's absence in Europe in 1859 and 1860, and in the autumn of the latter year he located in Black Rock, where he was engaged in practice until 1871, when he removed to 260 Pearl street, and in 1890 he removed to his present delightful location, 153 Delaware avenue, his active practice in this city covering a period of thirty-seven years. In 1869 Dr. Lothrop was elected superintendent of education of the city, assuming the duties of the office in 1870, his term expiring February 12, 1872. He has been senior editor of the "Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal" from 1879 to the present, and since 1890 has been one of the trustees of the Buffalo State Normal School. He was appointed manager of the Buffalo State Hospital in 1892, and was president of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine in 1893-4. He is a fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and is professor of obstetrics of the medical department of Niagara University, and is a founder of and physician to the Buffalo Women's Hospital; attending physician to St. Francis' Hospital; consulting physician to Providence Retreat for Insane, the Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity, and the Erie County Hospital, and is the president and a manager of the Church Charity Foundation of Buffalo. He is a valued and useful citizen, always foremost in charitable and educational affairs, and is a cultured gentleman of scholarly attainments.

ALBERT HENRY BRIGGS, M. D.

The professional career of this well-known and successful physician and surgeon of Buffalo covers a period of more than a quarter of a century. He was born in Lancaster, Erie county, New York, September 9, 1842, and his ancestors were numbered among the most prominent and earliest settlers of New England.



ALBERT HENRY BRIGGS, M. D.

After a course of instruction in the district schools at Elma, New York, he attended the Union school at Batavia, subsequently taking an academic course of study at the Aurora academy, and afterwards attending the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, from which he was graduated. He matriculated as a student in the Buffalo Medical College in October, 1867, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. from that institution February 20, 1871. He entered upon his professional career in this city with his office on Michigan street, where he remained for ten years, and his success was decided and eminently deserved. He removed to his present desirable location, corner of Hudson street and West avenue, in 1881, where he has since remained, taking a prominent place among his fellow-practitioners and successfully conducting a large and steadily growing practice. He was appointed post-mortem examiner of Erie county soon after he entered upon his useful career by the Board of Supervisors, without solicitation on his part, and discharged his official duties with marked ability, and after the expiration of his term he was appointed physician of the Second and Third wards of the city, which position he filled with commendable efficiency for three years and three months. In 1880 he was appointed health physician of Buffalo by the Board of Health, serving in that capacity

for two years, and in 1884 he was appointed a second time to the office, and ably performed the official functions for four years. During this period he organized the department of vital statistics, of which he was the first registrar, and his official life throughout was one of great usefulness and faithful performance of official duty. In 1881 Dr. Briggs was appointed grand medical examiner of the Ancient Order United Workmen for the State of New York, which position he still retains. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Sixty-fifth regiment, N. G. N. Y., with the rank of first lieutenant 1879, captain and surgeon June 7, 1881, and promoted to the rank of major April 23, 1883. He is still a member of the regimental staff, and as an officer is held in highest esteem by the entire regiment, enjoying universal popularity. In military circles as in private practice and official station, Dr. Briggs has ever been active, energetic, and reliable, and his friends are legion in social and professional life. He was married June 7, 1863, to Miss Meckie, daughter of Thaddius Baker, M. D., a prominent physician of Andover, Alleghany county, New York. He is an active and esteemed member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, the Erie County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and of the Medical Union. Also of Washington Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M., and of the Acacia club, the Ancient Order United Workmen, and several other fraternal organizations. Dr. Briggs is one of the most affable and courteous of men, a conscientious practitioner and a most useful and valued citizen.

JOSEPH FOWLER, M. D.

For nearly thirty years the subject of this biographical sketch has been a resident of the City of Buffalo. Dr. Fowler was born in the township of Clifton Park, county of Saratoga, State of New York, May 3, 1847, which was also the birth-place of his parents and grandparents. His great-grandparents were among the early settlers in that part of the State. His ancestry both maternal and paternal can be traced to colonial days. Dr. Fowler's early education was obtained in an academy located in his native town. When eighteen years of age he began teaching school, and continued that work for three years, after which he removed to the City of Buffalo and matriculated as a student in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, receiving his medical degrees in 1873. In 1881 Dr. Fowler was elected one of the coroners for Erie county and served one term. In 1889 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of superintendent of education. In 1886 he was appointed surgeon to the Department of Police, which position he still holds.

For twenty-three years Doctor Fowler has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in this city. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, Erie County Medical Society, and other medical organizations. For ten years he was connected with the medical staff of the Sisters of Charity Hospital, and has been an active participant in dispensary work. In politics Dr. Fowler has always been a consistent, earnest Republican. He is an enthusiastic believer in the confraternity of men, and for many years has been an active member of many fraternal associations. Dr. Fowler is a genial and cultured gentleman, and is held in high esteem both in professional and social circles.

JOHN HAUENSTEIN, M. D.

The subject of this biographical sketch, who for half a century was prominent as a physician and surgeon of Buffalo, was born in the Canton of Argau, Switzerland, June 28, 1821. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and came to the United States when a boy of ten years of age, his family settling in Buffalo. He afterwards began the study of medicine in this city with Dr. Harris as his preceptor, and subsequently matriculated as a student of medicine in the medical college at Geneva, New York, from which institution he was graduated with his degree of M. D. in 1844. Returning to Buffalo he began his career as a medical and surgical practitioner, and for fifty years he was actively and successfully engaged in practice in this city, attaining great prominence among his profession. He was married December 2, 1845, to Miss Madilan Sigewald, the daughter of a prominent citizen of Alsace, formerly a province



JOSEPH FOWLER, M. D.

of France but now belonging to Germany, and has four children, two sons and two daughters. Dr. Hauenstein's long and useful life has been crowned with great success, and he has lately retired from active life, and while yet in vigorous health is enjoying a well-earned respite from the cares of active, professional work in his beautiful home, No. 309 Elmwood avenue, one of the most attractive residences on that delightful resident thoroughfare. Dr. Hauenstein was one of the founders of the Young Men's German Association and is still an active and honored member of that organization. He is also a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and is one of the ex-presidents of the Erie County Medical Society.

WALTER D. GREENE, M. D.



WALTER D. GREENE, M. D.

This successful physician and valued citizen of Buffalo was born in Starksboro, Vermont, April 20, 1853, and is a lineal descendant of Samuel Greene, who emigrated from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1650, and General Samuel Greene of Revolutionary fame. He received his education first in the public schools of his native town and afterwards pursued a preparatory course of study at Union Springs academy, New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1871. He then removed to this city and entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, being graduated thence in 1876 with the degree of M. D. He then removed to Rochester and became junior assistant

physician of the Rochester City Hospital, and was subsequently promoted to the position of house physician. After remaining in Rochester for two years, supplementing his medical studies by extensive practical work,

he began his long and useful career as a medical and surgical practitioner at Mendon, Monroe county, New York, where he remained for two years. Returning to Buffalo in 1880 Dr. Greene at once engaged in private practice, in which he has been eminently successful, attaining prominence in his profession, and taking rank among the foremost physicians and surgeons of the Queen City of the Lakes. In 1882 he was appointed assistant physician in the health department of the municipal government, and for seven years discharged his official functions with marked ability, and was then appointed health officer of the city, a position which he held for two years, discharging the onerous duties of the office with great efficiency. In 1892 he was appointed professor of hygiene in the medical department of Niagara University, and still fills the chair in that institution. Dr. Greene is an honored member of the State, county, and city medical associations, and also prominent in Masonic circles. He is a member of the Scottish Rite, or thirty-second degree; an esteemed member of the Acacia and Buffalo clubs, and is one of the directors of the Masonic Library Association of Western New York. He was married in 1878 to Miss Mary E., daughter of J. N. Pursel of this city, and his beautiful residence is located at 385 Jersey street, corner of Fourteenth street, where he has spacious and elegant offices.

MATTHEW WILLOUGHBY, M. D.

There are few medical practitioners in Buffalo more widely or more favorably known than Dr. Matthew Willoughby, whose long and successful career marks him one of the most useful men in his profession in this city. Dr. Willoughby was born in England, December 1, 1836, and is a son of Matthew and Elizabeth Ann



MATTHEW WILLOUGHBY, M. D.

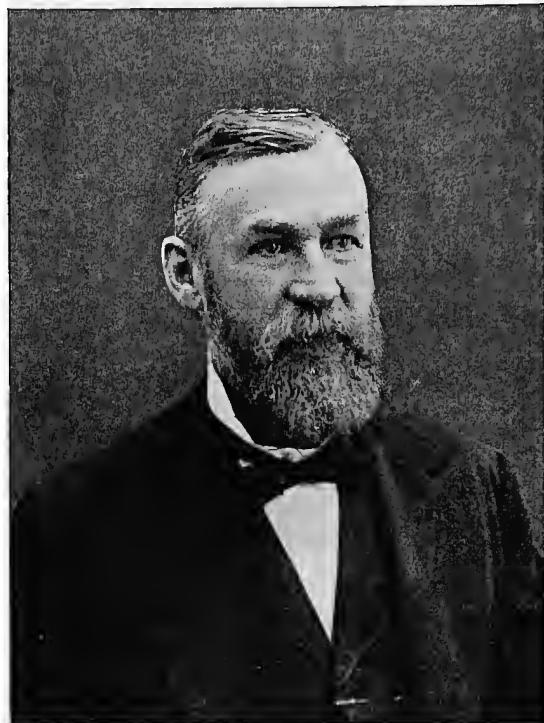
(Reafrew) Willoughby, who came to America in 1842, first settling in Buffalo, but shortly afterwards removing to Toronto, Canada, where the subject of this notice began his studies in the public schools and afterwards attended the Normal school of that city. Coming to Buffalo in 1863, he matriculated as a medical student at the University of Buffalo, with John Cronyn, M. B., M. D., Ph. D., as his preceptor, being graduated as a Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1868, and delivered the valedictory of that class. Upon receiving his diploma, he began at once the practice of medicine in this city and has since conducted a large and successful practice. He has for the past fifteen years been a member of the staff of the Sisters' Hospital, and was treasurer and a member of the board of directors of the Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary from 1870 to 1874, and was also one of the primary board of examiners of the Erie County Medical Society for three years. In 1884 he was appointed city physician, and from 1885 to 1891 he was sanitary inspector. He was always active and efficient in the discharge of his official duties, and was justly regarded with fullest confidence by all with whom he was brought into professional, official, or social relations. Dr. Willoughby is a valued member of the Erie County Medical Association and a fellow of the New York State Medical

Association. In 1861 he became a member of Wilson Lodge, F. & A. M., and of King Solomon's Chapter, No. 3, of Toronto, Canada, and after removing to Buffalo he affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 105, retaining his membership in Toronto Chapter, H. R. A. Masons. He is a valued member of Eureka Lodge, Knights of Honor, and also of Crescent Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Buffalo. To a wide circle of personal acquaintances Dr. Willoughby is known as a most courteous and genial gentleman and a valued friend. In professional life he is ever at the service of the deserving poor, and his charitable work has made him many friends among the unfortunate and indigent of Buffalo. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Jane Bielby of Little Falls, New York, and has had eleven children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters are living. The eldest son, John Willoughby, is a successful lawyer of this city, and Guido Basil, the youngest son, is attending Niagara University with a view to become a physician.

SAMUEL G. DORR, M. D.

Samuel G. Dorr, M. D., great-grandson on his father's side of Captain Mathew Dorr of Revolutionary fame, grandson of Judge Mathew Dorr, and youngest son of Samuel G. Dorr of Dansville, New York, who was

educated in the medical profession and graduated at Fairfield Medical College, but never practiced, preferring an active business life. The subject of this biographical sketch might well be proud of his ancestry. A certificate of the adjutant-general of the State of Connecticut, under his official seal, reads as follows: "The records of this office show that Mathew Dorr was a captain in Colonel Jonathan Lattimer's regiment of militia in 1777. Two regiments of militia composed of detachments from all the brigades were ordered to reinforce General Gates at Saratoga in the summer of 1777. They were assigned to General Loois's Continental brigade in Arnold's division, and fought in both the battles with the enemy, September 19 and October 9, 1777. In the first battle they lost more than any two regiments on the field. After the surrender of Burgoyne, Gates spoke of them as the two excellent regiments from Connecticut." Dr. Samuel G. Dorr was born in Dansville, Livingston county, New York, in 1840, and was educated at Nunda academy, in his native county, and at Rogersville academy in Steuben county, during which time he devoted a large portion of his time to the study of medicine. In 1857 he went to Dane county, Wisconsin, and returning to Dansville two years later he engaged in the lumber and milling business in that town and at Rogersville. At the first call for troops made by President Lincoln in 1861 he enlisted in the Thirteenth regiment, New York Infantry, but before his company left for the seat of war he had an attack of diphtheria, which left him an invalid for years and prevented him from serving his country in the field. He was however appointed recruiting officer by Governor Seymour at the instance of the provost-marshal of the district, which position he filled with indefatigable



SAMUEL G. DORR, M. D.

zeal and energy, and most decided success, until the close of the war. He afterwards removed to the Pennsylvania oil region, where he had charge of the extensive lumber and coal interests of F. A. Phillips, the treasurer of the Oil Creek Railroad Company. In 1866 he was engaged in the oil refining business with Charles Twining as his partner, and the firm afterwards was extensively engaged in the manufacture of pails, tubs, and cooerage in Waterford, Pennsylvania. He was elected burgess of that town in 1870, and he organized the fire department there. The following year he again took up the study of medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. Z. H. Blake, and entered the medical department of the Buffalo University, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. He at once began his professional career in Buffalo, and built up a large practice. He was for over three years the efficient police surgeon of Buffalo, and for several years was health officer of the Fourth district of the city. He is a valued member of the Buffalo Medical Union and of the Erie County Medical Society, and is held in highest esteem among his fellow-practitioners and a host of acquaintances, social and professional. Dr. Dorr was married in 1864 to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Lucius Bradley, Esq., of Dansville, New York, who was one of the builders of the Williamsville, and the Niagara Falls paper mills. The doctor is an influential and popular leader in the Ancient Order of United Workman and is past master of Erie County Lodge, No. 425, A. Y. M., Pennsylvania. His residence and office are located at No. 300 Jefferson street, where he is ably assisted by his son, Dr. L. Bradley Dorr.

WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D.

For several generations the ancestors of this eminently successful physician and surgeon have been prominent in professional circles in Western New York. The subject of this sketch was born in Strikersville, Wyoming county, New York, December 31, 1838. His father, Dr. Lindorf Potter, was a native of the town of Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, and his grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Potter, was a prominent physician of Rhode Island, who removed to Western New York in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Dr. William W. Potter, was educated at Arcade Seminary and Genesee Seminary and College at Lima, New York. He came to Buffalo in 1854, and studied medicine at the medical department of Buffalo University, from which he graduated February 23, 1859. He then engaged in practice with his uncle, Dr. Milton E. Potter, of Cowlesville, New York, which partnership continued until 1861, when he passed the examination before the Army Medical Board, at Albany, April 25, 1861, and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Forty-ninth regiment, New York State Volunteers, serving in that capacity with the Army of the Potomac. By order of General Franklin, commanding the Sixth army corps, he was left with the wounded of Smith's division at Savage's Station on the night of June 29, 1862, and was taken prisoner. He was a few days afterwards removed to Richmond, with quarters in Libby prison. He was exchanged among the first under the cartel, then negotiating between the contending armies, and was delivered to the hospital steamer *Louisiana* at Aiken's Landing, Virginia, July 18, 1862. He immediately rejoined his command at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, and was soon afterward promoted to surgeon of the Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers, and served with that regiment at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In August, 1863, he was assigned to the charge of the First Division Hospital, Second army corps, and continued to perform that duty until mustered out of service. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel United States Volunteers, March 3, 1865, for his efficiency, and after the war returned to Batavia and engaged in practice, soon afterwards removing to Buffalo, where he has since resided and been in active and successful practice. His professional work was largely directed by his father, who had been his preceptor, leading him into the field of surgical practice in which he has excelled, and he has performed with great success many important surgical operations. In private practice he has given especial attention to diseases of women, and is accounted one of the most successful practitioners in gynecic surgery in the State. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and was chairman of the section of obstetrics and diseases of women in 1890. He is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York (president 1891), and was president of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association in 1886. In 1884-6 he was president of the Buffalo Obstetrical Society, and from 1888 to 1896 he was secretary of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is also a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and chairman of the section on Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery of the Pan-Ameri-Medical Congress in 1893. He is Examiner in Obstetrics of the New York State Medical Examining and License Board, and is Consulting Gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital, and a frequent contributor to the medical literature of the day, besides having written many important unpublished papers for medical and other societies. He is managing editor of the "Buffalo Medical Journal." He was married March 23, 1859, to Emily A., daughter of William H. Bostwick, of Lancaster, Erie county, New York, his wife being descended in a direct line from the distinguished Revolutionary general, Ethan Allen. He had three children, one of whom was the late Dr. Frank Hamilton Potter, and the others—Helen Blanchard (Tallman) and Alice F. Potter—reside in this city.



FRANK J. THORNBURY, M. D.

FRANK J. THORNBURY, M. D.

Of the younger members of the medical profession of Buffalo, the subject of this biographical sketch is one of the best known and most successful. His father, Richard Oliver Thornbury, A. M., was a professor in the academy at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and was a poet also of more than mediocre talent, whose verses have met with universal favor and most flattering criticism. He was also a skilled mathematician. Dr. Thornbury was born in Java, New York, March 14, 1867, and in his boyhood attended the academy at Arcade, New York, graduating thence at the age of seventeen years. The year following he entered the Cincinnati University, from the medical department of which he was graduated in 1888 with distinguished honors, receiving the Dawson gold medal for surgical work. After a competitive examination he was appointed resident physician in the Cincinnati Hospital, and at the expiration

of his term became chief of the resident medical staff of that institution. In this latter capacity he examined over six thousand applications for admission to the hospital, and had general supervision over it. In 1890 he made an extended tour of England and Continental Europe, taking post-graduate courses of instruction and

making observations in the universities of Heidelburgh, Vienna, and Berlin, and in the principal hospitals of London and Paris. He was for a time a student in Koch's Institute, and an assistant in Kaposi's Clinic of Dermatology in Vienna. In 1892 he returned to this country and began his career as a physician and surgeon in Buffalo, where he has since remained. His thorough preparation for professional work marked his career in this city with great success from the beginning, and he has already attained eminence among the medical fraternity of this country. In 1892 he was appointed post-mortem examiner by the Board of Supervisors of Erie county, and a few months later became supervising microscopist in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture at Buffalo. Dr. Thornbury is considered an authority on bacteriology, and is lecturer on that subject in the University of Buffalo, to which position he was appointed soon after his return from Europe. He is president of the Buffalo Microscopical club, and a valued member of the Society of Natural Science, the American Medical Association, and the Mississippi Valley and the Central New York Medical associations, and is also a fellow of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. In the general practice of his profession Dr. Thornbury was associated for three years with Dr. Floyd S. Crego, but is now established for himself at No. 405 Delaware avenue, making dermatology and bacteriology his specialties, having given these particular subjects extended observation and thoughtful study abroad. Dr. Thornbury has devoted considerable time to literary work, having written more than twenty valuable papers which have been published in various medical periodicals. They have been mostly descriptive of original discoveries in his special fields of thought and labor. He is the inventor of the Thornbury sterilizer for simultaneously preparing water, instruments, and dressings for surgical use, which is widely known and used throughout the United States. He is also renowned in medical circles in this country and England as the author of the American edition of Schimmelbusch's "Aseptic Wound Treatment," which has been recently published by Putnams, and which stands without a peer in the line of medical text-books on the subjects of which it treats.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN NELSON GOLTRA, A. M., M. D.

JOHN NELSON GOLTRA, A. M., M. D.

A successful physician and surgeon of Buffalo whose future gives promise of great usefulness is Dr. John Nelson Goltra, who, among the younger members of his profession has attained deserved distinction. He was born at Oakland, Douglas county, Oregon, November 20, 1859. He made preparation for his collegiate course in the schools of Eugene City, Oregon, and pursued a full classical course of study at the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1883, and three years later he had conferred his master's degree by his *alma mater*. Crossing the continent he matriculated as a student of medicine at Columbia College, New York City, and pursued his studies under the personal supervision and direction of H. B. Sands, M. D., professor of surgery in that famed institution, from which he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine in 1887. After spending a few months in the principal laboratories of New York for special investigation, he came to Buffalo the same year, where he has since resided and has fully established himself in the high regard of his fellow practitioners and the citizens generally. He is thoughtful and conscientious in his work, and faithful and efficient in every detail of his practice, and his success has been decided and deserved. His office and residence is situate at the corner of Elmwood avenue and Bryant street, and is one of the most beautiful homes on that delightful thoroughfare. He was married in 1890 to Miss Ada, daughter of the late William Whaley, Esq., one of the leading live-stock commission merchants of the city. Dr.

Goltra is a staunch Republican in politics, and was clerk of the Assembly of Oregon in the years 1883, 1884, and 1885. He is one of the original members of the University club. He holds membership also in the Erie County Medical Society and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. He is surgeon to the Harbor Dispensary, and resident surgeon to the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, and the Standard Accident Insurance Company of Detroit.

JOHN ELMER BACON, M. D.

This successful physician and surgeon is one of the best known and most prominent of the younger members of the medical profession of Buffalo. He is the eldest son of Dr. M. L. and Eva B. (Bailey) Bacon, and was born in Blossburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1868. He attended the public and high



JOHN ELMER BACON, M. D.

schools of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and afterwards pursued a classical course of study at Lafayette College, and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from the medical department of which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1892. In addition to the regular medical curriculum he pursued a polyclinic and a post-graduate course of study at Philadelphia under Dr. Freeman in 1893 and 1894. After a year's sojourn in Washington Dr. Bacon removed to Buffalo, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and has built up, in that short period, an important and increasing practice. In diseases of the throat and nose, which he makes his specialty, Dr. Bacon is recognized as an expert, and has been eminently successful, taking a foremost place among the younger members of the medical profession in the city. He is a frequent contributor to the "American Therapist," one of the best medical publications of the day, and for the past year has been editor of one of the departments of that journal; viz., "Diseases of the Respiratory Tract." His papers published attest the thorough study of his branch of medical practice, and in this regard, as well as in a literary sense, rank him among the brightest and most proficient throat specialists of the day. His future gives promise of

great usefulness and prominence in his profession, and his past success is a just tribute to his ability and worth. He is an active and esteemed member of the Erie County Medical Association, and also of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and the D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Bacon is a staunch Democrat and is a Presbyterian in faith.

DE WITT G. WILCOX, M. D.

In a city like Buffalo, with its population rapidly approaching half a million, there are, of necessity, a number of eminent physicians and surgeons, practitioners whose knowledge of the healing art places them among the foremost in their profession in the New World. Of these, DeWitt G. Wilcox, M. D., is universally recognized as the peer of any in surgical work, and his career in Buffalo has been one of uninterrupted success. He was born in Akron, Ohio, January 15, 1858, his great-grandfather being one of the pioneers of civilization in Connecticut. His mother was descended from some of the earliest Scotch settlers in Ohio. Dr. Wilcox received his early instruction in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from the Akron High-school with honor. He subsequently entered Buchtel University at Akron, and after a selective course in that institution he began the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Cleveland Hospital



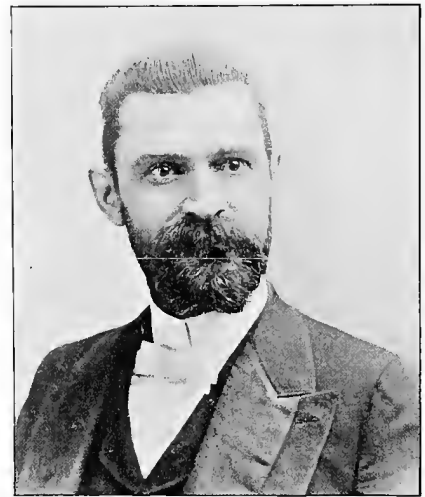
DE WITT G. WILCOX, M. D.

College with the degree of M. D. in 1880. Two years later he visited Europe, and pursued a post-graduate

course in surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England, and later was appointed resident house-surgeon of the London Temperance Hospital. He returned to Akron, Ohio, where for two years he was engaged in active practice. Coming to Buffalo, he began a brilliant career, which now ranks him among the foremost surgeons of America. In 1890 he established the Wilcox Private Hospital, under which name it was conducted with decided success until 1894, when a stock company composed of physicians was organized, and the name was changed to the Lexington Heights Hospital, where obstetrical, surgical, and general patients are received and are cared for, Dr. Wilcox being the president of the company as well as surgeon in charge. Under his masterly management the hospital has become one of the important institutions of the city, and its usefulness is recognized and universally appreciated. While yet in the prime of vigorous manhood, Dr. Wilcox has already attained eminence among the surgeons of the country. His experience in numerous important and difficult surgical cases, and his uniform success, have made him authority among his fellow-practitioners, and his frequent contributions to the medical publications of the country are read with interest by surgeons generally. He is an honored member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Medical Society, and of the Western New York Medical Society. He was elected president of the last-named society in 1891, and is also a member of the Microscopical club and Society of Natural Science. He is visiting surgeon to the Erie County and to the Homœopathic Hospital, and in his busy, useful life he has established himself as a successful surgeon. He has but recently withdrawn entirely from general practice, when he was family physician to a large number of the best families, in order the better to devote all his time and attention to the practice of surgery and surgical consultation.

DANIEL B. STUMPF, M. D.

Both as a physician and a leader in philanthropic and church affairs, the subject of this notice has for many years been a prominent citizen of Buffalo. He was born in Elmira, Ontario, May 17, 1856, and his father was the Rev. John Stumpf, a learned divine and one of the pioneers of civilization and Christianity of Canada. His mother was from an old, prominent Pennsylvania German family. In his boyhood he was a pupil in the public schools, and at the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock. Having finished the preliminary course of study, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Clarence T. Campbell, one of the most eminent homœopathic physicians of his day in Canada, now the Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, the highest office in the order of Odd Fellows in America. Mr. Stumpf was graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in February, 1876, and at once began the practice of his profession at Urichsville, a small mining town in Ohio, from which place he removed to Buffalo in June of the same year, and his career in this city has been one of great usefulness and success. He is an honored and influential member of the Erie County Homœopathic Society and of the Homœopathic Society of Western New York, and New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, also of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is consulting physician of the Lexington Heights Hospital and one of its directors, also consulting physician of the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital. He is also prominent in church affairs, being chairman of the board of trustees of the German Baptist Theological Seminary of Rochester, New York, and a trustee of the German Baptist Publication Society of Cleveland, Ohio. For fifteen years he has been a deacon of the First German Baptist church in this city, and is director of the choir of that church. He is chairman of the German department of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, and one of the most active and efficient members of that organization. Largely by his efforts and under his direction their new Young Men's Christian Association building was erected, and his zeal and intelligent efforts in the cause have been of great value in advancing the good work of the noble institution here. Dr. Stumpf is a member of the missionary committee of the Buffalo Baptist Union. He is vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Association of German Baptists of North America, with headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Stumpf was married on the thirteenth day of June, 1878, to Miss Louise S., daughter of the well-known



DANIEL B. STUMPF, M. D.

divine, Rev. C. Bodenbender, who for twenty-one years was pastor of the First German Baptist church of this city. He has three children, two daughters and a son, and resides in his elegant home, No. 631 Ellicott street, where he has built one of the most imposing residences in Buffalo, with delightful surroundings, and every attraction and comfort possible. His home is a credit to this section of the city, a model of convenience and taste in architecture, and its appointments and surroundings are in keeping with the building. Dr. Stumpf is indeed a valued and useful citizen, and his practice is far-reaching and extensive, many of the best German families of the city being numbered among his patients.

ELIAS T. DORLAND, M. D.

For more than thirty years this notably successful physician and surgeon has held a prominent place among the medical practitioners of Buffalo, and his experience in professional work covers a period of nearly half a century. He was born April 12, 1832, in Oswego, Dutchess county, New York, and is a son of Joseph Dorland, a prominent physician of that place, and a lineal descendant of one of the old Knickerbocker families of the State, while his mother was of English descent. The subject of this brief biography was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was subsequently graduated from the Springville academy, Springville, Erie county, New York. He was for two years afterwards engaged in teaching, supplementing his labors by the study of medicine with his father as his preceptor. He matriculated as a student in the Buffalo University, and afterwards continued his studies at, and was graduated from, the medical department of the University of Michigan. He was for two years the resident physician of Erie County Almshouse and County Insane Asylum, which positions he resigned to engage in private practice in La Grangeville, Dutchess county, New York, where he remained for twelve years. In 1866 he returned to Buffalo where he has since resided, acquiring a large practice and a reputation as a successful physician, whose long career of usefulness is fully appreciated by his fellow-practitioners and his fellow-citizens generally. He spent three months in Europe during the Paris exposition in 1889, and visited the principal hospitals in Great Britain and on the Continent for observation and study. Dr. Dorland was married October 12, 1856, to Jane C. Congdon, a daughter of an eminent Quaker philanthropist of La Grangeville, New York. He is an ex-president of the Erie County Medical Society, and is a prominent member of the Medical Union of Buffalo, the New York State Medical and the National Medical Associations. He is a Master Mason and a member of the American Legion of Honor. He is a Republican in politics but has never aspired to prominence in political affairs. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Assembly against William F. Sheehan in the Democratic "Gibraltar" of the city, and led the "Forlorn Hope" in that district with gallantry deserving of success. He met defeat with the good nature which is characteristic of the man, a defeat he anticipated when he accepted the nomination. Dr. Dorland resides with his family in his delightful home, No. 388 Elmwood avenue, and in social life as in professional circles he is held in universal high esteem.

RICHARD H. SATTERLEE, M. D.

After years of preparation for practice of the oculist's art Dr. Richard H. Satterlee began a professional career of great usefulness in Buffalo, and has attained eminence entirely deserved in this field of medical and surgical science. He was born in Rochester, New York, in 1861, and is a son of one of the most successful and prominent educators of that city, Leroy Satterlee, A. M., principal of the Rochester Collegiate Institute. Dr. Satterlee was educated in his boyhood at the public schools of his native city, and afterwards in the university of that place. He began the study of medicine at the medical department of the Buffalo University, from which he was graduated in 1888. He afterwards became senior house physician in the Rochester City Hospital, and becoming especially interested in the eye, he removed to New York to pursue a post-graduate course of study in this branch of his profession. He was appointed a member of the staff of surgeons in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and subsequently engaged in practice in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was successfully engaged in his special field of professional work for three years. In 1894 he visited Europe to supplement his knowledge and experience in his art, and pursued his studies and observations in the principal eye hospitals in Vienna, Paris, and London, where every opportunity was presented and zealously embraced to perfect himself in the science of ophthalmology. Returning from Europe he at once engaged in active practice in Buffalo, with his office and residence at No. 189 Delaware avenue, and his career here has been one of greatest usefulness and marked success. He is oculist for the Buffalo Electric Railway Company and for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, and the results attained

have established and attested his proficiency in his special field of practice. Dr. Satterlee, in the very prime of manhood, is an enthusiast in his profession, and the assiduous study and investigations abroad and at home, supplemented by large experience in practice in the principal hospitals of the world, give promise of a career of greatest usefulness and prominence among the successful and distinguished oculists of America.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, M. D.

For more than forty years Dr. George W. Lewis, Sr., has held a leading position among the medical and surgical practitioners of Buffalo, and he has long been a recognized leader among the Homœopathists of this country. This successful veteran in practice was born in Auburn, New York, March 24, 1827, and is of Welsh descent. His father, Major John C. Lewis, was a distinguished and gallant American officer in the War of 1812, and on both sides his parents were representatives of old Colonial families. Dr. Lewis received an academic education at Auburn academy, and began his medical studies at the medical department of the Pittsfield (Massachusetts) University, and completed the course at the New York City University, from which he was graduated in 1851. He at once came to Buffalo and engaged in practice of his profession, and his long career in this city has been one of great distinction. In addition to his large private practice, he has been officially and actively connected with the Homœopathic Hospital of this city from the time of its organization until recently; and his valuable services are universally recognized and gratefully remembered. He is an honored member of the County Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the New York State Medical Society. He was married to Miss Arvina, daughter of John Strow, Esq., of this city, and has two sons, one of whom, George W. Lewis, Jr., M. D., is also a prominent physician and surgeon of Buffalo. Dr. Lewis is a Republican in politics, and is a highly esteemed citizen. He resides at No. 311 Delaware avenue, where he also has his office.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, JR., M. D.

This well-known, successful physician and surgeon, the son of the distinguished Dr. George W. Lewis, one of the oldest practitioners in Buffalo, was born in this city, February 22, 1862. In early life he was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from the High-school here in 1880. He entered Cornell University the same year and pursued a full classical course of study, graduating from that time-honored institution with his Bachelor's degree in 1884. He then began the study of medicine in the University of Berlin, Germany, and was graduated from that famous institution in 1886, and, returning to this country, he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and completed a post-graduate course, graduating therefrom in 1888. Thus admirably prepared by years of study and practice at home and abroad for his professional work, he began his successful career in the city of his birth with his father, having his office at No. 311 Delaware avenue, and he has already attained eminence among his fellow-practitioners in the State and country. In 1883 he married Miss Mary Edna, daughter of Franklin D. Lobe, Esq., of this city, and has one daughter. He is an esteemed member of the New York State Medical Society, the American Association of Microscopists, and the Buffalo club, and is the medical examiner for the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and several other fraternal organizations. His career opened under most favorable auspices, has been one of great success, and the future gives promise of still greater eminence.



THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

IT was during the spring of 1862 that the first public steps were taken toward the establishment of a society for the collection and preservation of all materials of historical interest which in any way were related to the history and development of Buffalo and its surroundings. In the columns of the local press of 1862 was published the following call for a meeting of the public-spirited citizens of Buffalo: "A meeting of those of our citizens disposed to establish a historical society for the county of Erie, is requested at the law office of Messrs. Marshall & Harvey, No. 336 Main street, up stairs, on Tuesday next, twenty-fifth inst., at seven o'clock P. M."

That call was signed by George R. Babcock, Henry W. Rogers, O. H. Marshall, William Dorsheimer, Dr. John C. Lord, Dr. Walter Clarke, Lewis F. Allen; and prominent among those who responded to the call may be named, in addition to those above, George W. Clinton, Oliver C. Steele, James P. White, Henry Lovejoy, A. L. Baker, Joseph Warren, David F. Day, Edward S. Rich, John Howcutt. Hon. Lewis F. Allen was called to the chair, and O. H. Marshall was named as secretary. After the presentation and thorough discussion of the idea and aims of a historical society, upon motion of Henry W. Rogers it was "*Resolved*, that it is expedient to organize a historical society for the City of Buffalo and county of Erie; and that the chairman appoint a committee of seven to report a plan of organization."

On the eighth of April, 1862, the members of that committee came together and drafted a constitution and by-laws, which they presented before the large and interested assembly of representative citizens who gathered at the second public meeting, held on April 15, 1862, at the rooms of the Medical Association, then located at No. 7 South Division street. At this meeting the Hon. Millard Fillmore presided, and O. H. Marshall acted as secretary. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the previous meeting, the chairman of the committee on organization, O. H. Marshall, presented the drafted form of constitution and by-laws, which, after a few minor changes had been made, were adopted and have served for the government of the society even until the present year of 1896. The first regular election of officers occurred on Tuesday, May 20, 1872, at which time the society made unanimous choice of the following officers and councilors, who constituted the board of managers: President, Hon. Millard Fillmore; vice-president, Hon. Lewis F. Allen; councilors, George R. Babcock, George W. Clinton, Walter Clarke, Nathan K. Hall, Henry W. Rogers, William Dorsheimer.

The first great event in the life of the Historical Society, and one which brought the society very prominently before the people, occurred on July 2, 1862, when President Fillmore delivered an inaugural address before a large and appreciative audience assembled at American hall. This address, printed in the first volume of the publications of the society, outlined and clearly set forth the aims and objects to be pursued. President Fillmore said: "Its chief object is to collect and preserve the materials of history relating to Western New York and especially to Buffalo, for future reference and use. . . . Its object is not to teach, but to preserve history." This address gave to the society an added dignity, and a permanent place among the sister societies of the city and in the esteem of the people of Buffalo. "In the fall of 1862," said the late Oliver G. Steele in his paper read before the society in 1873, "an arrangement was made for a series of lectures before the society on subjects of local history by members of the society, without expense, and free to the public. The lectures were well attended during the winter of 1862-3. It soon became evident, however, that a special effort was necessary to provide sufficient income to meet the current expenses of the society and insure its permanence. Accordingly, by subscription, enough money was raised to provide for the current expenses for five years. Fifty gentlemen, by paying fifty dollars at one time,

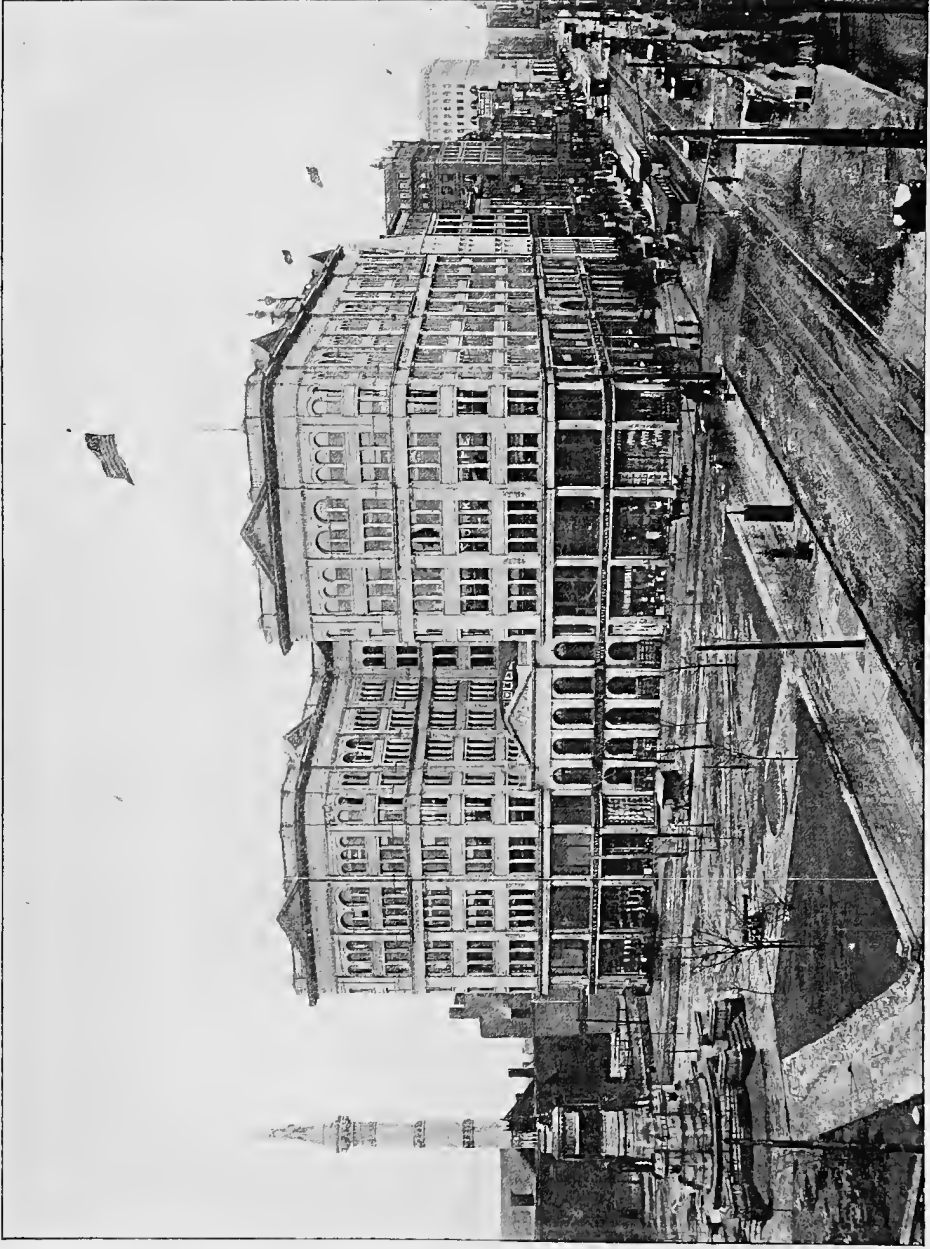
became life members, and these same fifty paid also fifty dollars in addition by annual payments of ten dollars. Thus the life of the society was assured and it has successfully widened its sphere of usefulness year by year."

In 1864 negotiations were entered into whereby, in the following year, the property of the society was removed to the building of the Young Men's Association on the corner of Main and Eagle streets, where it remained until it outgrew its accommodations and the necessity of obtaining larger and fire-proof apartments arose. In January, 1873, the effects were removed to rooms on the upper floor of the Western Savings bank. In 1886 a new home was secured in the newly-completed Library building, the entire third floor of which is now occupied by the society. There the various collections are carefully arranged and indexed for the convenience of the public. The library of the society, which is free for reference, contains nearly nine thousand volumes and seven thousand pamphlets; relics and curios of every description are exhibited, and in its every department the collections of the society are the most complete in Western New York. During the fall of 1884 the society cared for the re-interment of the remains of the famous Indian chief Red Jacket, and of several other chiefs, in the plot given by the Forest Lawn Association. On the afternoon of June 22, 1892, was unveiled a statue, erected by the society at a cost of ten thousand dollars, to the honor and memory of Red Jacket. The monument and bronze statue stands at the Delaware avenue entrance to the beautiful City of the Dead, and is but the outward mark of the zeal which invests the life of the society.

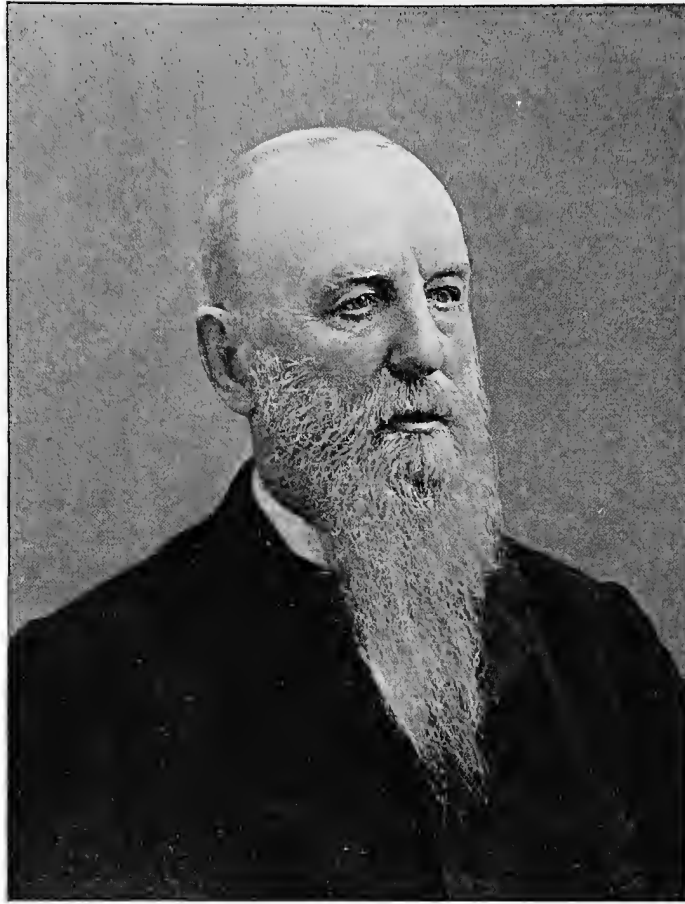
Those who, in times past, have served as the society's presiding officer have been: Millard Fillmore, 1862 to 1867; Henry W. Rogers, 1868; Rev. Albert T. Chester, D. D., 1868; Orsamus H. Marshall, 1870; Hon. Nathan K. Hall, 1871; William H. Greene, 1872; Orlando Allen, 1873; Oliver G. Steele, 1874; Hon. James Sheldon, 1875 and 1886; William C. Bryant, 1876; Captain E. P. Dorr, 1877; Hon. William P. Letchworth, 1878; William H. H. Newman, 1879 and 1885; Hon. Elias S. Hawley, 1880; Hon. James M. Smith, 1881; William Hodge, 1882; William Dana Fobes, 1883 and 1884; Emmor Haines, 1887; James Tillinghast, 1888; William K. Allen, 1889; Joseph C. Greene, M. D., 1891; George S. Hazard, 1890 and 1892; Julius H. Dawes, 1893; Andrew Langdon, 1894 to 1896. The office of corresponding secretary and librarian was filled by Guy H. Salisbury from the organization until the appointment of Dr. George S. Armstrong in 1867, who served with untiring zeal for twelve years, and whose work contributed in no small measure to the success of the society. In 1880 Rev. Albert Bigelow held the office; he was succeeded by Elias O. Salisbury, who labored during 1881 and 1882. During the next twelve years George G. Barnum faithfully discharged the duties of the office and did much toward the upbuilding of the society. Mr. Barnum resigned on January 15, 1895, and Edward D. Strickland, the present secretary, was elected on February 5, 1895.

The present officers of the society are: President, Andrew Langdon; vice-president, George Alfred Stringer; recording secretary, Hon. Henry W. Hill; corresponding secretary and librarian, Edward D. Strickland; treasurer, George W. Townsend; councilors, Hon. James M. Smith, James Tillinghast, Dr. F. H. James, Dr. Joseph C. Greene, George S. Hazard, Frank H. Severance, Cyrus K. Remington, Dr. A. H. Briggs, J. N. Larned, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Hon. H. A. Richmond, J. N. Adam, Charles J. North, Edmond W. Granger, Hamilton Ward, Jr.





LA FAYETTE SQUARE AND MAIN STREET - MOONEY & BRISBANE BUILDING.



SHERMAN S. JEWETT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

SHERMAN S. JEWETT.

THE eventful life of this eminently successful manufacturer and useful citizen of Buffalo is perhaps without a parallel in the magnitude and number of the enterprises with which he has been actively connected. Only cursory mention of the most important undertakings which he was prominent in establishing, or with which he was officially connected in the management, can be made in this connection, where the whole life of the subject has been made up of ceaseless, persistent, successful efforts to originate and promote those projects which commend themselves to him as promotive of good to his fellow men. Sherman S. Jewett was born at Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, January 17, 1818. His father was Josiah Jewett, the fourth son of Joseph Jewett, a gallant officer in the Revolutionary War, who was killed in the battle of Long Island. The early life of Sherman S. Jewett was passed upon his father's farm, assisting in supporting a large family. At the age of ten years he attended the district school during the winter months, and in 1833 he became a clerk for his half-brother, who kept a small country store. He

afterwards came to Buffalo and was employed in the foundry of his uncle, Isaac Watts Skinner, a manufacturer of plows and castings for mills and mill machinery. During the winter of 1834-5 he attended Silas Kingley's High-school, and afterwards learned the trade of a moulder, subsequently acting as clerk in warehouse until Mr. Skinner's foundry was destroyed by fire. On September 1, he became a partner in the newly-organized firm of Day, Root & Company, who erected a small foundry on Mississippi street near Elk. Shortly afterwards Mr. Day withdrew from the business, which was continued under the firm name of Skinner, Root & Company for several years, when Messrs. Skinner and Root withdrew and the firm of Dudley & Jewett was formed, who continued the manufacture of stoves for two years, when Mr. Dudley sold his interest to Mr. Jewett, who continued the business alone until 1843, when Mr. Francis H. Root obtained an interest in the business, which was afterwards conducted under the style of Jewett & Root. The trade of the firm increased as rapidly as they could secure means to meet the demands. In 1854 a branch was opened in Chicago, and in 1875 Mr. Josiah Jewett was admitted to the firm.

In 1878 Mr. Root withdrew from the business, and the firm of Sherman S. Jewett & Company was formed, consisting of Sherman S., Henry C., and Josiah Jewett. From this small beginning half a century ago has grown up an enterprise the magnitude and importance of which classes it without a rival in the markets of the world for this class of merchandise, and the stoves of this firm are shipped to all parts of the old world and the new. To facilitate their immense trade Messrs. Jewett & Company have long since established branches in other cities than Chicago, and have warehouses and offices in San Francisco and Detroit. At the Cincinnati Exhibition in 1888 the exhibit of stoves by S. S. Jewett & Company was awarded four of the five first prizes offered. The firm's nickel-plating plant is the most complete in the United States, and most of the important improvements in stoves and ranges are the inventions of the firm and were patented by them. This grand achievement is largely the logical result of the untiring energy and wonderful business ability and foresight of Mr. S. S. Jewett, who is still the head of the concern in fact as in name, and who to-day directs and supervises its affairs with matchless ability and continued success. In all measures for the general good, Nation, State, and municipal, the same prosperity has uniformly resulted, and in every movement for the benefit of the people he has been foremost if not the first. Few men, dead or living, have accomplished more than he for the growth of Buffalo. He was one of the first to inaugurate the magnificent park system, the pride of the people of Buffalo, and he has been a member of the Board of Park Commissioners since its formation in 1868, and since 1879 has been its efficient president. His munificent endowment of the Academy of Fine Arts at a crucial period of its history, supplemented by similar gifts inspired by his example, saved that important institution in its darkest days, and the magnificent library, the greatest adjunct of the educational interests of the city, was also the recipient of his bounty, and owes its importance and perhaps its existence to this representative citizen.

As one of the founders of the Bank of Buffalo, Mr. Jewett has erected a monument to his worth, "more lasting than brass," and from its organization in 1873 until 1893 he was president of the institution, and then retired of his own volition. As president of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company he piloted the corporation through one of the most trying crises of its history, securing every stockholder from loss, including the City of Buffalo, which held seven hundred thousand dollars of the stock. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Manufacturers' and Traders' bank, and of the Clinton bank during its existence, and also of the Columbia National and several other banks. He assisted largely in the organization of the Buffalo Mutual, afterwards the Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Falconwood Company, and also one of the original members of the Buffalo club, of which for nine years he was a director, and its president in 1874. He was a member of the Buffalo branch of the Christian Commission during the Rebellion, and joined heartily in every movement to perpetuate the Federal Union, by personal effort and his private means. The Washington Street Baptist, the Prospect Avenue Baptist, and the Delaware Avenue Baptist churches, the Rochester University and similar institutions here and elsewhere, were also objects of his bounty. He was married August 14, 1839, to Miss Deborah Dusenbury of Buffalo, and has two sons and two daughters living. His sons, Henry Clay and Josiah Jewett, are associated with their father in the business of S. S. Jewett & Company. His daughter Emma married Charles H. Williams, Esq., and the second daughter is the wife of Henry C. Howard, Esq., all residing in this city. It may well be said of such men as Sherman S. Jewett that "the world is better for their having lived."

SHELDON THOMPSON.

The first mayor of Buffalo elected by the people, and one of the foremost in the inauguration of trade and commerce in the infancy of the place, was Sheldon Thompson, a native of Derby, Connecticut, born July 2, 1785. His grandfather, Jabez Thompson, was one of the most prominent citizens of Derby, and was one of the selectmen of the town from 1761 to 1764, and again in 1774 and 1775. He was an officer in the French and Indian War from 1755 to 1763, and at a town meeting held at Derby, November 29, 1774, to consider the proceedings of the Continental Congress held at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, the recommendations made by Congress were approved, and a committee of fourteen was appointed to see them carried into execution; on which committee the name of Major Jabez Thompson stands third. He was in command of the first troops sent from Derby, immediately after the battle of Lexington, and his company was probably engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. His commission as First Major of the First Regiment is dated May 1, 1775, and in December following his name again appears as Colonel, on the Committee of Inspection of Derby. He was killed while in command of the Second Regiment of Connecticut militia in the retreat from New York, September 15, 1776, and tradition says that his body was buried with military honors by the British officers who were his companions in arms in the French war. The father of Sheldon Thompson, also named Jabez Thompson, was born January 7, 1759, and was a sailor from his youth, and while in command of a West India trading vessel, which he owned, was lost at sea with his eldest son.

At the age of ten years, Sheldon Thompson went to sea as a cabin boy, under the charge of his elder brother, William, then a master. In 1798, during the difficulties with France, he was taken prisoner in the West Indies, and was confined at Guadaloupe for several months. He afterwards became master of the ship *Keziah*, owned by Gillett & Townsend of New Haven, having risen rapidly from a sailor before the mast to the command, at the age of twenty-four years, of a fine vessel in the West India trade. He abandoned the sea in 1810, and came to Lewiston, New York. Jacob Townsend, the junior member of the above firm, visited the lake region, taking in his route Salina, Oswego, Niagara, Erie, and Pittsburg, returning to New Haven about the time Alvin Bronson arrived from a voyage to the West Indies, when he proposed to the latter to abandon the West India trade and join him in his projected lake enterprise. Bronson said that if Sheldon Thompson would join them he would engage in the enterprise. Thompson promptly agreed, and articles of copartnership were drawn up, the firm name being, Thompson, Bronson & Company, the purpose being to transact mercantile business in the State of New York and elsewhere, and in ship-building and coasting on Lakes Erie and Ontario. The firm had the schooner *Charles and Ann*, built at Oswego, which was sailing on the lakes in the fall of 1810, under command of John Hall. Sheldon Thompson, after the completion of the first vessel, took the carpenters to Cayuga creek and at its mouth built the schooner *Catharine* (named after his affianced wife), and it was completed in June, 1811. Both these vessels figured as United States gunboats in the War of 1812. In addition to the coasting trade of the lakes, the firm established two stores, one at Lewiston, conducted by Townsend & Thompson, and one at Oswego, conducted by Bronson, the principal trade being the transportation of Onondaga salt for the lakes and Pittsburg markets, and the carrying of stores for military posts, the Indian annuities, the American Fur Company's goods and furs, and provisions for the frontier settlements.

Sheldon Thompson married Catharine Barton at Lewiston, April 6, 1811. She was the daughter of Benjamin Barton, of the great firm of Porter, Barton & Company, and the two firms, being thus connected by marriage, coöperated in their business and conducted almost the entire commerce of the lakes. The War of 1812 destroyed the important trade established, and after peace was declared the settlers returned to their homes. In 1816 or 1817, the two firms formed a branch establishment at Black Rock, under the name of Sill, Thompson & Company, and Sheldon Thompson removed to Black Rock from Lewiston. This firm built the *Michigan*, a schooner of one hundred and twenty tons, and a smaller vessel called the *Red Jacket*. The former was too large for the trade and was finally sent over the falls in 1829. The firm of Townsend, Bronson & Company continued in business until 1821, and Sill, Thompson & Company until 1823 or 1824. About this time the firm of Sheldon, Thompson & Company was formed, with its principal offices in Buffalo, and continued the forwarding business. The firm owned one of the first organized lines of boats on the canal, and was known as the Troy and Black Rock Line, and when the terminus of the canal in 1826 was fixed at Buffalo, the name was changed to the Troy and Erie Line, which afterwards attained great proportions. The firm was largely instrumental in establishing steam navigation on the lakes. They built the *Pioneer*, the third steamboat on the lakes, in 1823, and it was a great success. In 1828 they built the

Sheldon Thompson at Huron, in Ohio. In 1830 the firm removed to Buffalo, and in 1836 the firms of Sheldon, Thompson & Company and Townsend & Coit, the two leading forwarding concerns, were consolidated under the name of Coit, Kimberly & Company, Messrs. Thompson and Judge Townsend, the senior partners, retiring from leadership. Mr. Thompson was one of a copartnership that bought and laid out Ohio City, now part of Cleveland, and of another company which built Manhattan, on the Maumee river, an early rival of Toledo. He was one of a company that entered immense tracts of land in Wisconsin, embracing Milwaukee, Green Bay, Sheboygan, and mining sections in Iowa county and other parts of the state, and was one of seven men in Buffalo who bought the assets of the branch of the United States Bank. He retired from business in 1845.

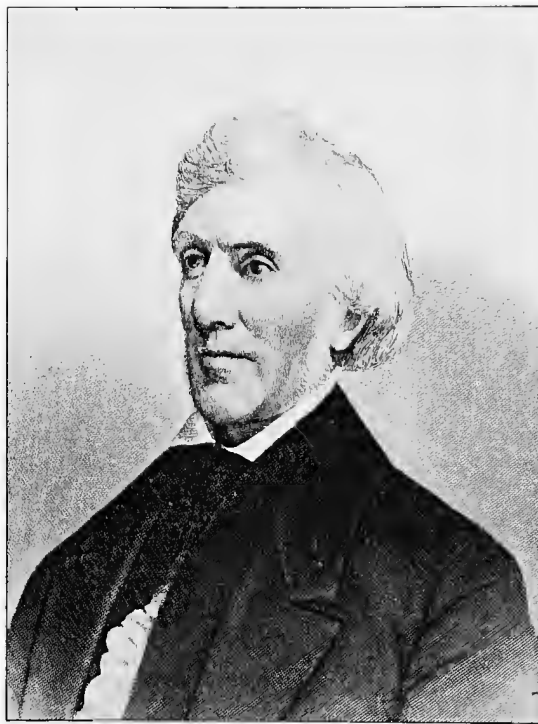
While at all times patriotic and public-spirited, Mr. Thompson was never a politician. He held public office but once in his life. Buffalo was incorporated as a city in 1832, and for eight years the mayors were elected by the Common Council. In 1840 a law was passed making the office elective by the people, and the first election for mayor was held that year. The Whigs nominated Sheldon Thompson, and the Democratic candidate was George P. Barker, one of the most brilliant and popular men of Buffalo. The election was hotly contested, and Sheldon Thompson received 1135 votes to 1125 polled for his opponent. He filled the position with great ability. Mr. Thompson was an Episcopalian who never wavered in his allegiance or fidelity. He was a member of the first vestry of St. Paul's parish, and his bust in marble on the walls commemorates the fact that he was one of the founders of the parish. His wife died in Buffalo May 2, 1832. They had ten children, four of whom lived to maturity. Sally Ann married Henry K. Smith, one of the leading lawyers of Western New York; Agnes Latta married Edward S. Warren, and Lætitia Porter married Henry K. Viele, both gentlemen being prominent lawyers now deceased. Augustus Porter Thompson has always been actively identified with the manufacturing interests of Buffalo, and is now manager of the Cornell Lead Company, branch of the National Lead Company.

Sheldon Thompson died in this city March 13, 1851, and the Common Council, the vestry of St. Paul's, and many other bodies passed appropriate resolutions on the death of this upright, prominent, and useful citizen, whose calling away left a void which was long felt.

HON. SAMUEL WILKESON.

This distinguished son of a distinguished sire was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and men of his name and race fought and died for religious freedom at Bothwell Bridge, in 1679. The final defeat of the Covenanters drove the family into exile in the north of Ireland, where they received their portion of land in the Pale. They took with them their love of battle and devotion to Protestant liberty, and six brothers were killed in the siege of Derry. Within a century the increase of the family exceeded the supporting power of the land, and John Wilkeson and his wife, Mary Robinson, the father and mother of Samuel Wilkeson, emigrated to America in 1760, and settled in Delaware. When the War of the Revolution began, John Wilkeson welcomed the opportunity to oppose the British monarchy and entered the army as a lieutenant, and served with gallantry until peace was declared. At this time the remnant of his regiment was in camp at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and here the subject of this biographical sketch was born. When the Continental Army was disbanded, his father removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and with a soldier's land warrant, took up a farm in the wilderness. Samuel's school training began in the nearest log school-house, and lasted for a short time. Until he was twenty-one years of age he performed the onerous work, of which there was plenty, on the frontier farm, and after his father's death he married, and removed to Southeastern Ohio, and began farming in another wilderness. He suddenly determined on a change of employment and became a builder of boats, a merchant and forwarder. He built his first vessel with his own hands, and with tools of the most primitive kind, and this was the modest beginning of the commerce of vessels of three thousand tons burthen which now enter Buffalo harbor. The freight carried in these open boats was principally salt, and he made voyages at times to other points up Lake Erie, but the lake trade was soon destroyed by the War of 1812. In the early part of this struggle the American army under General Harrison was delayed in its advance to invade Canada by the failure of the contractor to supply transportation, and Wilkeson was applied to by the Commander-in-Chief to supply the needed vessels. He consented, and immediately gathered a force of workmen, hastened to the Grand river in Northern Ohio, felled the timber growing on the banks, and in a very short time completed his transports. Wilkeson's family at this time resided in Chautauqua county, and the British army was marching to cross the Niagara river from Canada. Armed with a rifle, Wilkeson hurried to Buffalo with his

regiment to engage in the expected battle, which occurred north of Black Rock, near Scajauqua creek. Wellington's veterans, however, overmatched the militia both in number and effectiveness, and Buffalo was captured and burned. Wilkeson walked home to Chautauqua, and in 1814, before peace was declared, he loaded two lake boats at Portland with the frames for a store and dwelling-house, and embarked with his family for Buffalo, to settle there permanently and engage in mercantile business. He erected his store corner of Main and Niagara streets. In the spring of 1815 Samuel Wilkeson was persuaded to accept the position of justice of the peace, and the faithful discharge of his duties of criminal magistrate is a part of the early history of Buffalo. He was a terror to evil-doers, utterly fearless, loving right, and a natural-born lawyer. He punished offenders with celerity and to the utmost limits of the law, and his judgments were always approved by public opinion. In 1819 he was a leading advocate of the Erie canal. In the most critical period of the commercial history of Buffalo he, joined with Charles Townsend and Oliver Forward, executed bonds in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to secure the harbor loan of twelve thousand dollars for the improvement of the harbor, when all other members of the harbor association refused. Wilkeson was persuaded to abandon his business and take charge of the work. His services were so well appreciated that on the square of granite covering the grave of Judge Wilkeson is inscribed the words "*Urbem condidit.*" As a matter of fact he built the city by building the harbor. Then the canal commissioners met in Buffalo in 1822, to decide where the Erie canal was to terminate. Samuel Wilkeson presented the claim of Buffalo, using a map he had prepared of the lower part of the lake, and using with great effect his thorough knowledge of the winds and currents at both points, Black Rock and Buffalo, and although General Peter B. Porter appeared in behalf of the former it was decided in favor of the latter. As chairman of the citizens' committee, he made the first passage through the entire length of the canal on the packet-boat *Seneca Chief*, returning with a cask of sea water which, mingled with the water of Lake Erie, repeated the "Marriage of the Adriatic." In February, 1821, he was appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, in which position he served with dignity and honor for three terms. In 1824 he was elected to the State Senate, and in that capacity, and in the Court for Correction of Errors he served with distinguished ability for six years. During this period he was a forwarding merchant on the lakes, built a section of the canal, was a large ship owner, built the first iron-foundry in Buffalo, inaugurated its present extensive steam-engine, stove, and hollow-ware industry, and also established blast furnaces in Lake county, and in Mahoning county, Ohio. He was an inveterate foe of African slavery, and favored a system of gradual emancipation and the colonization of the Negroes on the west coast of Africa. He edited "The African Repository" in Washington, D. C., the organ of the American Colonization Society, for two years. He was elected mayor of the city in 1836. Mr. Wilkeson was a born commander, a leader of men. He was a master of humor, incorruptibly honest, courageous, warm-hearted, and sympathetic. He was married three times, his first wife being the mother of all his children. She was Jane Oram, the daughter of James Oram, a Scotch-Irish exile, who came to this country with John Wilkeson, and fought with him through the Revolution. Of their six children none are now living. His second wife was Sarah St. John of Buffalo, and his third was Mary Peters, who was a noted educator of girls, and a descendant of Hugh Peters of New Haven, Connecticut, who was exiled with the regicides from England. He died July, 1848, in his sixty-seventh year. Eight of his grandsons were volunteers in the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion, and all were in the very front of battle. One was killed in the battle of Seven Pines, in command of Company K of the gallant One Hundredth New York Volunteers, another commanding Battery G, Fourth United States Artillery, was killed at Gettysburg at the age of nineteen years.



HON. SAMUEL WILKESON.



JAMES TILLINGHAST.

JAMES TILLINGHAST.

This prominent railroad manager, whose experience in this field of commercial enterprise is, perhaps, without a parallel, was born in Cooperstown, New York, May 8, 1822, and is a lineal descendant of the Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, who was born at Seven Cliffs, in Sussex, on the southern coast of England, in 1622. This distinguished ancestor was in his youth a soldier in Cromwell's army, and at the age of twenty-two emigrated to America with the Roger Williams Baptist Colony, which sailed from England November 19, 1645, landing at Providence, Rhode Island, where a settlement was formed. He was known as Elder Tillinghast, a strict Baptist, and "remarkable for his plainness and piety." He was a member of an old and influential English family, having for its motto, "Be just and fear not," and the original coat of arms bearing this motto is now in possession of the family in Buffalo. For sixteen years Elder Tillinghast was a member of the Town Council, and he was also a member of the General Assembly of the Province. In 1670 he built a church on his own land and at his own expense, the first Baptist church in America, and in 1700 presented it to the Baptist Society of Providence. He preached regularly in the church of which he was the founder almost up to the time of his death, April 27, 1719, at the age of ninety-seven years. One of his descendants was Gideon Tillinghast, who was born in Providence in the latter part of the Eighteenth century, who helped to build the first power-looms used for making cotton cloth in New York. He died in 1860, aged sixty-five years, leaving three children to survive him, the eldest of whom is the subject of this biographical notice, who inherited much of his father's aptitude for mechanical pursuits, for which, even in his boyhood, he exhibited a great fondness, and while attending school he spent a large part of his leisure time in the shops under his father's control. At the age of fifteen years James Tillinghast entered a country store at Brownsville, New York, as a clerk, and a year afterwards became clerk and bookkeeper for the firm of Bell & Kirly, at Dexter, his salary being eight dollars per month. Leaving this firm in 1840 he was employed for two years in the management of the Brownsville Cotton Manufacturing Company's store and office, and in 1841, he, with Alexander Brown, purchased the store of C. K. Loomis & Company, in Brownsville, and two years later he sold his interest in the business and embarked in trade on the lakes. His first voyage was made as supercargo of the sailing vessel *H. H. Sizer*, which took out from Sacketts Harbor in 1844 about 134 passengers to Chicago. The voyage was made memorable by a storm which nearly wrecked the vessel, but reached its destination minus sails and mainmast. There being no return freight to be had, Mr. Tillinghast bought all the wheat he could obtain, amounting to less than three thousand bushels, and returned to Buffalo, where he arrived during the famous September gale of 1844. This was the second shipment of grain from Chicago to Buffalo, and was sold at a profit of forty-eight cents per bushel. In 1846 he joined his father in establishing a machine shop and foundry at Little Falls, and in the spring of 1851 he accepted a position as extra fireman on an engine handling a gravel train. In July following he accepted an offer made by friends interested in the building of the Rome and Watertown railroad, and performed all kinds of service, becoming finally acting master mechanic and assistant superintendent of the road. In 1856 he accepted the position of superintendent of motive power on the Northern Railway of Canada, from Toronto to Collingwood, and in 1862 he joined Captain R. Montgomery, of Buffalo, and Mr. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, and organized a line of steam propellers to run between Gooderich, Port Huron and Chicago, and for a year or more was active in its management. During this time he established his home in Buffalo, and has since been identified with the interests of this city. In 1864 he sold his steamboat interests to accept temporarily the position of superintendent of motive power on the Michigan Southern road, and in July of that year he became assistant to his old friend, Mr. J. L. Grant, superintendent of the Buffalo and Erie railroad. In February, 1865, he was requested by Dean Richmond, then president of the Buffalo and Erie and New York Central roads, to become superintendent of the Western division of the New York Central road, and he made the acquaintance of the late Commodore Vanderbilt in 1867, the great railway king discovering on his first tour of inspection that Mr. Tillinghast was a man of keen observation, superior worth, and excellent judgment. The friendship increased as years passed terminating only with the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. When the latter obtained the controlling interest in the "Central," he made Mr. Tillinghast its general superintendent, with headquarters at Albany, and it was at his instance that the plan of four tracks was decided on and carried out with remarkable results. He resigned in 1881, at which time the tonnage had increased tenfold what it was in 1865. In 1878-9 Mr. Tillinghast, in addition to his other responsibilities, filled the double position of president and general manager of the Canada Southern railway, and in 1881 he was appointed by William H. Vanderbilt assistant to the president of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. After the death of Webster Wagner in 1882, Mr. Tillinghast acted as vice-president of the Wagner Sleeping Car Company, and upon the death of Hon. Augustus Schell in



RESIDENCE OF JAMES TILLINGHAST.

1884 he became president of the company. He acted in 1883 as vice-president of the Niagara River Bridge company, and had charge of and superintended the erection of the new cantilever bridge, and in 1893 withdrew from active business, after having accomplished a life work which marked him a man of wonderful resources, attaining grand results in the numerous responsible positions he had filled. He was married October 22, 1843, to Mary Williams, who died in 1859 leaving three children, James W., manager of the Western Union Telegraph company at Buffalo; Kate, intermarried with Mr. P. P. Burtiss, of the Howard Iron Works of this city; and Annie, wife of Mr. F. D. Stow, general agent of the Merchants Dispatch Transportation company. He was married to his second wife, the widow of his first wife's brother, July 25, 1882.

EDWARD P. BEALS.

One of the oldest and most important industries of Buffalo is that conducted by Beals & Company, wholesale iron and hardware merchants, of which house the subject of this biographical notice is the head. He was born at Canandaigua, New York, March 16, 1821. His parents five years later removed to Buffalo, where he has since resided, and his long and useful business life contributed largely to the commercial growth of the city. He attended public and private schools and the Military academy of this city, and completed his education in 1836 at Canandaigua academy. The same year he accepted a position with Samuel F. Pratt, who was extensively engaged in the hardware business in the city, at the corner of Main and Swan streets, which was removed to the Terrace in 1850. In 1846 Mr. Beals became a partner in the business, which was afterwards conducted under the style of Pratt & Company, until 1886. Mr. S. F. Pratt died in 1872. In 1886 the new firm of Beals & Brown was organized, and the extensive wholesale and retail trade was continued under that style until the death of Mr. Brown in 1892. The following year the firm of Beals & Company was formed, composed of Edward P. Beals, and his son, P. P. Beals, and W. R. Gass, who still carry on the business with which the senior member of the concern has been connected for sixty years. The extensive hardware trade of this house, which has grown to large proportions, has for many years been a large item in the great aggregate of the commercial business of Buffalo, and Mr. E. P. Beals has for generations been the acknowledged leader in his line of trade and one of the substantial, representative, successful merchants of the city. He is a director of the Buffalo Savings bank, and gives to his affairs the closest attention and intelligent direction. He was married in 1848 to Miss Lorenz of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who died in 1886. Mr. Beals resides at No. 214 Delaware avenue, and deservedly enjoys the high esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens.

GENERAL GEORGE CLINTON.

This distinguished patriot and statesman, the first governor of the State of New York, was born in 1739 in "Little Britain," now Orange county in this State, and was named after Admiral George Clinton, son of the Earl of Lincoln, the Colonial Governor of New York from 1743 to 1753. The subject of this notice was educated for the legal profession, and in 1765 was elected a member of the Colonial Legislature from Ulster county. He took an active part with the patriots who brought about the Revolutionary War, and was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, and voted for the Declaration of Independence. He organized a force of militia in Ulster county for service in the American army, and was appointed general of a brigade, and was a recognized leader in the defense of the infant State. In 1777 a provincial government was formed and General Clinton was chosen governor, taking the oath of office at Kingston, the capital of the State at that time. He thus became commander of the New York militia, and held the position till the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He fought at the head of the State troops at Fort Montgomery on the Hudson river, when it was captured by Sir Henry Clinton. He was reelected Governor in 1780, 1785, 1789, 1792, and 1801, and under his influence the first State Constitution was adopted in 1777. He took a leading part in securing legislation for internal improvements, and especially in the establishment of public schools, and at his instance the Board of Regents of the University of New York was established in 1784. He suggested the construction of canals between the Hudson river and Lakes Ontario and Champlain, the first step toward a grand system of canals. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1804, and died occupying that position in 1812.

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

“His eye is not dimmed, nor is his material strength abated.” So may truly be said to-day of the subject of this sketch, who in December, 1895, entered on the eighty-seventh year of a well-spent life, still in his prime mentally and physically. Born in New London, Connecticut, in December, 1809, Mr. Hazard after enjoying the advantages of school training then available at his birth place, entered into commercial life at the age of fifteen in the village general store, working the first year for his board, the second year for seventy dollars per annum, and advancing by slow increments, until at the age of twenty-one he had attained to an income of one hundred and fifty dollars. During the six years, however, he had accumulated a wealth of experience in business, and was entrusted with the responsible duty of visiting outside markets and buying supplies. Growing ambitious of turning his experience to more profitable account he declared his intention of seeking a wider field; but his value had been so thoroughly realized by his employer that he offered his young clerk an equal share in the business in order to retain him. Now a member of the firm he remained in the partnership three years. The business had by this time reached large proportions and included four woolen manufactories, turning out satinettes, flannels, etc. After the revision of the tariff in 1832, and depression in this branch of manufacturing consequent on the removal of duties, he sold out his share in the concern for a bulk sum and started in business alone, after declining the offer of the position of cashier in the local bank. In 1835 he sold out and determined to explore the western country. First visiting New York he started for Buffalo, which point he reached after a week's travel by night and day. Remaining but a short time he visited the different lake ports in search of a location, and finally pitched his tent at Maumee City, the head of navigation on the Maumee river. There he built his house, bringing up three carpenters from New London for the purpose, and his family having joined him, he established himself in the forwarding and commission business. After some years he removed to Toledo to take advantage of better facilities for navigation.

In 1847, his health being impaired, he removed to Buffalo and engaged in the produce and commission business. In the nearly half a century which has elapsed he has been a citizen of whom Buffalo is proud, and to him may in a great measure be attributed the high standing in the commercial world to which our Board of Trade has attained. First elected its president in 1855, when as a body it had no local habitation but only a name, meeting in the open air on the docks for transaction of business, he recognized the necessity of placing so important a body on a footing more in consonance with the importance of the city. His efforts were not, however, efficiently seconded, and for some years little progress was made in the direction of obtaining suitable quarters. He was again elected president in 1857, but it was not until 1862, when he was reëlected president without being consulted, then he declared that he would not serve until some endeavor was made to revive the board from its then moribund condition. Determined to secure a proper building for the purposes of the body, and the old Heywood exchange being objected to, he secured a building on Central wharf owned by Mr. White, which was then rented for offices, and having had the interior remodeled, the first meeting of a revived Board of Trade was held on June 26, 1862. He held the presidency during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, and the new life then infused into the Board by the energy and public spirit of Mr. Hazard has steadily grown in strength up to the present day. To the influence of the Buffalo Board of Trade under Mr. Hazard's regime is to be attributed the improvement of navigation by the deepening of St. Clair flats by dredging; in the first place by local enterprise, securing a depth of ten and one-half feet instead of eight feet, and afterwards by a Government corps of engineers, when a depth of eighteen feet was obtained in the same channel.

The removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Detroit river and the reduction of canal tolls by fifty per cent., are also monuments to the energy of Mr. Hazard. To him also was the Country indebted for the placing on a proper footing, and the adoption by the Board of Trade, of the One Hundredth regiment, after it had lost 510 out of its 960 heroes (including the colonel and many other officers), at the battle of Fair Oaks. He set the example of a liberal contribution and in a few days raised the sum of \$24,000, which was placed in the hands of a committee of which he was chairman and treasurer. Recognizing the necessity of entrusting the command of the reorganized regiment to a man of military education, he personally interviewed the governor of the State and secured the appointment of Colonel Dandy, and at the same time arranged that no appointments of officers should be made in the regiment until recommended by the Board of Trade. At the close of the war Mr. Hazard determined to enjoy the rest that he had so well earned and left for Europe, where he remained visiting various countries for two years. Returning to his home in Buffalo he resumed his produce business and continued in it until 1873, when he assumed the position of president of the

Bank of Attica, now known as the Buffalo Commercial bank. This position he held until 1879, when he finally retired from active business life. A life long Republican (casting his first vote on the Whig ticket in Connecticut), he has always abstained from seeking political honors though frequently urged to do so.

He is an active member of the Historical Society of which he has twice been president, and was one of the originators of the Fine Arts Academy, of which he was the second president, and of the Board of Trade, which he has served since its formation. Of untiring energy, strictest integrity, public spirited, and self-sacrificing for the good of others, his life is a lesson to be contemplated with benefit by the rising generation.

THE BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Preliminary steps were taken to organize the Buffalo Society of Vermonters on March 15, 1894, at the residence of Dr. Stephen S. Greene, No. 326 Niagara street, in the city of Buffalo, by the following-named persons: Dr. Joseph C. Greene, Dr. Stephen S. Greene, Dr. Walter D. Greene, Mr. Simon P. Greene, Henry W. Hill, Edward W. Andrews, Mr. George P. Wilkins and others.

After an informal conference as to the advisability of the formation of such society, a temporary organization was perfected as follows: Dr. Joseph C. Greene was elected chairman, Edward W. Andrews was elected secretary, and the following persons were named as a committee to formulate a plan of organization and report the same with all convenient speed; viz., Henry W. Hill, chairman; Walter H. Johnson, Simon P. Greene, Elam R. Buttolph, Ira B. Hawthorne, William H. Bullard, and Dr. Dennis B. Wiggins.

On September 1, 1894, in pursuance of a call of the committee on the plan of organization, a meeting was held in the Buffalo park, at Buffalo, New York. The temporary chairman, Dr. Joseph C. Greene, presided, and stated the object of the meeting and called upon the secretary, Mr. Edward W. Andrews, to read the minutes of the preliminary meeting, which were approved. Henry W. Hill, chairman of committee on plan of organization, reported that he had conferred with the officers of similar organizations in other cities, and that the committee had then taken the matter under consideration, and reported a constitution and by-laws for the Buffalo Society of Vermonters, which were unanimously adopted. The society then proceeded to elect the following officers for the first year: Judge James M. Smith, president; Dr. Joseph C. Greene, vice-president; Edward W. Andrews, secretary; Walter H. Johnson, treasurer; executive committee, Henry W. Hill, chairman; Dr. Stephen S. Greene, Dr. Wesley C. Earl, Bradley D. Rogers, Elam J. Buttolph, George P. Wilkins, and Charles C. Farnam. Judge Smith, in accepting the presidency for the first year, referred to the distinguished services rendered by Vermonters in the State and Nation, and thanked the society for the honor conferred upon him; remarks were also made by other members of the society. A group photograph of the Vermonters present was then taken which is reproduced and accompanies this article. The members of the society then sat down to an old-fashioned Vermont basket picnic.

On January 17, 1895, Dr. Joseph C. Greene represented the Buffalo Society of Vermonters at the annual banquet of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters. The first annual mid-winter banquet of the Buffalo Society of Vermonters was held at the Genesee hotel in the city of Buffalo on March 26, 1895, at which time about 120 were present. On this occasion, in the absence of the president on account of sickness, the vice-president, Dr. Joseph C. Greene, presided, and the officers, Edward W. Andrews, secretary, and Walter H. Johnson, treasurer, made their reports. At the post-prandial exercises Henry W. Hill presided, and toasts were responded to by Dr. Joseph C. Greene, Major E. O. Farrar, B. D. Rogers, Elam J. Buttolph, Dr. S. S. Greene, William H. Johnson, Frank H. Severance, Ira B. Hawthorne, Charles C. Farnam, E. C. Randall, Miss Mabel L. Johnson, and a poem was read by Edward D. Strickland. President Arthur's sister, Mrs. Mella Hainsworth, was present, and submitted a paper on the family history of President Arthur, which was read by Mrs. D. C. Ralph.

The second annual basket picnic was held at the City park in Buffalo, New York, on September 7, 1895. On this occasion business was mingled with pleasure to the extent of electing officers and admitting new members to the society. Judge James M. Smith declined a reelection as president on account of impaired health. Dr. Joseph C. Greene, the former vice-president, was elected president. The other officers elected were as follows: Vice-president, William P. Northrup; secretary, Edward W. Andrews; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; executive committee, Henry W. Hill, Dr. Stephen Greene, Bradley D. Rogers, George P. Wilkins, Elam J. Buttolph, Dr. Wesley C. Earl, Charles C. Farnam, who are still in office. The social features of the meeting were of an enjoyable character, and consisted of a genuine Vermont dinner, with an abundance of good things. An original poem entitled, "The Green Mountain State," was read by its author, Hon. N. A. Woodward of Batavia, New York. The second annual mid-winter banquet was held at the Genesee hotel on



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|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. W. C. EARL. | 9. J. C. GREENE, M. D. | 16. MARTHA CARBEE. | 23. MRS. FRED. WILLARD. | 30. ———— | 37. GERTRUDE SPAULDING. | 44. WALTER ALLEN. |
| 2. MRS. W. C. EARL. | 10. MRS. GOODARD. | 17. W. H. JOHNSON. | 24. MRS. E. W. ANDREWS. | 31. MRS. PENFIELD. | 38. MISS McMAHON. | 45. MRS. A. B. ALLEN. |
| 3. WILLIAM H. JOHNSON. | 11. MRS. WOOL. | 18. MABLE JOHNSON. | 25. E. W. ANDREWS. | 32. JAMES DOW. | 39. ———— | 46. C. BINGHAM. |
| 4. H. W. HILL. | 12. MR. WOOL. | 19. C. C. FARRHAM. | 26. MRS. R. WHEELER. | 33. MRS. J. HILL. | 40. ED. STRICKLAND. | 47. J. A. TAGGERT. |
| 5. MASTER FARRHAM. | 13. MR. CHENEY. | 20. MRS. TAYLOR. | 27. MRS. D. P. WILKINS. | 34. JAMES TABBERT JR. | 41. J. P. HILL, M. D. | 48. MR. JOHNSON. |
| 6. WILLIAM TAGGERT. | 14. D. B. WIGGINS, M. D. | 21. MRS. S. P. GREENE. | 28. MRS. J. C. GREENE. | 35. MRS. W. F. WORTHINGTON. | 42. B. D. ROGERS. | 49. MRS. JAMES BLAKE. |
| 7. FOGG. J. SMITH. | 15. JULIA SARNETT. | 22. MR. CHENEY. | 29. GEO. F. WILKINS. | 36. MRS. C. BINGHAM. | 43. MRS. B. D. ROGERS. | 50. MRS. JAMES BLAKE. |
| 8. MRS. NICHOLS. | | | | | | |

THE BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

March 6, 1896, at which about a hundred persons were present. President Dr. Joseph C. Greene presided and acted as toastmaster; Secretary Edward W. Andrews and Treasurer Walter H. Johnson submitted their reports. Toasts were responded to by Henry W. Hill, Simon P. Greene, E. A. Hayes, Henry G. White, Edward W. Andrews, Mrs. W. F. Worthington, Dr. Albert H. Briggs, and Charles C. Farnam.

Though young, the Buffalo Society of Vermonters is in a sound and flourishing condition, and has enrolled the following membership: Judge James M. Smith, Joseph C. Greene, M. D., Mrs. Mary Burrows Greene, Stephen S. Greene, M. D., Mrs. Charlotte S. Cornell Greene, Walter D. Greene, M. D., Mrs. Mary P. Greene, Simon P. Greene, Mrs. Marcia A. Sanborn Greene, George E. Greene, Mrs. Mary Greene, Henry Wayland Hill, Mrs. Harriet A. Smith Hill, Julian P. Hill, M. D., Mrs. Nancy A. Rockwell Hill, Miss Josie Pearl Hill, Dean R. Hill, Edward W. Andrews, Mrs. Anna Adelaide Greene Andrews, William H. Johnson, Mrs. William H. Johnson, Walter H. Johnson, Mrs. Walter H. Johnson, Miss Mabel L. Johnson, John S. Halbert, Dennis B. Wiggins, M. D., Hirman Johnson, Wesley C. Earl, M. D., Mrs. Sarah A. B. Earl, R. T. Marsh, Benjamin F. Dow, Mrs. Caroline M. Dow, George C. Dow, George C. Bingham, Charles W. Bingham, Mrs. Olive A. Bingham, Charles W. Bingham, Jr., Harry Tracy Buttolph, Bradley D. Rodgers, Mrs. B. D. Rodgers, Mary L. Williams, Joanna E. McMahon, James A. Taggart, Miss Sarah E. Taggart, James A. Taggart, Jr., Mrs. Margaretta D. Taggart Worthington, Harriet Penfield, M. Harriet Jennings, Gertrude B. Spaulding, George P. Wilkins, Mrs. Lena I. Wilkins, Frank H. Severance, Mrs. Lena L. Hill Severance, Edward D. Strickland, James M. Blake, Mrs. Augusta V. B. Blake, Charles C. Farnham, Mrs. Charles C. Farnham, Roswell C. Farnham, William M. Farnham, Mrs. William M. Farnham, Mrs. Abby B. Field, Ann Amidan Taylor, Frederick B. Willard, M. D., Mrs. Julia Delphine Greene Willard, De Witt Clinton Greene, M. D., Mrs. Julia Gates Greene, Mrs. Maria M. Whitney, Howard Nichols, Mrs. Estella E. Howard Goddard, Alfred Barnett, Mrs. Julia Barnett, Charles Barnett, Mrs. Alice Barnett, Martha M. Bruce Carbee, William A. Taggart, Henry H. Baker, Mrs. Frances H. Taggart Baker, Ethel Agnes Earl Heard, L. M. Wool, Mrs. Katie M. P. Wool, Pliney E. Washburne, Mrs. Mary R. N. Washburne, Lillian E. Washburne, M. J. Keenan, William C. Bryant, H. L. Griffith, Everand A. Hayes, Mary C. Hathorn Kendall, Ella C. Hathorn Bullis, Miss Carrie B. Wheeler, Mrs. Joseph J. Wesling, Miss Anna Keefe, Miss Sarah H. Rockwood, Ira B. Hawthorne, Mrs. Caroline Moore Hawthorne, Thomas P. Sears, Mrs. Emma Reed Hill, Meritt Nichols, Henry G. White, A. F. Tripp, George H. Bryant (deceased), William P. Northrup, Caroline E. Wheeler, Mrs. Martha Elliott, W. J. Hutchinson, Monroe Wilder, Mrs. M. Wilder, William H. Brush, Mrs. William H. Brush, Thomas H. Noonan, James F. Bancroft, E. O. Farrar, Mrs. Ida A. Farrar, Mrs. Mary Kimball Clark, Mrs. Kittie Kimball Ingalls, Mrs. R. S. Fowler, Albert H. Briggs, M. D., James K. Bancroft, Mrs. Fanny S. Bancroft, H. C. Hill, M. D., Mrs. Julia Bacon Hill, Miss Hattie D. Hill, D. Clark Ralph, Mrs. Clark D. Ralph, Elam J. Buttolph, Mrs. Elam J. Buttolph, Susan Frances Halbert, Hon. Elam R. Jewett (deceased), Mrs. Caroline W. Jewett, Mrs. Sarah M. Wheeler, Mary L. Wheeler, W. Carlos Hayes, M. D. S., Mrs. W. Carlos Hayes, Hon. Joseph Bennett, Seymour Bennett, Edward Dorr, Dr. C. W. Bourne, Mrs. S. J. Reid, E. A. Griffith, Josiah S. Farr, John K. Clark, Mrs. Elgenia B. Behrends, Miss Estella M. Clark, Miss Mildred K. Ingalls, Robert L. Ingalls, J. E. Farthing, T. D. Burnham, Mrs. J. S. Farr, T. D. Demond, Mrs. T. D. Demond, Miss Lucia A. Demond, Miss Helen D. Blake, Emma Hingston Blake, Harrison W. Blake, B. B. Clark, Henry F. Fullerton, Mrs. Mary J. Farthing, Miss Isadora A. Belknap, John A. Berger, Mrs. Frances A. Berger, Joseph T. Cook, Mrs. Clarissa T. Cook, Frederick Kendall, Elsie T. Kendall, George H. Westinghouse, M. D., Mrs. Eva L. Greene Westinghouse, Edson Young, M. D., Mrs. Elizabeth P. Young, Albert M. Ellis, Mrs. Anna M. Ellis, Mrs. H. J. Westinghouse, Mrs. Adda Gray, William H. Adams, Mrs. Sallie M. Adams, Barkley G. Mering, Mrs. Eva Greene Mering, Mrs. J. A. Belknap.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TIFFT.

The Tift family is of French descent. As a boy the subject of this sketch received but little schooling, and up to the eighteenth year of his life he spent on his father's farm. About two months of each year were all he could devote to education. This was partly attributable to the death of his father, which occurred when George was but eighteen years old. In 1823 Mr. Tift began to strike out for himself, and followed various pursuits with moderate success for some years. In 1826 he bought an unimproved farm in Murray, Orleans county, with which he did nothing for some years, but in 1830 he commenced to cultivate the place and to operate in grain and the milling business. He left the farm, and in 1841 went to Michigan City, Indiana, still remaining in the grain business, and he there formed certain business connections with Buffalo shippers which led to his settlement in this city in 1842, in which year he formed a partnership with the late Dean Richmond to carry on a milling business. From this point may be said to start his real career. From



JOHN NEWMAN.

1842 to 1857 his operations extended enormously. The house of George W. Tiff & Company was founded in 1843. In 1854 he was prominent among the organizers of the International Bank of Buffalo. Mr. Tiff became president of the Buffalo, New York and Erie railroad, a corporation still in existence and now leased by the New York, Lake Erie and Western. He became deeply interested in real estate and was one of the most extensive builders in the city. Among the notable structures put up by him are the Tiff House and the Tiff elevators. For the last twenty years of his life his attention was chiefly given to the management of the Buffalo engine works, a private stock company managed by the firm of George W. Tiff & Sons. Mr. Tiff died June 24, 1882, at the ripe age of seventy-seven, after fully sixty-six years of active business life. In 1827 he married Miss Lucy Enoš, who bore him seven children, of whom two married daughters are living. Mrs. Tiff died in 1871. Mr. Tiff's private life was quietly happy, and his memory will long survive in Buffalo.

JOHN NEWMAN.

In the earlier years of this city John Newman was one of the best known among those prominently identified with its material interests and prosperity. He was born October 16, 1796, near Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, the home of his father, Thomas B. Newman. At an early age he removed to Oneida county, near Utica, which at that time was a small village. With enterprise, energy, and abilities seeking a wider field for their exercise, when twenty-one years old he set out for New York City, making the passage from Albany by sloop down the Hudson river. (Then, all above Canal street in New York was rough, open country.) Soon after reaching his destination he engaged in the then new industry of supplying machinery and other iron work required for steamboats, in which he soon became proficient. The development of steam power opened a wide field for improvements and gave ample exercise for the ingenuity and skill of those thus early engaged in the business. Mr. Newman was connected with many of the earlier steam-engine works of New York while he continued to reside there. In the year 1828 his firm, viz., Hall & Newman, built the low-pressure beam engine and the boilers of the steamboat *DeWitt Clinton*, one of the largest passenger boats of that time, which for years plied between Albany and New York. This engine continued in service in the steamboat *Knickerbocker* long after the days of the *DeWitt Clinton*, and, as the writer was informed, until the *Knickerbocker* was lost near Fortress Monroe, while in the United States service, during the early part of the War of the Rebellion. (The original drawings of this engine have been preserved in Mr. Newman's family.) The ravages of the Asiatic cholera, during its first visit to this continent, in the summer of 1832, caused a general stagnation of business in New York. At this time, as a consequence of the epidemic, and in common with others, the Novelty iron-works, one of the largest steam-engine works of that city and with which Mr. Newman had been connected since its establishment, was nearly idle. He was then applied to by Oliver Newberry of Detroit, Michigan, to construct at that city the boilers for his new steamboat, the first *Michigan*. The *Michigan* was of the largest class and was probably in its day the most powerful of the passenger boats in the lake trade. It was propelled by two low-pressure beam engines. An engraving of the *Michigan* adorned very many of the bank notes in circulation prior to the era of greenbacks and national bank notes. Going by stage from New York via Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Newman procured the iron required for the boilers, and forwarded it by wagons thence to Detroit, where he remained until the completion of the *Michigan* in the spring of 1833. At this time electricity as a motive power and for telegraphic purposes was unknown. Then only a few short railroads were in operation in the United States, and none of them connecting with New York city. Steamboats and canal packet-boats, with the stage-lines, then served the general requirements of the country for the conveyance of passengers and the mails. On his way from Detroit to his New York home, a number of the lake steamboat owners met Mr. Newman by appointment at Buffalo, and at their urgent solicitation he was induced to remove to this city in June, 1833, and to establish a business then required to meet the wants of the growing lake marine service. At this time there were no works for the building of steamboat boilers on the entire line of the great western lakes. Here he engaged in the construction of steam and other machinery and in general iron work, largely for the lake craft of that day, and also for land purposes. He held a reputation for marked skill and success in the designing and building of steamboat boilers, of iron and of copper, to which he had given particular attention from his early connection with the business. The industry began by him in 1833 was continued until he retired from active life, with ample competence, a few years before his death, which occurred August 28, 1867.

January 1, 1823, Mr. Newman married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Miller. The birthplace of Mrs. Newman was at Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York, where her father's family, who were

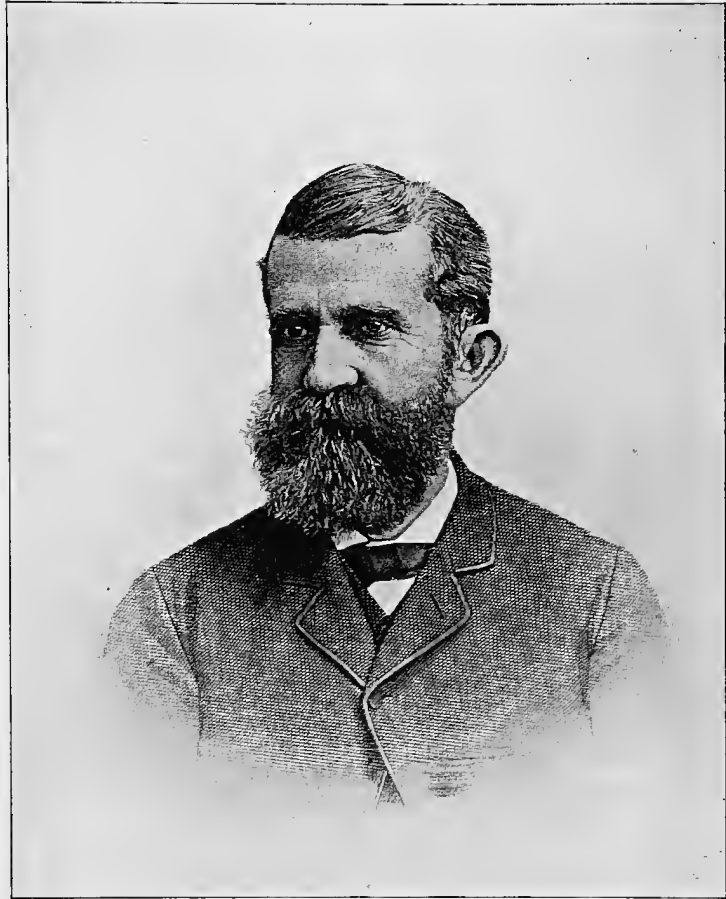
Quakers, resided previous to and during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Newman died March 12, 1859. James M. Newman, M. D., the eldest son of John Newman, was born March 30, 1824, and died January 7, 1861. He was prominent in his profession and active in the many works and objects of public interest and benevolence of this city with which he was identified, and to which a large share of his time and services were freely devoted. The second son, William H. H. Newman, has long been known as one of the successful business men of Buffalo. His daughter, Esther A. Newman, born November 5, 1827, married Erastus Scovill, of the late firm of Newman & Scovill, and, after the death of Mr. Scovill, married John B. Osborn. Her death occurred June 8, 1892. John Newman, while avoiding public life, was interested in and well known in connection with matters of general good, sharing in their care in a quiet way characteristic of the man. The Quaker influences by which he had been surrounded in early life, and later in the family circle of Mrs. Newman's father, tended to impart a happy tone to and to grace a benevolent nature. His clear and comprehensive views often found forcible expression in words seasoned with quaint humor. Ever affable, genial, generous, and courteous, he was regarded as the friend of all. With an honored position and a reputation for integrity of the highest standard, none were more widely known in the city in his day or held in greater respect and esteem.

WILLIAM H. H. NEWMAN.

William H. H. Newman is among the oldest and best known of the business men of Buffalo. He has been identified with the substantial prosperity of the city during the larger portion of its corporate existence. Here, for about forty years, he successfully conducted a large and important mercantile business. He held a position of unquestioned responsibility, among those who continued exempt from reverses during the several periods of panic and general depression which marked a portion of those years. Besides mercantile pursuits he has been connected with other prosperous business enterprises. Mr. Newman was born in New York City, February 8, 1826, where he lived until his father, John Newman, removed to Buffalo. Since June 30, 1833, he has resided here. At an early age he entered the office of his father's iron works, assuming the numerous and essential duties consequent upon the position, which he continued to discharge with ability until his father retired, a part of the time having an interest in the business. In the meantime he had secured important connections in other business interests, and had engaged in the supplying of materials required by railroads and other industries. To better provide for an extending trade, in the summer of 1858 he established a store at the corner of Main and Dayton streets, to furnish materials and supplies required by railroads, steamboats, manufacturers, and mechanics, a mercantile line for which he was well qualified by his taste for mechanical arts, previous business experience and wide acquaintance, and which gained him a liberal patronage from those requiring his services. Energy untiring, with rigid promptness and correctness in all engagements, and an individuality in management characterized his life's work. An honorable reputation thus maintained ensured marked success. His business was continued near to its first location until January 1, 1893, when he retired from mercantile pursuits in favor of his son, John B. Newman. Since then the various objects and interests with which he has been identified have engrossed much of his attention, while leisure hours have been shared in part in the care and enjoyment of his library, noted for its rare and valuable collection of old manuscript and early printed books. While Mr. Newman has avoided positions of political preferment and personal emolument, and closely attended to the duties of his immediate business, he has been known among the earlier life members of many of the institutions of this city, and has shared in the direction and active management of numerous corporations, likewise in church and benevolent work. For much of the time he has been connected with bank, railroad, and other boards of direction, and in the management of the Buffalo Historical Society during the larger portion of its existence. In the year 1849 Mr. Newman married Miss J. A. Burrows, daughter of the late Hon. Latham A. Burrows of this city. His son, John B. Newman, who had been associated with him for several years in the firm of W. H. H. Newman & Company, continues under the old firm name the business he succeeded to when his father retired from it. His daughter, Emily A., is the wife of Harry Walbridge, of the firm of Walbridge & Company of this city.

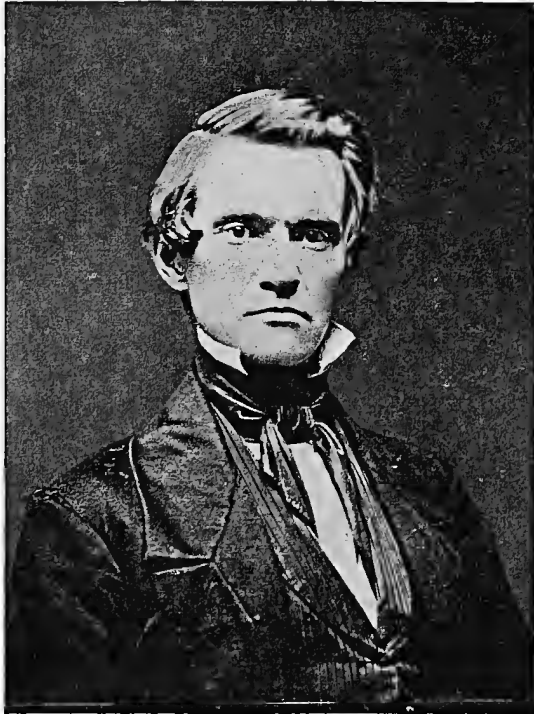
GEORGE BRUSH WALBRIDGE.

George Brush Walbridge was born September 14, 1814, at Bennington, Vermont, where his grandfather, Henry Walbridge, had settled in 1760, removing there from Norwich, Connecticut. The family was a patriotic one, and from the beginning ranged itself on the side of the colonies in their struggle with the mother country. Henry Walbridge was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and, with his three



WILLIAM H. H. NEWMAN.

elder sons, was engaged in the battle of Bennington. His wife, Anna Safford, was a granddaughter of Captain Samuel Robinson, the founder of Bennington and the acknowledged leader of the champions of the New Hampshire grants in their controversy with the governor of the Colony of New York. Her father, Deacon Joseph Safford, was also a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and her brother, Joseph Safford, Jr., was a colonel on the staff of General Washington. Henry Walbridge's youngest son, David, married Ruth Brush of Vergennes in 1807, and George was their eldest son. In 1819 or '20 the family removed to Western New York, settling at first near Byron, Genesee county. The country was very new, the houses and the way of living rude and primitive; moreover, at that time the climate of the region was malarious, in consequence of which they remained there but a short time, removing to the village of Buffalo, where they lived several years, part of the time in the adjoining village of Cold Spring. In 1824-5 they occupied the old brick house on Washington street, known for many years as the Stevenson house, and more recently as the headquarters of the political organization known as the Cleveland Democracy. In 1829 David Walbridge died in Erie, Pennsylvania, where the family were then residing.



GEORGE B. WALBRIDGE.

A year or two later his son George returned to Buffalo, and for several years was a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of Augustus Colson. His business abilities and good habits attracted the notice of Colonel Ira A. Blossom, a prominent citizen and capitalist, and in 1835 he established Mr. Walbridge, who was then but twenty-one years of age, in the grocery business, himself taking an interest as special partner. The firm succeeded in weathering the financial storm which wrecked so many merchants in 1837, and a few years later the partnership was dissolved, and a new firm, Walbridge & Hayden, was formed, which continued until about 1846. Their store was at No. 28 Main street, running through to Prime alley, as it was then called, on the ground now covered by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad's passenger station. Their business was widely extended, covering not only Western New York and Pennsylvania, but reaching out to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. Mr. Hayden was one of those adventurous spirits, who in '49 undertook the overland journey to California, but, like many other unfortunate pilgrims, he dropped by the way, never reaching the golden Mecca. After Mr. Hayden's retirement from the firm, a new one was formed under the style

of George B. Walbridge & Company, the junior partners being William Lovering, Ira Harrison Blossom, and Wells D. Walbridge. In December, 1847, the store, a large one for those days, was destroyed by fire, a disaster which was fixed in the memory of older residents by the tragic death of Henry Bishop. He was a well-known young man, employed as bookkeeper by the firm, and occupied a room in the building. The fire occurred in the night, and young Bishop perished in the flames. The store was rebuilt the following spring, but not long afterwards Mr. Walbridge sold out to A. D. A. Miller & Company, afterwards Miller, Greiner & Company, and retired from the grocery business.

He had previously built several sailing vessels, and had become interested in the transportation business, which he extended by the purchase of the steamers *Diamond*, *Fashion*, and *Tecumseh*, forming a line between Buffalo and Cleveland. During the season of navigation, one of the steamers of Walbridge's line left the dock at the foot of Washington street daily, Sundays excepted, calling at Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Erie, Ashtabula, Conneaut, and Cleveland. The Lake Shore Railroad was not then in existence, and these steamers formed an important link in the transportation facilities of the time, both for freight and passengers; connecting at the ports mentioned with lines of stage-coaches running to interior points, such as Jamestown, Fredonia, Meadville, etc. He afterwards established a line of propellers between Buffalo and Grand Haven, Michigan, the port for Grand Rapids, that region being then without railroad communications of any kind, and

also had boats running to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Lake Michigan ports. He owned, in whole or in part, the side-wheel steamer *Albany*, and the propellers *Pocahontas*, *Troy*, *Saginaw* and others, and shortly before his death built the propeller *Buffalo*, which was at that time the largest stern-wheel steamer on the lakes. In 1851 Wells D. Walbridge, a nephew, became a partner in the business, and in the autumn of that year Mr. Walbridge's failing health caused him to seek a milder climate. He spent the ensuing winter and spring in Florida, but derived no benefit therefrom, and his death occurred August 30, 1852. Mr. Walbridge was president of the Board of Trade in 1849. His death was announced to that body by George S. Hazard, Esq., who paid a beautiful and touching tribute to his ability and high character. The flags on the shipping in the harbor, and upon many buildings, were lowered to half-mast on the day of his funeral, and no token of respect was wanting to express the regret of the community for his untimely death.

In his church relations Mr. Walbridge was a Presbyterian, having united with the First church while a very young man, and was always known as a devout and consistent Christian. When the North church, a colony from the old First, was formed Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge were among the first to inscribe their names on the new roll of membership. Mr. Walbridge was a trustee of the new organization and was deeply interested in building the church. He was one of the elders up to the time of his death, and also superintendent of the Sunday-school, an office he previously held in the First church, and also in the mission school in the old Bethel church on Perry street.

In politics Mr. Walbridge was an old-time Whig, a strong party man though never a candidate for office. He was public-spirited and always in favor of any project to advance the interests of the City of Buffalo, of which he was both fond and proud. He was one of the original trustees of the Buffalo Female academy, now the Buffalo seminary, and used his best efforts for its establishment on a sound basis. In January, 1836, Mr. Walbridge was married to Miss Wilhelmina C. L. Colson, daughter of Rev. Karl Colson of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and sister of Augustus Colson, an old resident of Buffalo. The young couple began house-keeping in a new block on Eagle street, near Oak, then the outskirts of the city. Their neighbors were the Loverings, Maceys, Flaggs, and other well-known old Buffalo families. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge were very hospitable, and in their home of later years, a large house on Washington street, near South Division, delighted in entertaining their friends. Mrs. Walbridge survived her husband many years, dying in 1883. Two sons and four daughters are living: Charles E. and Harry Walbridge of this city, Mrs. Charles Warren Butler of Brooklyn, Mrs. Henry Woodley Musson of Kansas City, Mrs. Isaac Livingston Miller of Plainfield, New Jersey, and Mrs. Edward Potter Bowen of La Salle, New York. George B. Walbridge, the second son, died at Plainfield in March, 1880. Although Mr. Walbridge was still so young, barely thirty-eight years old at the time of his death, he had been so long identified with Buffalo in its commercial, social, and christian life, that he was generally supposed to be a much older man, and regret was universal that so useful a career should be thus cut short.

CHARLES BENNETT ARMSTRONG.

This old and successful underwriter of Buffalo is well and widely known in business circles in Western New York and far beyond State limits in his special field of commercial enterprise. He was born April 9, 1833, at Hartwick, near Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, and is the youngest of ten children of William H. and Salome Armstrong of Lebanon, Connecticut. His mother's immediate ancestors comprised one of the oldest and most influential families of New England, among whom were John Kirkland, one of the pioneers of the settlement and civilization of this section, and President Wheelock of Dartmouth College, an eminent scholar and a national celebrity. Having a large family, the father of the subject of this sketch removed to Hartwick, New York, to better educate his children, and here Charles was born. He first attended the public schools of his native town, and entered the high-school at Lockport, from which he was graduated, when he removed to Buffalo. At the age of twenty-one years he associated himself with his brother-in-law, Mr. William B. Mann, in the grain trade, the firm being William B. Mann & Company, the business continuing until 1862. He then formed a copartnership with Silas H. Fish, a well-known and successful commission merchant and underwriter of Buffalo, and the firm of Fish & Armstrong conducted a large insurance business until the death of Mr. Fish in 1887. Mr. Armstrong then admitted his son, Charles N. Armstrong, to a partnership in the business, which has attained large proportions, and at this time the firm is recognized as one of the leading insurance concerns of Western New York. For many years he has been president of the Buffalo Association of Underwriters, and as such was prominent in the revision of the city charter. Mr. C. B. Armstrong was married to Miss Eliza A. Newton, daughter of Eliza Walker Newton of Belchertown, Massachusetts, and his sons, four in number, are all successfully engaged in business, two

of them being partners with their father, and a third the secretary of the Maple Flooring Company, and the fourth conducting a planing-mill in Rochester. The father has always devoted a large portion of his time to church and charitable work. He is an elder in the Central Presbyterian church, and was for two years president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in that capacity greatly assisted in raising the funds for their fine new building. Mr. Armstrong was also a member of the board of managers of the association for several years. For eighteen years he has been one of the most earnest and active christian workers in behalf of the prisoners in the Erie County penitentiary, devoting his time and means to their spiritual

welfare, conducting, with the aid of others, services there every Sunday during the year, and has also a Bible-school class composed principally of long-term convicts, and has labored zealously and intelligently in this part of the Lord's vineyard. In the earliest years of his active business life Mr. Armstrong was firmly convinced that a man, active in any of the walks of life, could devote a portion of his time to study, and has verified his theory by setting apart a portion of each day to the study of different subjects, and while actively engaged for many years in business of greatest importance, he has stored his mind with useful knowledge, by systematic, earnest, daily application. In many other charitable, religious, and philanthropic measures he has taken prominent and effective part. He is treasurer of the Buffalo City and Erie County Bible Society, a position he has filled for fifteen years, and is also the chief executive officer of the board of directors of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of this city. He was for a time one of the trustees of the Board of Trade, and a member of the reference committee, and chairman of the Gratuity Fund system, and is now a director of the Empire State Savings bank of this city. In his long career in business he has accomplished great results, and his life has been made up of works of benevolence and christian charity which mark him a benefactor of his race.



JOHN WHITE.

JOHN WHITE.

The engraving accompanying this sketch is a very faithful picture of one of Buffalo's oldest residents. Mr. John White was born near Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, on the eighteenth day of May, 1814. At the age of seventeen he came to this country with his father's family and settled on Lake Geneva, this State, and for three years devoted himself to farming. In 1834 he went to Canada and settled near Toronto, his idea being to advance and enlarge his knowledge of farming. His anticipations were not realized, so he shortly after returned to his former home on Lake Geneva. On March 11, 1841, he married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of John Johnson of Geneva, New York, who was at that time an agriculturalist of great note. On October 11, 1843, his wife died, leaving him just at a time when he was beginning to realize the fruits of his labor. Two daughters survive this marriage, Margaret E. and Jessie. The former married the Rev. J. L. Robertson of Cortland, New York, and the latter Theodore Bull of Buffalo, New York. On June 23, 1847, Mr. White contracted a second marriage with Delia D. Angus of Bellona, New York, a daughter, and descendant of an old Scotch family named Angus, also a descendant of Lord Angus. Shortly after his

second marriage the "California gold fever" broke out, and Mr. White became one of the "Forty-niners," taking ship at Philadelphia by way of Cape Horn. He had indifferent success and returned to Geneva in 1851. He then interested himself in the steam flour-milling business, and after running it successfully for a short time sold out to advantage and accepted the management of a flour-mill owned by Mr. Thomas Clark of Buffalo, New York. From this time on Mr. White's success was established far beyond his expectations. He became Mr. Clark's partner in several enterprises such as the distilling and malting business, but his greatest achievement was the building of the Niagara elevator which was, and is now, one of the largest elevators in the world. He perfected the steam shovel and was president of the Steam Shoveling Association until the elevators put in and handled their own plants.

Mr. White was more or less interested in several elevators and seemed to have the faculty of managing everything he undertook successfully. He was one of the promoters of the Bank of Commerce, and was a director of same from the day the doors of the bank were opened up to the time of his death. In the year of 1872 he disposed of his vast elevator interests and entered into copartnership with his son, John C. White, and John W. Crafts, in the malting business. After the death of his wife, which occurred October 6, 1888, he practically gave up business on account of ill health. Mr. White after a very successful career died January 12, 1892, at the age of seventy-eight, honored and respected by all who knew him. His son, Mr. John C. White, and his three daughters, Margaret E. Robertson, Mary A. Osborne, Georgia M. Koerner, survive him.

DEAN RICHMOND.

A strong type of American manhood was Dean Richmond. He was born in Barnard, Vermont, March 31, 1804. He was a descendant from the sturdy, energetic New England farmers. As a boy he did not have the advantages of an early education, but he educated himself, and through boyhood and early manhood, and in fact through his entire life, he had one of those minds which always grasp something new, and never cease to learn, even while teaching others. At fifteen years of age Dean Richmond started in business in Salina, in the manufacturing and selling of salt. He was successful from the start, for he had energy, pluck, and ambition, and was not afraid of work. In 1842 he established himself in business in Buffalo as a dealer in and shipper of Western produce. He became interested in railroads, and was one of the leaders in the consolidation of the seven separate roads which afterwards formed the New York Central Railroad. It was due chiefly to his efforts that the act of consolidation was passed in the Legislature. In 1853, upon the organization of the New York Central Railroad, Mr. Richmond was made vice-president, and in 1864 he was chosen president; this position he held until his death. Mr. Richmond was an earnest Democrat, and was for many years chairman of the Democratic State committee. He never sought or desired office, but preferred to remain a private in the ranks. He was married in 1833 to Miss Elizabeth Dauchy, and nine children were born of the marriage.



HON. CHARLES F. BISHOP.

HON. CHARLES F. BISHOP.

Ex-Mayor Charles F. Bishop was born in Williamsville in Erie county, October 14, 1844. His parents removed to the City of Buffalo in his early youth and resided on Grey street. He was educated in the public schools here, and at the age of thirteen years left school and obtained employment in a grocery store, where he remained until he began business for himself. In 1869 he established a wholesale coffee and spice house at No. 80 Main street, remaining there until 1884; he then moved to larger quarters at 93 Seneca street, where he has been ever since, and conducts one of the largest wholesale coffee and spice houses in the city. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Bishop was induced to become a candidate for county treasurer, and his personal popularity secured for him a vote considerably greater than his party. Some irregularities occurred in canvassing the votes and his opponent was declared elected,

although the returns as first made indicated his election by one hundred and fifty-one plurality. Two years later, in 1889, he became his party's candidate for mayor, and after a bitter contest, was elected. His administration during his first term was noted for his firm adherence to the principle that "he serves his

party best, who serves the people best." During his first term no charge was ever made that any of his official acts were influenced by either personal or partisan motives, and when, in the fall of 1891, nominations for mayor were again being made, no name but his was mentioned by the Democracy, and he was again elected and continued the same policy that distinguished his first administration. In private life Mr. Bishop has always been esteemed. He has been for many years a member of the Orpheus, and served as its president for three years. He is a member of Concordia lodge of Freemasons, and for four years was deputy grand-master of the Twenty-fifth district of the State of New York, and as such deputy grand-master laid the

corner-stone of the Masonic temple of Buffalo. In 1865 Mr. Bishop was married to Miss Kate Moran, and they reside at 220 Summer street. Mr. Bishop is popular both socially and commercially, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE BURRELL HAYES.

This prominent leader in the manufacturing interests of Buffalo was born October 1, 1842, at Rochester, New York, and is the third of seven children of John Henry Hayes, an extensive dealer in furs. After completing his studies in the public schools, he was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, to learn telegraphy, in which he was employed for several years. He came to Buffalo as an operator in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1861, and was appointed manager of the company in this city, holding that position until 1868. He then engaged in the iron business, and formed the firm of Brown, Drullard & Hayes, which built and operated the Franklin steam forge on Chicago street. After two years Mr. Brown retired from the business, the firm becoming Drullard & Hayes, and purchased the property on Exchange street, where they began the manufacture of cast-iron pipe by the Scotch method, which at that time was employed by only five similar concerns in the United States. After the death of Mr. Drullard in 1879, his father, Solomon



GEORGE B. HAYES.

Drullard, purchased his son's interest, the firm name being unchanged until 1883, when Mr. Drullard died, and the business was conducted by Mr. Hayes, who became sole proprietor of the plant, representing an outlay of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. A few years later a stock company was organized to carry on the business, and Mr. Hayes retired. Mr. George W. Miller was made president of the new company, and at the end of five years Mr. Hayes purchased his interest and again became the leading spirit in the enterprise. The company has lately erected extensive pipe works, the largest and most complete in the country, and over three hundred men are constantly employed in the establishment. Mr. Hayes was one of the principal owners of the Niagara River Iron Company blast furnace at Tonawanda, and is a director of the Manufacturers and Traders bank and the Columbia National bank. He is a life-member and ex-president of the Buffalo Library and of the Academy of Fine Arts, and also of the Society of Natural Science. He is a past-master of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, F. & A. M., a trustee of the Buffalo Seminary, and is actively connected with many other organizations. He was married to Miss M. Louisa, daughter of Solomon Drullard, Esq., and has three sons and five daughters. The family residence on Elmwood avenue, corner of North street, is one of the most attractive on that beautiful thoroughfare. Mr. Hayes is a cultured gentleman and entertains liberally. He has traveled considerably in foreign lands, and is a broad-gauge, liberal, progressive citizen, enjoying universal esteem in business and social circles.

JOHN CARD GRAVES.

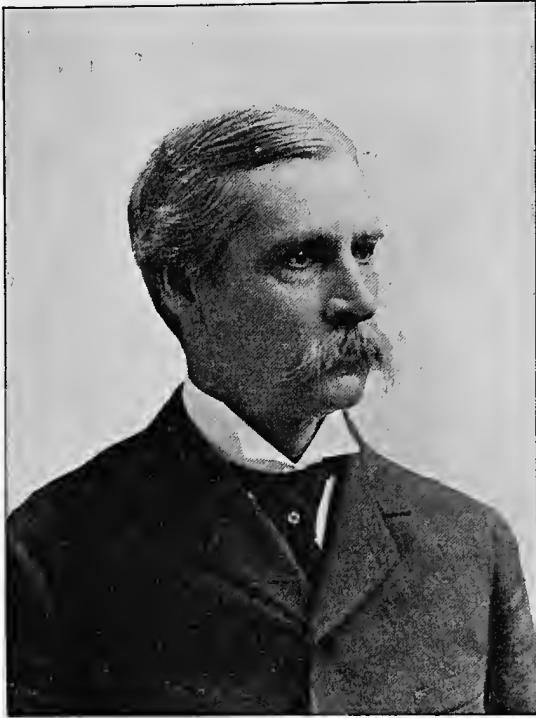
General John Card Graves, the subject of this sketch, was born in the Mohawk valley, in the village of Herkimer, November 18, 1839. His father, Hon. Ezra Graves, was well known throughout that part of the State, having had a large practice in the law, and holding at one time the double office of Judge and



RESIDENCE OF EDMUND HAYES, 147 NORTH STREET.

Surrogate of Herkimer county for sixteen years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-8, and, with his immense practice, also found time to interest himself in various philanthropic movements, especially in prison reform, serving as Inspector for a number of years and doing splendid work. Judge Ezra Graves married Maria Card of Card City, in Newport, Herkimer county, whose father was a prosperous manufacturer at that place. The Graves family emigrated to America from England in the year 1635 and settled in Massachusetts. John Graves, the grandfather of General Graves, removed to Central

New York in the latter part of the last century, and was himself a prominent man, having served in the Legislature a number of terms and as sheriff of Herkimer county. The early school life of John Card Graves was passed at Fairfield academy, one of the most flourishing schools in the country. He afterwards attended Hamilton College, from whence he graduated in 1862. Having previously acquired a knowledge of the law in the office with his father, his ambition prompted him to apply himself more closely to the study after graduating, and he was admitted to the Bar in the same year. He entered into partnership with his father, and practiced successfully till 1867, when he removed to Buffalo, which he has since made his home. General Graves has for thirty-four years been a devoted Mason and has held many offices of trust. Having a taste for military life, he attached himself to the National Guard, becoming lieutenant-colonel, then colonel, of the Sixty-fifth. Afterwards he was commissioned Brigadier-general, commanding the Eighth Brigade, N. G. N. Y. He is a large real estate owner, and is president of the Eastern elevator. Of his devotion and love for his adopted city, too much cannot be said. Having no personal ambition or wish to hold office, his motives have never been questioned by his fellow-citizens. Having always the good of the city at heart, whether as park commissioner, president of the Merchants Exchange, or president of the Citizens Association, he has shown him-



JOHN C. GRAVES.

self actively alive to everything affecting the good of the city, and it was largely through his efforts that the new charter of Buffalo was obtained. Indeed, his reputation as a vigorous and pure-minded reformer is not confined to Buffalo, for he is president of the New York State Municipal League. A man of large brain, he also has that rare quality of being able to grasp a situation and see possibilities at a glance. General Graves, in 1864, married Augusta, daughter of A. C. Moore, and has a family of seven children. The beautiful home of General and Mrs. Graves they call "The Lilacs," and it is there in the midst of its hospitality that the General shows his fine taste in literature and the arts, as his library is rich in store of rare books and his walls are hung with carefully-selected pictures from the best studios. Buffalo is justly proud of a son who, so richly endowed by nature, stands ready to give the best that is in him for the good of her citizens, never sparing himself or counting the cost, whether it be to fight for its municipal rights or advocate reforms on other lines. He knows no fear, courts no favor, but takes his stand firmly in whatever cause seems best in his judgment.

HON. SOLOMON SCHEU.

Exemplifying in life the grand success which awaits patient and persistent effort, and in his death universally regretted, ex-Mayor Solomon Scheu was one of the most conspicuous figures in business and in political life in Buffalo in his day. He was born near the village of Standenbuehl, January 6, 1822, and was the son of Henry Jacob Scheu, a landed proprietor of that part of Bavaria, where his ancestors had lived for generations, whose lineage was traced to Huguenot stock. His family were substantial people in that country, and the emigration of his uncle and two brothers to America was the incentive to young Solomon to seek his fortunes in the New World. He finally persuaded his parents to give a reluctant consent to his



HON. SOLOMON SCHEU.

emigration, and secured passage on a French sailing-vessel to New York in 1839. He determined at once to learn a trade and chose that of a baker, and for five years was engaged in this business as apprentice and journeyman. In 1844 a merchant of Buffalo visited New York, carrying with him an invitation to young Scheu to visit his brother Jacob, then a successful man of business in this western city, and after a tedious journey Solomon Scheu settled in Buffalo. After a year in the employ of his brother here, he returned to his trade of baker with Mr. Spencer, after whom the old Spencer House was named. His parents came to Buffalo in 1846, and his father, a man of considerable means, advanced Solomon the money to engage in business for himself. His stock in trade was two barrels of flour and a small supply of lard, and he rented a small shop on Spring street.

In 1847 he removed to Water street, near Commercial, and from that time his success dated. Within a year the business had outgrown the surroundings and the alternative was presented of moving or selling out. He chose the latter, and disposed of his interests to the firm of Springman & Bowers. He was afterwards successfully engaged in supplying provisions to forwarders on the lake and canal, at the end of which time he established himself as proprietor of a restaurant, café, and billiard-room under the Hauenstein block, corner of Mohawk and Main streets, where he built up a large and prosperous trade. The place became a favorite resort for the more influential local politicians, and many men of note of those days were frequent guests. Thus Mr. Scheu was drawn into political activity and soon became a leader in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was elected alderman of the old Sixth ward by a large majority in 1853, and from 1856 to 1860 was receiver of taxes, and in both positions acquitted himself with great credit. He declined further political honors, his business affairs having attained such proportions as to demand his undivided attention. He had purchased the malt-house corner of Third and Hudson streets in the meantime, and under his efficient management this branch of his trade had become most important. In 1865 he was again elected a member of Common Council, and at the end of his term, and entirely unknown to himself, he was nominated by the Democratic State convention as the candidate of the party for State prison inspector, and was elected, serving with distinguished ability for two terms of three years each.

In 1874 he announced his farewell to active political life, but the needs of his party would not allow a man of his influence and ability to pass out of official circles, and realizing that he belonged not so much to himself as to his party, he reluctantly consented to accept the nomination for mayor, and was elected, redeeming the city from Republican rule. His administration was one of great success, and in 1887 he was again nominated for mayor, but was defeated by Philip Becker, and Mr. Scheu accepted his defeat with great equanimity. He was from early manhood a Mason in high standing, and was for years one of the park commissioners of the city. He was also an honored member of the Orpheus, Liedertafel, German Young Men's and other prominent associations, and was many times delegate to State conventions of his party. He married Miss Minnie Rinck, and two of his six sons, Augustus F. and Solomon, Jr., were like their father, prominent in political affairs. Mr. Scheu died rich in wealth and honors at his fine family residence, corner of Goodell, Oak, and Ellicott streets, November 23, 1888, of paralysis. President Cleveland wired his condolence to the widow of his personal friend, and rich and poor alike joined in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of this valued and honored citizen.

RUSHMORE POOLE.

For almost half a century and until his death in 1885, the subject of this biographical notice was one of the most successful and prominent business men of Buffalo. He was born of English parents on Long Island, Queens county, New York, in 1810, and was educated at the Long Island academy. After leaving school he went to New York City to engage in the crockery business with his uncle, Joseph Cheeseman, who at that time was one of the largest wholesale and retail merchants engaged in that line of trade in the American metropolis. In 1825 Mr. Cheeseman formed a partnership with Mr. Weeks; the firm of Weeks & Cheeseman established the first crockery store in Buffalo. The business was carried on in the first three-story brick building on Main street, which the firm erected for that purpose, and Mr. Poole continued in business with this prominent house for years, when he engaged in the business on his own account. In this his business ability, which was of high order, brought abundant success, and his long career in Buffalo ranked him among the foremost merchants of the Queen City of the Lakes. He developed a business which was an important item in the great aggregate of Buffalo's trade, and he was a large contributor to the wonderful commercial growth of the city. He was a man of rare worth and sterling integrity, and left behind him an honored name, his long life being "without fear and without reproach." He was a devout member of Trinity church, of

which he was for twenty-five years a vestryman, and also leader of the choir. He was noted for his charity and benevolence, and the deserving poor never asked his aid in vain. Mr. Poole was married in 1837 to Miss Martha, daughter of Benjamin Fitch, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen of Vienna, Oneida county, New York. Mr. Poole died October 14, 1885, leaving his widow to survive him, who seems to have discovered the fountain of youth, possessing at an advanced age the vigor and comeliness of middle life. She resides at 636 Delaware avenue, and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends, in whose memory as in hers, is cherished the remembrance of her departed husband as one of God's noblest works, an honest man.



HON. T. GUILFORD SMITH.

HON. T. GUILFORD SMITH.

This prominent civil engineer and man of letters, whose long, active, and eventful life has crowned his career with distinction, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1839. His parents were Pemberton and Margaretta E. Smith, *nee* Zell, representing two prominent families of English and German Quakers, the Smiths coming from England to settle at Burlington, New Jersey, and subsequently removed to Philadelphia; while the Zells came from Germany at a later period, locating at Lower Merion, near Philadelphia. The Ogdens, from whom he comes, on both his father's and mother's side, were descendants of David Ogden, who arrived at Philadelphia in the ship *Welcome* in 1682 with William Penn, on the occasion of his first visit to the Province of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith's education was obtained in private and public schools in Philadelphia, being graduated from the Central high-school with the honor of having the salutatory address, and with the degree of A. B. in 1858. He afterwards entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, where he supplemented his English and classical education by

a full course of scientific study, and from which institution he was graduated in 1861 with the degree of Civil Engineer. He immediately entered the engineering department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. He received the degree of A. M. from the Philadelphia Central high-school in 1863. Two years later he resigned his position as resident engineer of the Philadelphia & Reading Company in the Mahanoy district of the anthracite coal region, and became manager of the Philadelphia Sugar Refinery, resigning that position in 1869. During the years 1870-1 he was consulting engineer to various railroad and mining enterprises in the South and West, and in 1872, visited England in connection with important railroad interests, and was a delegate to the International Prison Congress of London during his sojourn abroad.

In 1873 he was appointed secretary of the Union Iron Company of Buffalo, New York, and came to this city in the spring of that year to assume the duties of his office. The furnaces of this company at that time were equal to any in the country, and the rolling-mills turned out iron shapes, such as beams, channels, angles, and other bridge-building materials, which compared favorably with some of the largest works, such as produced by the Phoenix Iron Company of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, and the Carnegie-Kloman Works at Pittsburg. The plant of the Union Iron Company continued in full operation until closed down by what was known as the Jay Cooke panic in 1873. At this time efforts were being made by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company (although not under its corporate name) to build a connection to Buffalo, and to enter into the anthracite coal trade of the West, in competition with other great coal-mining and transporting companies. To make this connection it was necessary to build a very extensive line of railway, and the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & Buffalo charter was availed of by the Reading interests to do so. In order to avoid the great expense of building a tunnel through the Alleghany Mountains near Coudersport, Pennsylvania, the original route was changed from Port Alleghany to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, so that instead of entering Buffalo by the present Western New York &

Pennsylvania Railway system, entrance was effected by means of the Fall Brook system and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad lines. With this enterprise Mr. Smith was prominently and actively connected until it was finally completed, and the shipments of coal were begun in June, 1883. At this time the firm of Albright & Smith was organized, composed of Mr. J. J. Albright, of Buffalo, and the subject of this biographical sketch, for the sale of all the shipments of anthracite coal for the Philadelphia & Reading Company, north and west of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The building of docks for the shipment of this coal by lake, west of Buffalo, and of stocking trestles at Lyons (New York) East Buffalo, and other points, all came within the province of this firm. Mr. Albright, under the firm name of Albright & Company, providing the docks, etc., at West Superior and Chicago. The Philadelphia & Reading Company purchased the interests of Messrs. Albright & Smith and Albright & Company in 1892, and Mr. Smith's connections with the anthracite coal trade ceased at that time.

In 1892 he was elected vice-president of the New York Car-wheel Works at Buffalo, and was also responsibly connected with the St. Thomas Car-wheel Company of St. Thomas, Ontario, and with the Canada Iron Furnace Company of Montreal, and Radnor Forges, P. Q., and subsequently in connection with Mr. P. H. Griffin, organized the Pittsburg Car-wheel Company, the Philadelphia Car-wheel Company, and the Boston Car-wheel Company. As many of his ancestors were prominently connected with the iron industries, it was but natural that Mr. Smith's inclinations should lead him to activity in the same field of industrial enterprise. He has firm faith in the policy of protection to American industries. Amid the cares and activity incident to his busy life, Mr. Smith has taken a lively interest in science and literature. He was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1866. He is a member of the Union League and Franklin Institute of that city, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1890 he was elected Regent of the University of the State of New York, and a year later became chairman of its Museum committee. In 1892 he became a member of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, to represent Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-general Christopher Meng, of Pennsylvania, of the Continental Army.

He was married July 14, 1864, to Mary Stewart Ives of Lansingburg, New York, a lineal descendant of Stephen Pelton, a soldier of the Revolution from Massachusetts Bay. His eldest son, Pemberton Smith, was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1888 as a civil engineer, and was in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and afterwards with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company until 1894. He is now responsibly connected with the New York Car-wheel Works. His second son, Chauncey Pelton Smith, received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, and was afterwards officially connected with the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and is now assistant to Dr. Roswell Park of this city. In 1894 Mr. Smith went on the Fuerst Bismark excursion to the Orient, taking in Algiers, Cairo, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Naples, etc., and returning via Rome, Florence, Venice, the Italian Lakes, Paris, and London. He was a delegate from the American Society of Civil Engineers to the Eleventh International Congress of Medicine and Surgery held at Rome in 1894. In recognition of his scholarship he was the same year made an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity by the Hobart chapter. He is now and has been for years the president of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, and vice-president of the Buffalo Fine Arts academy; also president of the Buffalo Library Association. He is at this time the sales agent of the Carnegie Steel Company (limited), vice-president of the New York Car-wheel Works and of the St. Thomas Car-wheel Company. His successful business career, and his zeal and prominence in charitable and educational affairs, constitute him a valued and useful citizen.

GEORGE URBAN, JR.

There are few business men of his years more widely known, and none more favorably, than George Urban, Jr., the executive head of the Urban flour-mills, the product of which competes in almost every market of the country with all other brands of flour, and is shipped to many foreign countries. Their business was established by Mr. George Urban, Sr., the father of the subject of this notice, in 1846, and this son was born July 12, 1850, on the site of the present extensive mills. His education was obtained in the public schools of the city, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age. He then entered the employ of his father, and after four years was admitted to an interest in the business, which has since attained important proportions. In 1882 his father retired from active participation in the business, leaving his son in charge of the mills. The sales of the firm, which in 1869 aggregated less than 9000 barrels per annum, since which time the increase has been so rapid and continuous that the business at this time

amounts to more than 200,000 barrels a year. This representative, successful business man has also been active and prominent in other enterprises. He was an organizer and the first vice-president of the Buffalo Loan and Trust Company, and occupied that position until the retirement of Mr. Pierce from the presidency in 1892, when he was elected to fill the vacancy, and has since filled the position with eminent ability and fidelity. He was also one of the organizers and president of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, until the business was sold to the Buffalo General Electric Light Company, of which corporation Mr. Urban is first vice-president. He is also a director of the Merchant's bank, the Bank of Buffalo, and Hydraulic bank, as well as a director of the Buffalo Elevator Company, owning and operating the Dakota, Sturges, and Fulton elevators. He was besides one of the organizers of the Bellevue Land and Improvement Company, and the Depew Land Company, of both of which he is a director. He is a zealous champion of Republican principles, and is an honored and trusted leader in its county and State councils. He was for several years a member of the Republican State Committee, and during the Presidential campaign of 1892 was chairman of the Erie County Republican Committee, and was reelected to the position in 1893. Mr. Urban was married, in 1875, to Miss Ada E., daughter of P. Winspear, Esq., of Cheektowaga, and has four children, one son and three daughters, and their delightful home at Cheektowaga is frequently the scene of pleasant social events, Mr. and Mrs. Urban being model entertainers.



GEORGE URBAN, JR.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES E. CURTISS.

This distinguished soldier, whom Buffalo is proud to number among its prominent citizens, is one of the heroes of the late Civil War, having nobly fought for his country's flag from 1861 until the close of the war in 1865, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of Brigadier-general. Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York, had the honor of being his birthplace on October 1, 1840. He received his education at his native place in the public schools and at Cazenovia academy, after which he spent a few years in commercial life, as clerk in a store. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth regiment, New York. From this regiment he received his discharge in 1862, having been commissioned by the Governor of the State to raise a company of the 152d New York Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was organized at Mohawk, and mustered in on October 14, 1862, and in which he received his first commission as Captain of Company C. Thus commenced a brilliant record of faithful service to his country during the terrible years of the Rebellion. The newly-formed regiment left the State for Washington, D. C., on October 26, 1862, and was attached to the provisional brigade of Abercrombie's division on the defences of Washington until February, 1863, after which it was brigaded with the Twenty-second Corps, district of Washington, until April. From that time until June the regiment served with Ferry's brigade, Corcoran's division, participating in the siege of Suffolk, Virginia, and the actions at Carrsville, Windsor, Dix's Peninsular campaign, the expedition to Bottom's Bridge, and serving at New York City, where it did efficient service during the draft riots. On October 18 it was ordered to join



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES E. CURTISS.

the Army of the Potomac for service in the field. Major Curtiss, having received promotion to that rank February 4, 1863, served with his regiment in the Mine Run campaign until December, and on December 24 was detached for duty as acting assistant adjutant-general of brigade until August, 1864. With his brigade he fought through the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court House, Bloody Angle, Landron House, Milford Station, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, battle of Jerusalem Plank Road, and Deep Bottom. At the action at Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, his horse was killed under him and he received a wound, which did not, however, prevent him from returning to duty three days afterwards. He was also wounded at the siege of Petersburg and at Ream's Station. After the action at Ream's Station he was appointed Brigade Inspector, which position he held until he took command of his regiment as Lieutenant-colonel in November, 1864. He was at Fort Sedgwick, Dabney's Mills, Fort Fisher, Petersburg, through the Appomattox campaign, and as full Colonel he commanded his regiment at Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, and White Oak Ridge, fall of Petersburg, Sailors' Creek, High Bridge, Farmville, and the surrender of Lee and his army at Appomattox Court House. "For faithful and meritorious services during the war" he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-general on the recommendation of Generals Hancock, Barlow, Smith, and Eagan, his commission bearing date March 13, 1865. He joined in the march to Washington and the grand review in that city on May 23, 1865, and on June 22, was appointed Acting Inspector-general of the Second Army Corps to muster out. As Brigadier-general, and under twenty-five years of age, he was mustered out on July 13, 1865, receiving honorable discharge after a service which reflected honor on himself and his country.

At this time he was recommended for a commission in the regular army by General F. C. Barber in a letter to the Secretary of War, which was couched in the strongest terms of commendation of his past service. He however declined to accept. His commissions bear the autographs of President Andrew Johnson and Generals Morgan, Fenton, and Seymour. The staff appointments held by him successively were: Assistant Adjutant-general, First brigade, Second division, Second Army Corps; Assistant Adjutant-general, Second division, Second Army Corps; Assistant Inspector-general, First brigade, Second division, Second Army Corps; Assistant Inspector-general, Second brigade, Second Army Corps; same, Second division of same, and same of Second Army Corps; Ambulance officer of Fourth Army Corps on the staff of General Keys. He was specially detailed as a member of court-martial at Chain Bridge, Virginia; also assigned with company to United States Engineer Corps for construction of Fort Ethan Allan, Virginia; a member of general court-martial under the presidency of General Hancock, in front of Petersburg, Virginia; general court-martial for trial of deserters at Brandy Station, Virginia; and president of general court-martial at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

Laying aside the sword, which he had wielded so well, he betook himself to the arts of peace and first located at Little Falls, where he entered into the clothing business and remained there until 1877, when he removed to Canandaigua, continuing in the same line. In 1882 he came to Buffalo, where he commenced the manufacture of gloves and mitts and the jobbing of furnishing goods. His premises were located on Exchange street and were, during his absence at New York, destroyed in the memorable fire of 1887. He then established himself in the real estate business at 122 Franklin street, the firm being now Curtiss & Meister, having taken Mr. John D. Meister into partnership in 1895. General Curtiss has always taken an active interest in public affairs and in 1895 was appointed commissioner of police, a position for which he was well qualified by his military experience and in which he has served the city well. He is a director of the Columbia National bank, a member of the Buffalo, Ellicott Square, and Otowega clubs, and of the Republican League. He also holds membership in the Society Army of the Potomac; Military Order Loyal Legion, United States; and is post commander, Post 19, New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He was married on November 19, 1867, to Miss Fanny Burch, daughter of Hon. H. M. Burch of Little Falls, and has a son and a daughter to inherit their father's well-earned fame.

CHARLES A. RUPP.

Another of the men whose careers afford a useful lesson to the young men of the rising generation is Mr. Charles A. Rupp, now occupying the honorable position of commissioner of police. Thrown on his own resources at an early age, he began the battle of life with a fund of indomitable energy and pluck, which has never failed him, and which has placed him in the front rank of Buffalo's citizens. Never flinching from any honorable occupation, however humble, he sold papers during his spare time from school, and after completing his education he was employed as messenger by the old Buffalo City bank, then located on Commercial

street, at that time the business center of the city. He was afterwards employed in the forwarding trade; then, not having yet found his true vocation, he tried the dry goods trade as clerk. In 1868 he entered the employ of Henry Rumrill, a leading contractor and builder, as bookkeeper and confidential clerk, and the business appealing to his tastes he, by hard night work, mastered its technicalities, and made himself so valuable to his employer that he was admitted to partnership in 1874. The connection subsisted until 1893, since which time Mr. Rupp has conducted business alone, and has carried out many extensive contracts. Active in politics, he was elected alderman in 1881 for the Eleventh ward, which he served two years. In 1890 he was appointed civil service commissioner, and showed himself a valuable public servant. In 1894 he was appointed one of the police commissioners, in which capacity he has done good service. He is president of the Builders' Exchange Association, and was elected president of the National Association of Builders of the United States, at the convention held in Baltimore in October, 1895. He also served in the National Guard, and retired from the colonelcy of the Sixty-fifth regiment in 1873, after a total service of thirteen



CHARLES A. RUPP.

years. He is prominent in social life, and is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights Templar.

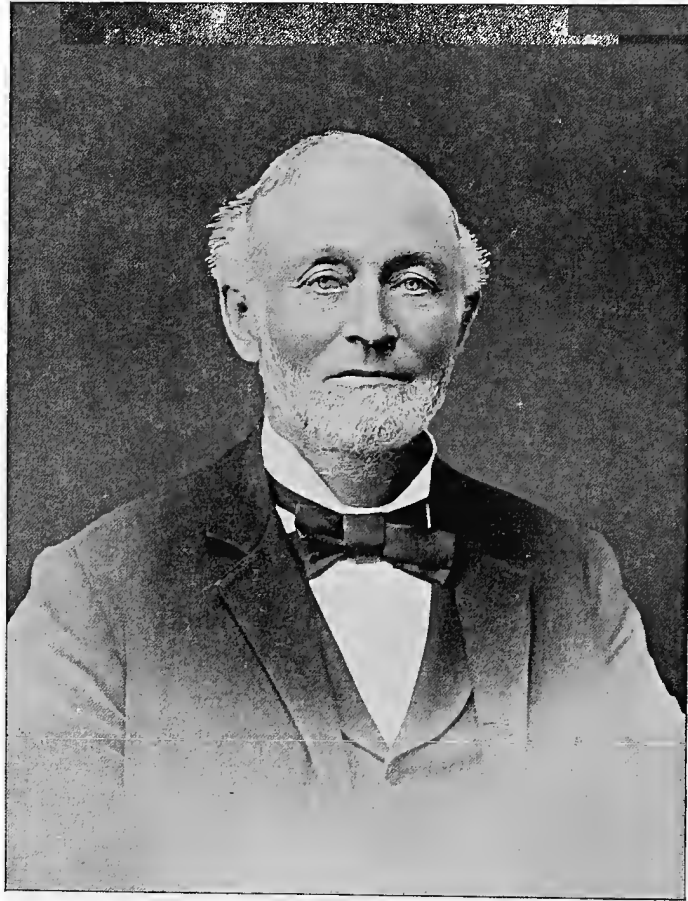
AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU.

A worthy son of a worthy sire, Mr. A. F. Scheu, the son of the late Solomon Scheu, is one of the citizens of Buffalo who are helping to place the city in the foremost rank in the Union. Born here on November 7, 1855, he commenced his education at public school No. 12, finishing at the State Normal school. On leaving school in 1872 he went into the malting business with his father, and remained associated with him until his death on November 23, 1888, since which time he has conducted the business for the benefit of the estate. Notwithstanding the heavy calls made upon his time by a steadily increasing volume of trade, he has still been able to do good service to his city and State in public life. One of the leaders in the councils of the Democratic party, he is now a member of the State committee for the Thirty-third Congressional district. In 1885 he received the party nomination for sheriff. In civic affairs he has served the city as commissioner of police and park commissioner, and is now an active member of the Grade-crossing commission. He is also a trustee of the Exempt Firemen's Charity Organization; a member of the Orpheus and Liedertafel singing societies, and of



AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU.

Omega Lodge No. 259, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in Buffalo on July 8, 1879, to Miss Anna Frances Kraft, and has resided since 1880 at 36 St. Paul street.



LEWIS J. BENNETT.

LEWIS JACKSON BENNETT.

As president of the Buffalo Cement Company, the subject of this sketch is well and widely known in business circles throughout the country, and in Buffalo he is recognized as one of the foremost and most enterprising citizens. He was born July 7, 1833, at Duaneburg, Schenectady county, New York, and is a son of William and Elma (Strong) Bennett. His father was a farmer, and in 1836 removed to Glen, Montgomery county, New York, where the young man received his education in the public schools. During the summer months he was obliged to work on the farm, and at the age of sixteen years he became a clerk in a grocery store in Fultonville, Montgomery county, New York, where he remained for sixteen months, when he accepted a position in a dry goods store for a short time, and was admitted to an interest in the grocery business of his former employer in 1851. The confinement to business affected his health to such an extent that he was advised to spend a year in California, and he sailed for San Francisco, and, having regained his health, he returned to Fultonville and resumed business there, remaining until 1866. He then removed to Buffalo and engaged in business as a general contractor, and was extensively engaged in contract work on the Welland canal. In 1873 he was one of the organizers of a company engaged in the manufacture of cement, but the enterprise failed. With indomitable pluck and energy he began business anew, and in 1877 organized the Buffalo Cement Company, which now owns 150 acres of cement land, from which an enormous amount of excellent cement is produced, largely used in construction of buildings, etc., and which finds a ready market in fifteen states of the Union. Among the large concerns using the cement of the company may be mentioned the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad companies, and the United States Government also uses a large amount of the product, the business of the company being a large item in the great aggregate of trade of this city. Mr. Bennett has traveled extensively, having made a trip around the world, from which he returned in April, 1895. He is a collector of curios and relics, and his collection at his beautiful home in Central Park is one of the most valuable and interesting in the country. In 1857 he married Miss Mary F., a daughter of Andrew Spaulding, Esq., of Johnstown, New York, and has two children, a son and a daughter, the latter being the wife of Mr. James P. Woods, the vice-president, and the son being the efficient secretary of the Buffalo Cement Company. Mr. Bennett is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont for President of the United States. He was, in 1860-61, collector of tolls on the Erie canal at Fultonville, and in 1865 was Supervisor from the town of Glen, in which official positions he furnished a large number of recruits from his district for the United States Army. He is a Universalist in faith, and is a valued member of the Otwego Club. He is also a prominent Mason, being a member of Fultonville Lodge, No. 531, Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, and a Sir Knight and life-member of Apollo Commandery, No. 15, of Troy, New York. He has firm faith in the great future of Buffalo, and has taken great pride in the improvement of Central Park, of which he is the founder, a most delightful residence section of the city, and he is credited with making the plans for the park and the landscape work of that attractive place. In this work, begun in 1889, he has spent four years in active work. He is a representative business man and a citizen of public spirit and great usefulness in every regard, and is held in universal esteem and fullest confidence by his fellow-citizens.

JOHN BLOCHER.

Of the successful business men who have retired from trade to the privacy of home and its enjoyment, the subject of this biographical sketch is a notable representative. He was born in Scipio, New York, in 1825, and was but a year old when his father settled on his farm near Clarence, New York. His ancestry for generations were tillers of the soil, of that sturdy, thrifty race known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." His father came from Pennsylvania in 1823, and settled in Cayuga county, New York, and the following year removed to Erie county in this State. Amidst the struggles and hardships of pioneer life young Blocher obtained the benefit of the limited school facilities of that day, the school term of three months' instruction in winter being supplemented by arduous work on the farm for the balance of the year. When but ten years of age his father died, leaving a widow and three children, of whom John was the youngest. The boy was brought by this affliction face to face with life's stern realities, with its grave responsibilities at that tender age. He hired out to a farmer in the neighborhood at four dollars per month, and at the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to a tailor, and at eighteen he engaged in that business for himself. His business developed into a large general store, and by the exercise of energy, frugality, and integrity his prosperity began. He was one of the first to respond to the call for troops in 1861, and enlisted in the Seventy-eighth New York



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS J. BENNETT.

Regiment of Volunteers, serving with fidelity for one year, longer service being prevented by ill health. After his return he bought a farm near Clarence, and was for a year engaged in the lumber trade. In 1863 he came to Buffalo and established himself in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and built up one of the most important industries of the city. Mr. Blocher was married in 1845 to Miss Elizabeth Neff of Williamsville. They had one child, whose death at the age of thirty-seven years, cut short a career of great promise. Having sold out his extensive business, Mr. Blocher retired to private life in his elegant home on Delaware avenue, corner of Huron street, where he devoted his leisure to literature and art. The magnificent monument erected in Forest Lawn, the most attractive feature of that beautiful "City of the Dead," erected to the memory of his only son, was designed by the devoted father and modeled by his loving hands. In 1885 Mr. Blocher, who had been active in the establishment of the trolley line to Williamsville, assumed the management of the road, to satisfy his craving for some field of active life which had not died with his retirement from active business. He owned a fine tract of land of about forty acres at Williamsville, on which he has built a beautiful summer residence. On this land a mineral spring has been discovered, the water of which has been analyzed and shown to possess valuable medicinal properties. These springs, known as Blocher's Mineral Springs, have been made free to the public, one of many acts of generosity which have characterized the life of this self-made successful leader of mercantile and industrial enterprise in this city.

THOMAS T. RAMSDELL.

The present senior member of the great boot, shoe, and rubber house of O. P. Ramsdell, Sweet & Company is a notable example of what business ability and well-directed effort and energy can accomplish. Mr. Ramsdell was born in this city March 15, 1854, and was a pupil at private schools until he attained the age of ten years, afterwards attending public school No. 10 until his fifteenth year. He was subsequently a scholar at Professor Briggs' classical school, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. In 1872 he engaged in business with the firm of O. P. Ramsdell, which had been established by his father in 1837. In 1877 Mr. William H. Walker retired from the business, and a new firm was organized, consisting of his father, Orrin P. Ramsdell; his brother, A. N. Ramsdell, and himself; the name of the original firm, O. P. Ramsdell & Company, being continued. Mr. A. N. Ramsdell died in 1878, and the business was conducted by Mr. T. T. Ramsdell and his father until 1880, when W. C. Sweet, George C. Sweet, and S. M. Sweet, of the firm of Sweet & Company, were admitted as partners, and the style of the concern was then changed to O. P. Ramsdell, Sweet & Company, under which name the large trade of the house is still conducted. Mr. George C. Sweet died in 1887, and the founder of the business, Mr. O. P. Ramsdell, also died July 16, 1889. The head of this representative concern, the subject of this biographical sketch, is a director of the Buffalo Bell Telephone Company, a trustee of the Merchants Exchange and of the Buffalo General Hospital. He is one of the curators of the Buffalo Fine Arts academy, and a director of the Colchester Rubber Company of Colchester, Connecticut. He is also president of the board of trustees of Westminster church, director of the Buffalo club, and a member of the Country club, of which last named organization he was one of the governors for the first three years of its existence. He is, besides, a life member of the Buffalo Library, of which he was a trustee for three years, and is a life member of the Buffalo Press club. He is an influential member of the Buffalo Republican League, and was one of its directors and chairman of the finance committee in 1891. He is also a member of the Historical Society, Society of Natural Sciences, Central Railway club, Buffalo Athletic club, the Free Kindergarten Association, and a director of the Ellicott Square Company, and trustee of the Board of Trade.

ORRIN P. RAMSDELL.

For over half a century the name of Orrin P. Ramsdell was prominently identified with the commercial interests of Buffalo, and his memory is cherished as that of a business man of sterling worth, and a citizen whose life was one of great usefulness and beneficence. He was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, July 19, 1811, and was of Scotch descent, and in his life exhibited those qualities of frugality and industry so characteristic of the race. In his boyhood he attended the village school of his native place, and at the age of sixteen years he went to New York City, where he was employed in a clerical position in a large dry goods establishment. He did not remain long in that position however, and having succeeded in borrowing one thousand dollars, he engaged in the boot and shoe business for himself in New London, Connecticut. Although his business prospered, his ambition sought a wider field of usefulness, and he removed to Buffalo



ORRIN P. RAMSDELL.

in 1835, and opened the first boot and shoe store in this frontier settlement. He was eminently successful here, and soon opened a wholesale department, which, under his able management, attained important proportions. He invested in railroads while in the infancy of the industry, when it required courage and foresight to venture, and he lived to see the wisdom of his act, and he became identified with many railroad enterprises. He also made large investments in real estate. He was the chief organizer of the Erie Basin elevator, and was one of the foremost in establishing the Manufacturers and Traders bank, of which he was a stockholder, and in every way was active and energetic in advancing the interests of Buffalo. His private life was exemplary, and his charities were many and liberal. The Buffalo General Hospital and the Buffalo Orphan Asylum were favorite objects of his bounty, and both institutions were left liberal bequests in his will. He was for a long period a trustee of the North Presbyterian church. He was a competent and artistic musical critic, and largely through his influence the sweet tuneful service of the church to-day has been substituted for the mournful dirge-like service of early days. He was an ardent admirer of literature, and his extensive reading gave him polish and culture, which others more fortunately situated acquired in early life. Mr. Ramsdell married in 1851 Miss Anna C. Titus of Brooklyn, New York, by whom he had nine children: Albert N., who was born in 1853, and died in 1878; Thomas T., born 1854, now at the head of the firm of O. P. Ramsdell, Sweet & Company; Orrin P., born 1856, died 1868; and five daughters, Belle C., Bessie H., who died in infancy; Anna K., Clarissa C., and Evelyn Ramsdell. He died July 16, 1889, leaving substantial wealth and the priceless inheritance of an unsullied name and blameless life.

WILLIAM CARLETON SWEET.

One of the old merchants of Buffalo. He was born in Geneva, New York, April 22, 1828, and came with his father, James Sweet, to Buffalo when six years of age. His father established a boot and shoe store in 1834, in the old Ellicott Square building, Main street, and continued the business in this city until 1842, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. On June 8, 1840, the subject of this sketch entered the employ of O. P. Ramsdell & Company, boot and shoe dealers, and in a few years became a member of the firm. He is now one of the firm of O. P. Ramsdell, Sweet & Company, in the same business, at Nos. 215 to 225 Washington street. This is one of the largest shoe houses in the State. Mr. Sweet was married April 8, 1850, to Harriet C., daughter of William G. Ramsdell, late of this city, and to them were born three children: Sidney M. Sweet and Mrs. Isadore Michael of this city, and Mrs. Harvey M. Lewis of Chicago.



WILLIAM C. SWEET.

REV. PHILOS G. COOK.

Until the death of this christian philanthropist in 1895, there were doubtless few men in Buffalo more widely known, and none more favorably, than the subject of this biographical sketch, familiarly known for many years as Chaplain Cook, who for half a century labored in this part of the Lord's vineyard and accomplished grand work among the poor and lowly of the city. He was born in Constable, Franklin county, New York, August 10, 1807, and at the age of seventeen years he removed to Montreal, where he was for several years a clerk in a hardware store. In 1827 he became a member of the Presbyterian church of that city, and the following year he entered Middlebury College, Vermont, from which he was graduated with the class of 1833. During his college vacations he was engaged in teaching, which, after his graduation, he continued in order to obtain the means to secure a theological education. His first school was a private institution in Rochester, and he soon afterwards became principal of the Avon academy. He came to Buffalo in 1836, and became assistant in a large boarding-school for boys, near the corner of Main and Virginia streets, which was later removed to the corner of Eagle and Pearl streets, where, with Miss Jane Bush as his assistant, Mr. Cook established a flourishing school for boys and girls, which he conducted till 1845, when he became a student at Auburn Theological Seminary. He received his license as a minister from this institution in 1848, and was pastor of a church near Ithaca, New York, for five years, and at the expiration of his ministry there he returned to Buffalo as agent for the Sunday-school Union. In this work

he became thoroughly acquainted throughout Erie county, and his interest never ceased during his life. In 1856 he organized the Erie County Sunday-school Association, of which until his death he was secretary.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Cook's son, George, a lieutenant in the gallant Twenty-first New York Volunteers, was wounded, and while visiting him he was invited by Colonel A. R. Root to become chaplain of his regiment, the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers. He accepted the position and for three years shared the fortunes of war with "his boys," as he called the soldiers, and devoted himself zealously to their physical and religious welfare. Like John Alden of the pilgrim fathers' days, he excelled as a writer of letters, and his communications from the front to the Buffalo newspapers were eagerly looked for by those who had friends in the field. His army experience made him a host of friends who were steadfast through life. From 1865 to 1870 Chaplain Cook served as missionary in Buffalo for the Young Men's Christian Association, and while thus engaged he established the Wells Street Sunday-school, which grew rapidly and soon became the largest and most widely-known mission of the city. The Wells Street church was subsequently organized with Chaplain Cook as pastor, and to this charge he gave the best efforts of his life, receiving in return the love and devotion of its members. His chief characteristics were love for his fellow-men, a cheerful disposition, and great physical endurance, and he possessed a clear voice and great musical ability, which were of great value in his mission work. At 8:30 A. M., he started every Sunday with his faithful horse "Billy" for a service at the penitentiary, where he was both chorister and preacher, at the age of seventy years. At 10:30 A. M., he preached in his own church, afterwards distributing religious papers in the streets and saloons. At 2:30 P. M., he conducted a large Sunday-school, in which the singing was a most prominent feature, and from there he went to the vicinity of Canal street, where, mounted on a store box, he sang, prayed, and preached to the crowds in the open air. After a short rest at home he again held service in his church, which often consisted of three parts: singing, a short sermon, and "after-meeting." His Saturdays were devoted to his pulpit preparation, and the other five days he was busily engaged in pastoral work. For years he went, accompanied by ladies, to the General Hospital, where many weary invalids were cheered by a song-service, and no Sabbath-school convention or gathering in the city, county, or State was considered complete without his presence.

He assisted in organizing the Milnor Street and the West Side Missions, the Home for the Friendless, and Ingleside Home, and his knowledge and good judgment in charitable work gave him the confidence of the substantial business men of the city, who entrusted him with large sums of money to carry on his noble work among the poor and afflicted. He was constantly engaged in visiting families in need, supplying the wants of the poor, his special care being children, and, as one writer has said, "he was the only minister of the Gospel known to an immense section of Buffalo's population." By the gentlest and kindest methods and the sincerity of his life he overcame opposition to religion, and it was impossible to doubt Chaplain Cook's honesty of purpose. In 1886 the Wells Street church, corner of Wells and Carroll streets, was burned and was never rebuilt, but the work was continued on South Division street until November, 1892, when, at the age of eighty-five, Mr. Cook was with difficulty persuaded to withdraw from church work, and for two and a half years afterwards scarcely a day passed in which he did not visit some home to carry cheer and help. He died June 24, 1895, leaving a widow and five children to survive him. Rich and poor alike paid the last tribute to this truly good man.

EDGAR B. JEWETT.

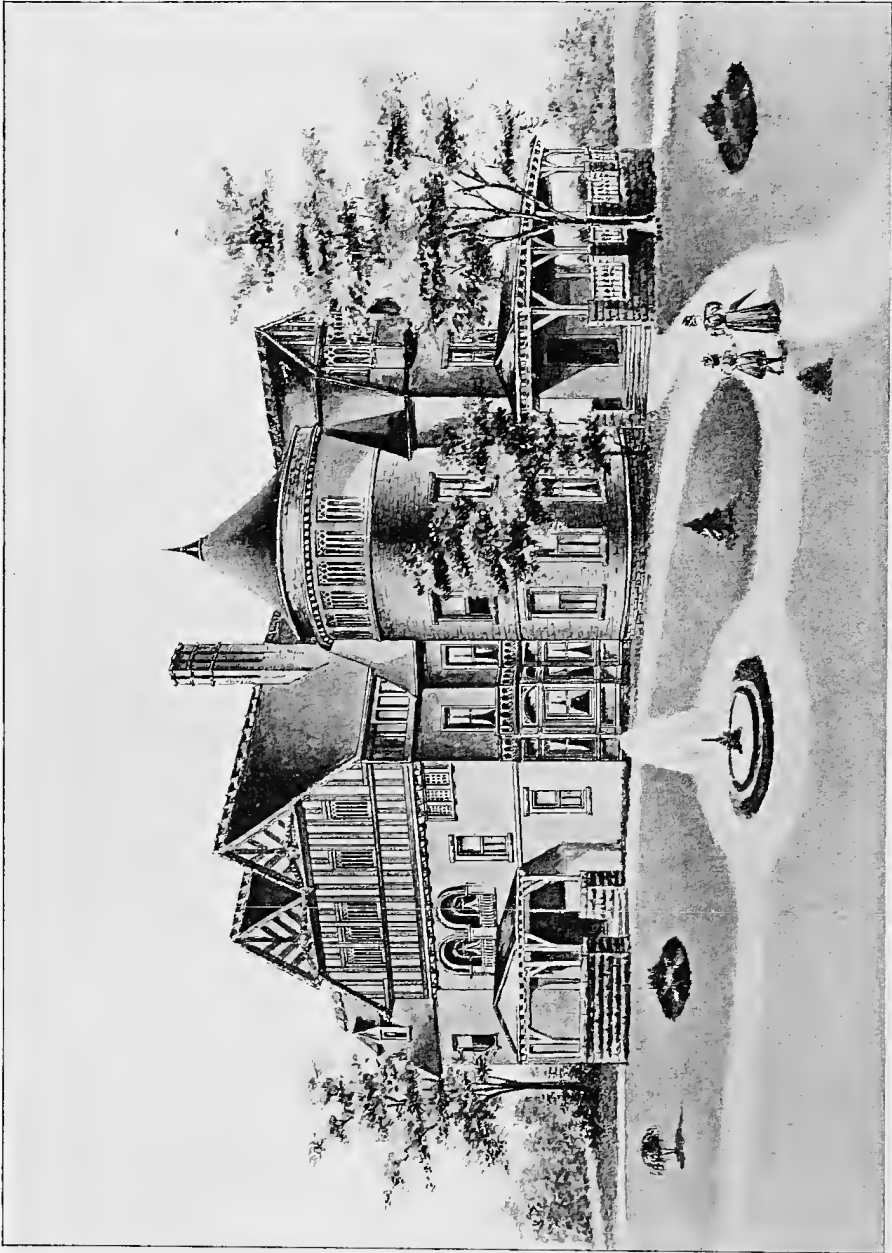
Edgar Boardman Jewett of Buffalo, New York, was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 14, 1843, and is the son of John Cotton Jewett and Priscilla Boardman Jewett. His parents removed to Buffalo, New York, where the father established a business house now known as the John C. Jewett Manufacturing Company, in 1849. He received his education in the public schools of Buffalo and early developed a strong inclination for a business training. At the early age of sixteen he entered the establishment of his father, and in due course of time mastered the details of the business, and, with but few interruptions, he has given it his continuous attention ever since. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the service of the State of New York as a private in Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. In May, 1863, he was elected second sergeant, and held the position during the regiment's participation in the campaign which followed Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, from June to August of that year. He returned to Buffalo as first sergeant of his company. On June 29, 1865, he was commissioned as first lieutenant; on April 3, 1866, he was promoted to a captaincy; on April 11, 1877, he was appointed major and inspector of rifle practice of the Thirty-first brigade; on October 9, 1879, he was promoted to the position of Inspector of

the Fourteenth brigade; on October 25, 1880, he was appointed Lieutenant-colonel and Chief-of-staff of the Fourteenth brigade, and on March 29, 1884, he was elected Brigadier-general of the Eighth brigade. He resigned, however, on December 7, 1885, in order to take the position of president and general manager of the John C. Jewett Manufacturing Company of Buffalo. He has been actively engaged since that time in the management and direction of the business interests of this corporation. He is also vice-president of the Cary Safe Company of Buffalo, New York. On March 1, 1894, he received from the mayor of the city of Buffalo the appointment of commissioner of police, which position he most acceptably filled until he was himself elected mayor of the city on Tuesday, November 6, 1894. General Jewett on October 3, 1865, married Miss Elizabeth Foster Danforth, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in whom he has found a most estimable companion and helper.

As a business man he stands very high in the mercantile circles of Buffalo, and is especially noted for the excellent executive abilities which he has displayed. An exemplary disciplinarian through the military training he has had, he is admirably qualified to discharge the manifold duties pertaining to a complicated and extensive business plant, and these qualities were no doubt duly considered by the chief magistrate of the city of Buffalo when he selected General Jewett for the post of commissioner of police. The ability and fidelity he exhibited in the administration of the position so strongly popularized him with the people of Buffalo that he was elected to the mayoralty by a majority of nearly ten thousand, the largest ever given a mayor of this city. Mayor Jewett's first year in office was an exceptionally busy one. It was characterized by the number of difficult and important questions which arose, all of which the mayor handled with great ability and firmness. His first veto prevented the awarding of the street-cleaning contracts to favored bidders. The mayor demanded that the contracts be let to the lowest bidders, and thus saved the tax-payers \$24,000. The mayor introduced the Detroit plan of utilizing the vacant land in the city for the benefit of the poor, and carried the project through with great success. Five hundred and seventy-eight families were taken off the poor-books of the city and made self-supporting in this manner. Other features of Mayor Jewett's administration to date were his signing of the Niagara Power franchise, and his approval of the Buffalo Traction Company's franchise after securing a concession of three fares for ten cents. General Jewett is a strong advocate of the free-school system. Eight new schools have already been completed during his administration and four others, including the handsome new Masten Park high-school, will be ready for occupancy on the first of September, 1896. He is also an advocate of municipal ownership of the water-front, and if this idea is eventually carried out the city of Buffalo will be the owner of the finest docks on one of the best harbors in the world, and the city treasury will be deriving an immense revenue therefrom.

GEORGE HOWARD.

The subject of this biographical sketch was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, June 26, 1810. He came from a family of sturdy old puritan stock. George Howard's early life was like that of all other boys, but with more work than play. He attended the public schools during the winter, worked on his father's farm during the summer, and for any extra time employment was found for him in his father's tannery. His character was shaped by the severe and constant discipline of hard work. He left school at the age of thirteen. When he was eighteen years old his father met with severe business reverses, which resulted in both the loss of his tannery and his farm. Under these distressing circumstances it was necessary to look elsewhere for a home, and his father found an opportunity to trade a horse for an "article" calling for 115 acres of land in the forest, on the tract of the Holland Land Company, in Chautauqua county, New York. So George Howard, with his father and brother, came to Western New York. Now began for them the hard, rude, but healthful life of the pioneer. In a few years the Howards had cleared about one hundred acres of the farm and had it under cultivation. On account of ill health George Howard determined to make a change, and came to Buffalo in 1837, to go as a sailor on the lake. While waiting for navigation to open, he first worked for ex-Mayor Ebenezer Johnson at fifty cents a day, and repaid the loan of four dollars with which he paid his fare from Chautauqua to Buffalo. He shipped before the mast at twelve dollars a month. A year later he returned home, and then went to work in the tannery of Aaron Rumsey, at Westfield, and a little later came to Buffalo and became foreman in Mr. Rumsey's tannery in Buffalo at a salary of \$280 a year and board. The third year his salary was increased, and he continued to save the greater part of the money that he earned. After his employer failed, Mr. Howard formed a partnership with Aaron Rumsey, the firm being known as Rumsey & Howard. About four years later Aaron Rumsey was succeeded in the business by Fayette Rumsey.



"CEDAR RIDGE," RESIDENCE OF LEONARD B. CROCKER.

In 1844 Mr. Howard formed a partnership with Myron P. Bush. They built a tannery on Chicago street, and from a comparatively small beginning built up a business of a million to a million and a quarter dollars a year. For thirty-five years the firm of Bush & Howard was one of the most substantial in the State. Mr. Howard was originally a Jacksonian Democrat, but became an ardent supporter of the Whig party. He never sought nor would accept political honors. He was prominent in charitable and benevolent work, serving as a trustee of the Buffalo Hospital, and was chairman of its board for many years. He was one of the trustees of the State Insane Asylum, the Forest Lawn Association, and the Westminster Church Society. He was a member of the Young Men's Association, Buffalo Historical Society, Fine Arts Academy, and Society of Natural Sciences. Mr. Howard died August 30, 1886. A career like that of George Howard shows how much can be accomplished by upright, wholesome methods in an age when too many fortunes are acquired by questionable means. The name of George Howard will always stand as a synonym for probity and sterling worth. Mr. Howard married three times, the third time to Miss Amelia Flagler of Lockport, New York. Of this marriage four children were born, two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Howard and the two sons, Frank K. and George R., survive him.

RESIDENCE OF LEONARD B. CROCKER.

The accompanying engraving represents the beautiful home of Leonard B. Crocker, and is situated on the lake shore about fifteen miles from Buffalo and six miles from the town of Hamburg. This delightful residence is of fine architectural proportions, and has all the appointments of a first-class city house. The grounds have a frontage of about two thousand feet, and are part of a very fertile farm of about two hundred acres. It is called "Cedar Ridge," from the high bank of cedars on the premises. The interior of the house is finished entirely in hard wood; and conservatory, stable, laundry, etc., as well as the grounds, are lighted by electricity from a plant on the premises. The grounds are laid out in drives, walks, beautiful parterres, and lawns, tastefully arranged, with deer-parks and hot-houses. A dock and boat-house, with overhead trolley, is built on the water as a harbor for Mr. Crocker's steam-yacht *Anemone*. Situate at each end of the spacious grounds are very unique rustic houses, overlooking the park and lake, lighted by arc lights and small electric lights. A Javanese house is an attractive feature of the place. It was brought directly from the village of Java at the World's Fair, and was once occupied by the queer little people of Java. The commanding view afforded from "Cedar Ridge," and the delightful surroundings, make it one of the finest and fairest suburban residences in this section.



JAMES MOONEY.

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There are few more progressive and prominent business men in Buffalo than the subject of this short biographical sketch, and none who have been more enterprising or energetic in bringing to the city her wonderful latter-day growth and prosperity. He came to America from Ireland when he was a boy with his parents, and has resided in Buffalo since 1850. He began the study of law with the late Charles D. Norton, Esq., but soon tired of that profession and engaged in real estate business, at that time a most unpromising field. His excellent judgment and energy, and his confidence in the great future of Buffalo, fully warranted in the light of the present, made his operations remunerative, and brought him wealth at a comparatively early age. A short term of service in the City tax receiver's office was an excellent training for the young

real estate operator, and his means have been freely spent in many philanthropic enterprises and for worthy objects of benevolence, among which was that of Irish liberty. He has long been the half-owner of the



NORMAN E. MACK.

Arcade block on Main street, corner of Clinton; and the magnificent business block on this site which has just been completed, and which is known as the Mooney & Brisbane block, is one of the most imposing and attractive of the many large and elegant buildings which in the past few years have transformed the business part of the city, making it thoroughly metropolitan in appearance. In Buffalo and in many other parts of Erie county Mr. Mooney has been interested in numerous large real estate transactions, and his possessions are scattered throughout the city and suburban sections. Mr. Mooney has always been an enthusiast on the subject of home rule for Ireland, and has done as much as any man in the United States to secure this great boon to his native land. He was one of the leading spirits in the Irish Land League, and was its president from 1881 until its amalgamation with the Irish National League a few years later. He was many times president of the Real Estate and Brokers Board, and has been an influential member of the Merchants Exchange since its organization, and was its vice-president in 1890. He was appointed one of the commissioners of the first Board of Public Works by Mayor Bishop, and is now its president, and has for years been one of the most faithful and useful of the city's officials. He was one of the commissioners of the State Park Reservation at Niagara Falls, and has served the public with intelligence and efficiency, and in official station as in business life he has ever inspired the fullest regard and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

NORMAN E. MACK.

This enterprising and successful newspaper man, the editor and proprietor of "The Times," one of the most popular dailies of the State, was born in West Williams, Ontario, in 1856, and came with his parents to this country when quite a child. The family settled in Pontiac, Michigan, in 1868, where he was engaged as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, where he acquired that knowledge of business which has enabled him to establish and maintain the important journalistic enterprise of which he is the head. In 1872 he engaged in the advertising business in Detroit and Chicago, which he conducted for two years, this being his first experience in newspaper work. In 1874 he came to Buffalo, and was here engaged in various advertising enterprises, and four years later he started the Jamestown "Sunday Gazette," which he sold out in 1879. That paper was merged into the present Jamestown "Sunday Sun."

He established the "Sunday Times" in this city September 7, 1879, the business being conducted on Main street, opposite the present site of "The Times" office, but was subsequently removed to No. 50 Seneca street, where it remained till 1882, when, on account of fire in the building, temporary quarters on Washington street were secured. In 1883 the business was removed to 191 Main street, adjoining the present location, to which Mr. Mack removed in 1887. The first number of "The Daily Times" was issued September 13, 1883, and was changed from a morning to an afternoon penny paper November 2, 1887. Until 1884 "The Times" was independent in politics, but became a Democratic newspaper in October, 1884, when it gave Grover Cleveland zealous and effective support for President, and since that time has earnestly and consistently supported every candidate of the Democratic party, National, State, and municipal, and has loyally upheld Democratic principles. Mr. Mack has been chosen a delegate of his party to various State and local conventions, and was alternate to the last Democratic National convention. He was appointed the representative of the Empire State on the committee to notify Mr. Cleveland of his nomination in 1892, and was chairman of the committee on arrangements. For two terms he represented his congressional district on the Democratic State committee, declining a third term. Mr. Mack has always been active and zealous in political affairs, and has been an indefatigable worker for unity in the Democratic ranks, and to that end "The Times" has been one of the most efficient agents in the State.

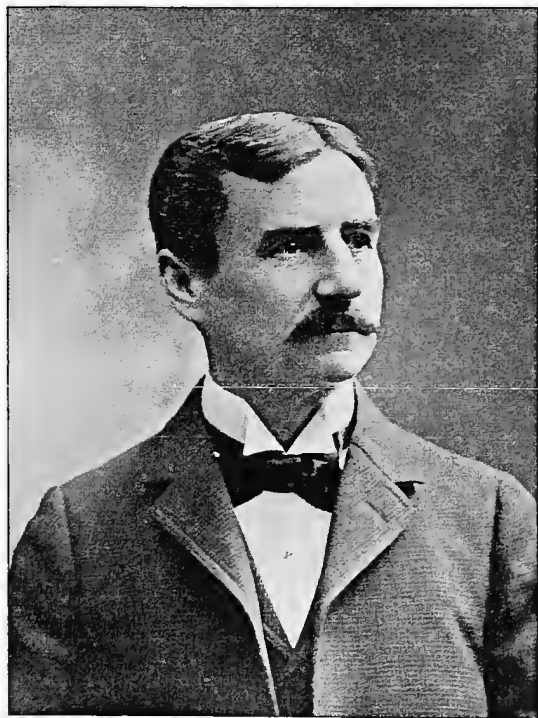
He is a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and is active also in social life. He is a member of the Buffalo club, and of the Orpheus and Liedertafel organizations, the Press club, and other societies, and was for years a member of the executive committee of the State Associated Press. He has always been foremost in advancing the interests of the city, and is well and widely known as a champion of the masses and the inveterate foe of trusts and monopolies. He was also instrumental in securing free music for the people, and the band concerts in the parks last summer was the result. Mr. Mack married Miss Harrette B. Taggart of this city. They have one daughter, Norma Emily Mack, and reside at 77 Niagara square.

WILLIAM CUSHING BRUSH.

This prominent and eminently successful manufacturer, one of the oldest representative business men of Buffalo, is the head of the firm of Brush Brothers, who for half a century have carried on the manufacture of brick in this city on a scale of most important proportions. He was born December 1, 1819, in Delaware

county, New York, and was the oldest son of Jacob and Phœbe (Cushing) Brush. His father's family was one of the oldest in Delaware county, and his mother was a descendant of one of the first settlers in Dutchess county, New York. His father, who was a prosperous farmer, died when William was but fifteen years of age, and who at the time was attending the district school at Steventown, was obliged to leave school and take charge of the farm, which he carried on with success for about four years. He then removed to Waterloo, and obtained employment in the brick manufacturing business, remaining there until 1842, obtaining a thorough knowledge of every detail of the industry. He then came to Buffalo and accepted a responsible position with Mr. James White, a brick-maker, whose plant was located near the old Philadelphia depot, and after three years in that capacity he formed a copartnership with his brother Alexander, and began the manufacture of brick in this city. Their plant was situate between Seneca and Elk streets on Smith street, and the firm had a yard on the present site of St. Patrick's church. From time to time the plant was removed, and finally located at their present place in East Buffalo, where the facilities for their work are of the most completed character, their establishment being one of the most extensive of its kind in New York. The valuable plant of the Brush Brothers covers an area of sixty-nine acres; the yard and kilns occupying about seven acres. The brick are made by machinery of the most improved patterns, and the product comprises both molded and common brick, a large force of workmen being employed. The output aggregates two hundred thousand brick daily, which are sold throughout New York State, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. The firm at present consists of William C. Brush and his sons, William H. and Warren H. Brush, all of whom are greatly interested in the industrial growth of the city, and progressive, enterprising, and responsible men of business. The office of this prosperous concern is advantageously located at No. 2 Builders' Exchange. Mr. William C. Brush was first married to Miss Hannah Bull of Chautauqua county, near Jamestown, and had three children; the two sons (twins), now members of the firm, and one daughter.

In his political faith he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Delaware Avenue Methodist church. Although seventy-six years of age, he is active and energetic in business affairs, going daily to the works in East Buffalo, and his vigor of mind and body give promise of years of continued usefulness.



ROBERT K. SMITHER.

ROBERT KNIGHT SMITHER.

It is a regrettable fact that among the rising business men of our large cities few appear to find the time or possess the inclination to engage in active politics, but among the most popular and widely known of the few is Robert K. Smither, a leading pharmacist of Buffalo and the present efficient president of the Board of Aldermen. Born in Winchester, England, October 10, 1851, he came to America with his parents at the age of seven years. Ten years later he entered the employ of W. H. Peabody at Main and South Division streets, in what was then the most popular drug store in Buffalo. Mr. Smither subsequently assumed the management of the pharmacy of W. R. Crumb at Niagara and Caroline streets, and in 1875 established in a small way what has since become one of the leading pharmacies in the city, at Niagara and Jersey streets. In addition to this, Mr. Smither is now the fortunate possessor of an equally flourishing and extensive one at Elmwood avenue and Bryant street. In 1879 he was elected on

the Republican ticket to a seat in the Board of Supervisors, representing what was then the Ninth ward, and, being reelected three successive terms, served until his removal from the ward, a total of eight years. Although upon his appearance in that body he was one of the youngest of its members, he was quickly recognized as a leader, and during his incumbency served three terms as chairman of the board. After removing from the Ninth ward he gave his attention exclusively to his business until 1891, when he was

again persuaded to enter the political field, at the first election under the new city charter, and as the Republican candidate for alderman from the Twenty-fourth ward was elected by eight hundred majority. Two years later he was unanimously renominated and elected by 1775 majority, and in 1895 he was again nominated by acclamation and was elected by a majority of 1792, the largest majority ever given for a ward office under the revised charter, and an eloquent and deserved tribute to his official ability and integrity.

He was elected president of the Common Council in 1894 and is now president of the Board of Aldermen, having been elected to that position by the unanimous vote of the members, both Democratic and Republican. In official position he has been a successful leader in effecting needed reforms and foremost in every movement for a businesslike administration of municipal affairs. He was active in securing the passage of the law restricting the practice of pharmacy to thoroughly competent and licensed persons, and upon the organization of the Erie County Board of Pharmacy in 1884 was elected president of the body, which position he still fills with distinguished ability. He is chairman of the Board of Curators of the

Buffalo College of Pharmacy, ex-president of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association, and member of several similar organizations in the State. He is a popular Mason and Odd Fellow, and a valued member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Smither was married in 1874 to Lucretia C., daughter of John S. Newkirk, Esq., late of this city, and resides at 456 Elmwood avenue. He is one of the most genial and courteous of men, and is esteemed alike in business, political, and social circles.



JAMES ASH.

JAMES ASH.

This representative and successful business man and honored citizen of Buffalo was born in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, December 20, 1836, of English parentage, and came to this city with his parents at the age of six months. He here secured his education in the public schools, on the completion of which he secured employment as manager in a large coal yard, where he remained but a short time. He then accepted a responsible position with Messrs. Pratt & Company, extensive dealers in coal and iron in this city, having charge of the purchase and shipments of stock. He remained in the service of this firm for fifteen years, and in 1866 he engaged in vessel business. He built a number of schooners and tugs for lake service, and is still engaged in this branch of industrial enterprise, being at this time president of Hand &

John's Tug Line. In 1879 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Assembly from the third Erie district, and was elected by the flattering majority of three thousand votes. He served his constituents with marked ability, and his worth was recognized by his appointment as member of several important committees, including those on Cities and Charities. In 1882, he was appointed one of the park commissioners of Buffalo, and discharged the functions of the office with intelligence and fidelity until he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1886, when he resigned his position as park commissioner. As a member of the legislative branch of the municipal government, Mr. Ash was active, progressive, and faithful; and in recognition of his services his party nominated him as its candidate for City Council in 1893, when he received the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. He was elected president of the upper branch of Common Council in 1895, and still is a valuable member of that body. In 1863 Mr. Ash, being a member of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., went to Maryland and was sworn into the United States service. He has been for over a quarter of a century the largest retail dealer and one of the most extensive wholesale dealers in coal in this great center of that branch of mercantile activity, and has large trestle works at North Buffalo for his retail trade. In every sense of the term Mr. Ash is a successful man of affairs. He takes an active interest in every movement for the welfare of his fellow-men and the general good, and his disinterested work in that regard is gratefully appreciated. He is one of the managers of the Queen City Society

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and is zealous in the great work of their humane organization. Mr. Ash has been one of the managers of the Lake Carriers Association of the great lakes since its foundation ten years ago, and was recently reelected. He is also a director of the Commercial Bank of Buffalo. Mr. Ash was married December 4, 1853, to Miss Mary Finn, daughter of William Finn, Esq., late of this city.

To them were born ten children; four boys and three girls are living. The family reside in their beautiful home, 291 Porter avenue, one of the most delightful residence thoroughfares of the city.



GEORGE BINGHAM.

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George Bingham, the present county clerk, was born in the town of Lancaster December 21, 1847. His father, Henry L. Bingham, was born at Windham, Connecticut, April 1, 1814, and settled in Western New York when a young man. His mother was born in this State. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the public and private schools. In 1866 Mr. Bingham was given a position as rodman by William Wallace, chief engineer in the engineering department of the Buffalo & Washington Railroad, now the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. He was afterwards appointed assistant engineer, and was given charge of a division of the road. Mr. Bingham was employed by City Engineer George E. Mann for one year in running the levels for the topographical map of the city. He was also engaged in the location and construction of other roads in the Western states and Canada. For ten years Mr. Bingham was engaged in the hide and leather business, and met with marked success. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was one of the staunch supporters of the late Hon. Roscoe Conkling in his fight to be returned

to the United States Senate in 1881. Mr. Bingham was superintendent of the Thompson-Houston Electric Light and Power Company for three years. He was appointed United States appraiser for the Port of Buffalo by President Harrison in 1891, and served three years and resigned. He was elected county clerk in 1894. Mr. Bingham is chairman of the Republican county committee, and was elected, in March, 1895, president of the village of Lancaster, and is also one of the justices of the peace for the same town. He was married on September 4, 1874, to Miss Carrie Lee of Lancaster, where they reside. They have two daughters. Mr. Bingham as county clerk has made a clean, careful, honest, and painstaking official, and so far has given entire satisfaction to all concerned. He is an honor to his party and a faithful servant of the people.

JOSEPH CHARLES VELING.

Alderman Joseph C. Veling, who was elected to the Council of 1895 to represent the Twenty-third ward, was born in Oneida, New York, August 21, 1861. He is of German descent, his grandfather having been a native of Mayence, Germany, who settled in this country in the early part of the century. Our subject received his education at his birthplace, where he was graduated from the high-school at the age of sixteen. On leaving school he entered the employ of the American Express Company, and at the age of nineteen traveled for them on the route from Buffalo to New York and Boston. He remained with the company until 1889, making his headquarters in Buffalo, when he accepted the appointment of deputy-sheriff under Sheriff Jenkins. At the expiration of his term of office he became connected with the Buffalo School Furniture Company, for whom he traveled for some years. Well known and highly esteemed in his ward, he came to the front in the elections for the Council of 1895, and his personal popularity was marked by his return by the largest majority ever given in an aldermanic contest—1134. At the Council Board he at once took a front rank, and as chairman of the Fourth of July celebration committee, the carrying out of the

memorable parade of 1895, on the dedication of the new liberty pole, proved him possessed of executive ability in a marked degree, and gained for him a special vote of thanks. In the same year he embarked in the cigar business, in which he has established an extensive connection, and is contemplating the establishment of a factory on a large scale. On the Board of Aldermen he is now chairman of Markets and Fourth of July committees, and also served on the committees on Schools and Streets. Of untiring energy, strong independence of mind, and fearless in his advocacy of the right, his name carries weight in the Council. While still under twenty years of age, he was married in 1881 to Miss Frances Fahrenschale of Oneida, by whom he has a family of three children. He resides at 169 Eighteenth street.

WILLIAM H. BRADISH.

The popular president of the Board of Aldermen, William H. Bradish, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, April 7, 1856. When he was but two years of age his parents took him to Batavia, New York, where they located on a farm and afterwards moved into the village, where young Bradish received his education at the Batavia Union school. His father was for a long time owner of a large iron and wood-working establishment in Batavia, and was quite successful. After learning the trade of a mechanic, the subject of this sketch and Malcomb D. Mix, started in the newspaper business, and published what is now called the "Batavia Daily News." After severing his connection with that paper, he came to Buffalo in 1879. Mr. Bradish then followed the profession of court stenographer for Sprague, Milburn & Sprague for several years, but being ambitious and anxious to advance himself, he decided to give up the position, and obtained employment with the Gilbert Starch Works, where he was made superintendent. He remained with that concern until the works were destroyed by fire. After looking around for a short time he secured an engagement with the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining Company, after which he associated himself with Richard Humphrey at Black Rock. In this position he was brought in contact with a great many people, and in 1892 he received the nomination for alderman on the Republican ticket, and strange to say, was elected in a Democratic ward. In 1894 he was renominated and again elected by a handsome majority. He has labored zealously for his constituents, and his record in the Board of Aldermen speaks for itself. His popularity was fully demonstrated when he was unanimously elected president of the Board January 1, 1896. For eleven years Mr. Bradish was a member of the N. G. N. Y., his time being divided up in Companies A and B of the Seventy-fourth regiment. He was also major and aide-de-camp on General Rogers' staff of the Fourth division. In both companies he held the rank of first lieutenant. Mr. Bradish is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 766, F. & A. M.; North Buffalo Lodge, No. 517, I. O. O. F.; Black Rock I. O. F.; Fraternity club; Black Rock Business Men's Association, and Cycle club. He is now engaged in the real estate business, and is considered one of Buffalo's progressive and enterprising citizens.



JOSEPH C. VELING.

CICERO J. HAMLIN.

The sleepless energy which cannot confine itself to one field of enterprise, but requires a multiplicity of pursuits for its proper exercise, is strikingly characteristic of Mr. Cicero J. Hamlin, who in various channels of industry has attained remarkable success. He was born in 1819 on a farm in Columbia county, New York, near the Massachusetts line, his father being a Methodist minister of an old New England family. He was the youngest of ten children, and began life's struggle with little besides a sound constitution and untiring energy. In 1836 the young man removed to East Aurora in Erie county, where three years later he opened a general store, and in 1846 he came to Buffalo, and engaged in the dry goods business as a member

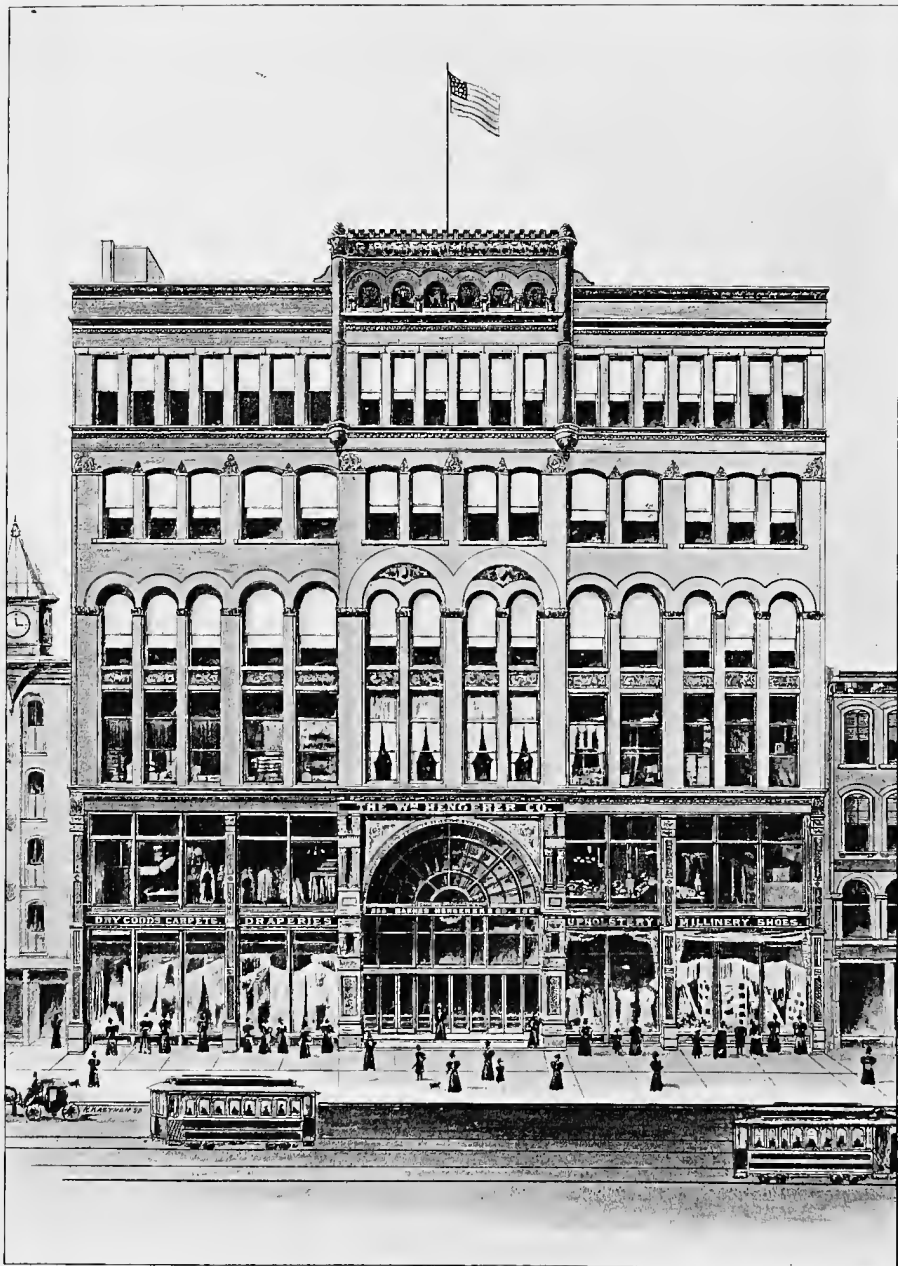


WILLIAM HENGERER.

of the firm of Wattles & Hamlin. Mr. Wattles retired from the business in 1847. Mr. Hamlin continuing the business until 1852. In 1860 he became a member of the firm of Mendsen & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in carpets and house furnishing goods. The firm was reorganized as Hamlin & Mendsen, and the sale of dry goods was made part of the business. In 1871 Mr. Hamlin retired from the firm and three years later became president of the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company, afterwards merged into the American Glucose Company, whose works are the most extensive and complete of the kind in the world. With the help of his sons Mr. Hamlin has built up the business of this company to a marvelous extent. Until the Hamlins began the manufacture of glucose the entire supply was imported from France and Germany, and now Buffalo glucose is the leading brand in the markets of the world. The works of the American Glucose Company employ hundreds of men, and millions of bushels of corn are used annually, and the product which is enormous in amount, is shipped to all parts of the world. Mr. Hamlin's real estate operations since 1848 have been on a scale of great proportions. He has erected many fine business structures, prominent among which is the Hamlin block, the largest structure in the city. In the village of Aurora he has a stock farm of over six hundred acres, and here, as early as 1855, he began the business of improving stock. The farm is famous as the home of Mambrino King, Almont Jr., Sire of Belle Hamlin, the beautiful queen of the turf for years, and many other famous horses. His stock at times number over four hundred head. In 1868 he purchased the ground upon which the Buffalo Driving Park, now famous as a race course, was laid out. In every undertaking of this active, progressive business man, success great and enduring has attended his efforts, and at home and abroad he is a recognized leader in industry and trade. Mr. Hamlin was married in 1842 to Miss Ford, a daughter of Isaac Ford, Esq., of Hulberton, the youngest sister of the late Hon. Elijah Ford of this city. He has three sons, all of whom are successfully engaged in business in Buffalo.

WILLIAM HENGERER.

Familiar as a household word, the name of this eminently successful merchant of Buffalo has for years been identified with the growth and prosperity of the city, and not to know him argues one's self unknown in the Queen City of the Lakes. He was born at Würtemberg, Germany, March 2, 1840, and until nine years of age attended the common schools of his native city. He came to America in 1849, and to Buffalo in March, 1861, and entered the store of Sherman & Barnes. When Fort Sumter was surrendered Mr. Hengerer became a member of the historic Twenty-first New York Volunteers, and served his adopted country in the field with fidelity until the regiment was mustered out in 1863. Returning to Buffalo he again entered the employ of the Sherman & Barnes Company, and was soon advanced from the position of clerk at six dollars per week to membership in the firm. Mr. Hengerer is emphatically a self-made man, and has accomplished by virtue of his own tact and perseverance results almost phenomenal, despite circumstances which would have discouraged most other men. Possessing indomitable energy, supplemented by judgment that seldom errs, he has, unaided, gained leadership among the foremost business men of Buffalo. As the head of the leading department mercantile house of the city during the past decade, Mr. Hengerer has been a large contributor to the vast aggregate of Buffalo's trade. In 1874 he was the junior member of the firm of Barnes, Bancroft & Company, which in 1885 became Barnes, Hengerer & Company, and by reason of the death of Mr. Barnes, a reorganization was effected January 1, 1896, since which time the business has been conducted under the style of the William Hengerer Company, of which Mr. Hengerer is president; C. O. Howard, treasurer; and E. D. Robbins, secretary; and, large as the trade of the concern has been for years, increasing from three hundred thousand dollars in 1865 to over four million dollars per annum now; with the improvements in contemplation now, it is confidently expected that the sales will, in the near future, aggregate ten million. Mr. Hengerer is a plain-spoken, progressive, and reliable man of business, ruggedly honest and plain almost to bluntness in speech, using no unnecessary words in conversation. Active as has been his business life, Mr. Hengerer has been in the front rank of every important movement for the general good, and his advice and counsel have always been sought in matters of public interest. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, and is an honored member of the Buffalo club and of the Orpheus Liedertafel organizations. He has been one of the park commissioners since 1884, and is at present one of the trustees of the State Normal school. An example of the possibilities which await the intelligent application of energy and perseverance to affairs of business, he furnishes encouragement to aspiring men in business. The city is better for having men like William Hengerer, and the future of the city is assured by such as he.



THE WILLIAM HENGERER COMPANY BUILDING.

THE WILLIAM HENGERER COMPANY.

As the successors of Barnes, Hengerer & Company, this concern has, since January 1, 1896, conducted the extensive wholesale and retail dry goods business inaugurated nearly half a century ago, and which has always been one of the most important trade enterprises of Buffalo and Western New York. The business was established in 1850 by Mr. Barnes, who was prominently connected with the house until his death. Soon after the business was inaugurated Mr. Barnes formed a copartnership with Mr. Sherman, and until 1867 the trade of the house was carried on under the firm name of Sherman, Barnes & Company. Towards the close of that year Messrs. Sherman & Barnes dissolved partnership, and until 1874 the business was conducted by the firm of Barnes & Bancroft. In 1874 the firm of Barnes, Bancroft & Company was organized as successors to Barnes & Bancroft, Mr. William Hengerer, who had been employed in the business since March, 1861, being the company. Under this style the business was conducted until January 1, 1885, when the firm of Barnes, Hengerer & Company succeeded to the large trade developed, and in a scale of most important proportions the business was carried on until January 1, 1896, the name of the firm being familiar as a household word in Buffalo and adjoining sections of the State. From its inception the business has kept even pace with the progress of the age; anticipating the wants of the trade, the enterprise of the management created astonishment among the more conservative business men of the city, and many were the predictions that the firm was growing too fast for the town. Despite all, however, success great and continued attended the efforts of the proprietors, as is attested by the magnificent establishment, a model concern in every particular of completeness and management. Under the present regime, the old-time prestige and reputation of this great concern is admirably sustained, and the trade is rapidly increasing and extending. The company as now organized is composed of William Hengerer, president; C. O. Howard, treasurer, and E. D. Robbins, secretary. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with abundant capital; and many new improvements, which will greatly increase the floor space and storage capacity of Buffalo's leading department store in the near future are contemplated by the management. An idea of the growth of the business can be had when it is considered that in 1865 a business aggregating three hundred thousand dollars per annum was regarded most encouraging, while now the annual sales of the company amount to between four and five million dollars, and with the improvements in contemplation it is not unreasonable to suppose that in the near future the business will aggregate ten million dollars per year.

GUSTAV FLEISCHMANN.

Gustav Fleischmann is one of the many sons of the Old World who have attained prosperity in this new land and have contributed their full share to the growth and development of their adopted country. Mr. Fleischmann was born less than fifty years ago in Vienna, Austria. He came to the United States at the age of sixteen and obtained employment with the firm of Casoni & Isola in New York city as a marble-cutter and designer, at the same time attending night schools and Cooper Institute and pursuing his studies in mathematics and drawing to fit him for the profession he had adopted. He was obliged to abandon this vocation, however, on account of ill health, and in 1869 he went to Cincinnati and entered the firm of Gaff, Fleischmann & Company, of which his brothers, Maximilian and Charles, were members, where he thoroughly learned the business of a distiller and yeast manufacturer. When he had perfected his knowledge of this industry and was ready to establish himself in business, Mr. Fleischmann began to consider the question of location. The Buffalo of twenty years ago was a different



GUSTAV FLEISCHMANN.

place from the city of to-day as regards both population and commercial prosperity, but the elements of her future greatness were there, and it was not difficult for a far-sighted and sagacious man to appreciate her superior advantages. Mr. Fleischmann accordingly went to Buffalo and engaged in the distillery business under the firm name of Frost & Company. A year later Mr. Frost retired and Mr. Fleischmann formed a partnership with E. N. Cook under the style of E. N. Cook & Company. This connection lasted until 1893, when Mr. Fleischmann bought out Mr. Cook's interest in the business and organized the Buffalo Distilling Company, of which he has since been the proprietor. The successful business man of the present day seems to be capable of carrying on an amount of business that would have been deemed entirely impossible by even the most active man of half a century ago. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that Mr. Fleischmann is president of the Meadville, Pennsylvania, Distilling Company, and of the Frontier Elevator Company of Buffalo, New York, in addition to his duties as proprietor of the Buffalo Distilling Company. He also held for some years the office of president of the Merz Universal Extractor & Construction Company, but this position he resigned in favor of his brother when the main office of the company was removed from Buffalo to New York City. Mr. Fleischmann is a member of Meadville Lodge, B. P. O. E., and is the owner of some fine residence property in the City of Buffalo. His greatest interest, aside from the engrossing cares of business, is in hunting, to which he is passionately devoted. He is a member of the Adirondack League club, and brings home several fine deer each fall as trophies of his skill as a marksman.

JOHN STROOTMAN.

Among the many manufacturing interests which go to make up the prosperity of Buffalo as a commercial center, the boot and shoe industry is not one of the least important, giving employment, as it does, to large numbers of the most intelligent of the artisan class. Prominent among the famous houses in this line is that of Mr. John Strootman, which is located on Carroll street, numbers 61 to 69, and occupies two entire floors, covering nearly twenty-five thousand square feet. Over 250 skilled hands are employed the year round in the manufacture of ladies' footwear, and the machinery in use is of the latest and most improved kind. The large output is distributed through the Western and local trade by fourteen traveling salesmen. The business was founded by Mr. Strootman in 1873 in the premises at the corner of Main and Exchange streets. As time went on, more space was needed for the rapidly growing business, and after making a number of changes Mr. Strootman finally secured his present commodious quarters. The founder of the business was born in this city, his parents being among the early settlers of the village of Buffalo. Young Strootman obtained his education in Buffalo, leaving school, however, at an early age to learn his father's business, which was that of a shoemaker. After becoming thoroughly conversant with the trade, he started in for himself at the age of twenty-two years, and has succeeded in building up one of the best and most extensive boot and shoe houses in Western New York. He is a director of the Union bank, and also largely interested in many corporations. His father died some years ago, but his mother, with whom he lives at 475 Delaware avenue, is still hale and hearty, and has seen the growth of Buffalo from its early days, before incorporation, to its present prosperous condition.

EDWARD C. SHAFER.

This progressive and popular man of affairs first saw the light of day at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1850. His father came from good old German stock, while his mother descended from the Puritans. The subject of this sketch removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, with his parents when a child and received his early education in the public schools there, supplemented with a thorough business course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo, New York. After completing his education Mr. Shafer secured a position in 1872 with Barnes, Bancroft & Company of this city (now the William Hengerer Company). He remained with them but a short time, however, and accepted a situation as book-keeper with O. S. Garetson, and later with the Buffalo Hardware Company, of which he became a partner in 1877. When the Buffalo School Furniture Company was formed in 1883, Mr. Shafer became its



EDWARD C. SHAFER.

general manager, and in 1890, when the concern was incorporated as a stock company, Mr. Shafer was elected treasurer and general manager. He was appointed a police commissioner in 1887, by Mayor Becker, but resigned to enter upon the duties of city comptroller, to which office he had been elected by a large majority. After serving one term as comptroller, he declined renomination and decided to devote his time to his own private interests. He repeatedly declined the nomination for mayor and other offices of public trust. He is president of the Standard Asphalt Company of Buffalo, New York. Mr. Shafer is prominent in Masonic circles, holding the rank of grand senior warden of the Grand Lodge of the Empire State. He holds membership in Lake Erie Commandery, Knights Templar, and is department commander of the State, a Noble of Ismailia Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree. He also belongs to the Ellicott and Acacia clubs. Mr. Shafer was married on June 25, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James Anderson of this city. They have one daughter, and reside at 405 East Utica street.

GIBSON T. WILLIAMS.

One of the most prominent men in Buffalo was the late Gibson T. Williams, who was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, January 15, 1813, of Welsh ancestry on his father's side, and Scotch on his mother's. Mr. Williams was one of the second generation born in New Hampshire. His parental grandfather, Benjamin W., was born in Massachusetts. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought in the battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Bennington, and Stillwater. In the latter he held the rank of ensign. After locating in New Hampshire, he enlisted in the Second New Hampshire regiment and was made orderly sergeant in Captain Ezra Town's company. When Gibson T. Williams had reached his eleventh year, the family removed to Franklin county, Vermont, and here he worked at farming until his sixteenth year. At that age he went to St. Albans, close by, where he attended the academy about one year, after which he became a clerk in a general country store in St. Albans, and continued so for three years. But the New Englander had a mission to fulfill beyond the mere fact of growing up and getting settled in life. Under the banner of progress we find Gibson T. Williams at the age of twenty in Buffalo. It did not take the bright youth long to find employment. He worked as a clerk in a hardware store until the spring of 1834, when he entered upon a clerkship in the grocery and ship chandlery establishment of Kimberly & Waters, continuing there until February, 1837, when he and Henry C. Atwater bought out the business, and continued it under the style of Atwater & Williams.

When in 1845 Mr. Atwater died, Mr. Williams formed a copartnership with Rufus L. Howard and George L. Newman, and the institution was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Williams, Howard & Company. In 1850 Mr. Williams sold out his interest to his partners. He did not care to lay idle however, and soon began to look around for another enterprise. This soon came about; and in conjunction with the late Henry Roop, he built up the Niagara White Lead Company's factory on the corner of Delaware avenue and Virginia street. In 1861 Mr. Williams disposed of his interest to Mr. Cornell. At the time of the War Mr. Williams was president of the Clinton bank, which wound up its affairs by common consent, paying dollar for dollar, in consequence of the troublous times. In 1862 Mr. Williams was one of the organizers of the Western Insurance Company, and became its vice-president and later its president. This company, which did a very large business, was swept out of existence, as were many others, by the great Chicago fire of 1871. Mr. Williams suffered in this great loss equally with all others affected. As early as 1854 he was one of the incorporators and the first vice-president of the Erie County Savings bank, and later became its president. Among the numerous enterprises that he was actively connected with were the old Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo, the City Insurance Company, and the Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in each of which he was a director.

For some years he was a director in the Buffalo & Erie and the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Companies. He was instrumental in the consolidation of the lines, forming the lines of the Lake Shore Railroad. At that time he held nearly every proxy for the Buffalo and Erie division, and cast the vote which brought about the consolidation. He was a director in the Bank of Buffalo, the Manufacturers and Traders bank, the Bank of Niagara, and the old White's bank; also in the Buffalo Gas Company and the Mutual Gas Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Board of Trade, and became one of its directors. Mr. Williams was a member of the board which appraised the land taken for the Buffalo park, and his judgment in the matter was satisfactorily rendered. He was associated with General Rufus L. Howard in the building of the Howard Iron Works. He was instrumental in the founding of the Buffalo library. As early as 1845 he was president of the Young Men's Association, which from a condition of debt he largely helped to put into a



D. S. MORGAN BUILDING.

prosperous and healthy state. In all public-spirited enterprises Mr. Williams was never found wanting. His whole career shows the active life he led, and that he was one of those citizens to whom Buffalo has been indebted for her prosperity. In 1841 he was married to Miss Harriet C. Howard of Herkimer county, New York. Mr. Williams died April 14, 1891. Of his children there are now living, Mr. Charles H. Williams, Mr. George L. Williams, and Miss Martha T. Williams. Mrs. Gibson T. Williams lives in the beautiful residence at 1226 Main street.

D. S. MORGAN BUILDING.

This building, one of the most important and centrally situated in Buffalo, within a radius of one-quarter of a mile from the principal business headquarters of the city, is convenient to all lines of transportation, and its location is a credit to the forethought of the corporation which erected it. Recognizing the fact that the growing importance of Buffalo as a business center required office accommodation commensurate with its wants, D. S. Morgan & Company started in to erect a building which should be *fin de siècle* in every particular; and the accomplished result shows that they have not fallen short of their ideal. The building, including the observatory tower with flagstaff, rises 221 feet from the street level, and basements below the street extend the total height to 243 feet. The frontage on Niagara street is sixty-nine feet and on Pearl street is fifty-five feet. In the construction of the building, the first and second stories, which in the plan were treated as a base, are built of gray granite, above which the shaft of the building, regarding it as a column, is constructed of brick and terra cotta, and the cap, consisting of two stories of terra cotta, completes the unity of conception so essential to a high building. The *tout ensemble* is graceful and rich while at the same time dignified. Of the general plan of construction it must be noted that this building is the first to be erected in the City of Buffalo on the plans recognized and appreciated in the Eiffel tower, Tay bridge, and other erections involving the cantilever principle. Stability and permanency have been provided for. Each column stands on a separate and isolated pier of calcareous limestone, one of the hardest building stones to be found, some of the blocks weighing six and seven tons each. The cantilevers, weighing seven tons each, are balanced over the foundation piers, which, for this purpose, are composed of stone and steel beams embedded in concrete. Two million pounds of steel were used in the construction of the building, and the columns in the basement are capable of sustaining a combined safe load of 16,518,118 pounds, and four times this weight could be put on them before they would show any signs of failure.

Next to stability, the great aim in the construction of this building has been to make it fire-proof. Every part of the steel work is completely protected from fire, and the hollow tile fire-proofing used contains a large percentage of fire clay, and is practically invulnerable to the effects of fire. The interior finish is worthily in keeping with the necessities and uses of the building. The halls and corridors are laid with five-eighths-inch Tessala marble mosaic and wainscoted with white Italian marble, a Tennessee marble base serving as mop-board. A very important advantage offered in this building is "unobstructed light," the rear light court giving an area of 2600 square feet, as ample as that afforded on the street fronts, and the basement being provided with ample light through special sidewalk lights. The mail-chute service is perfect throughout the building; and the elevators, four of the safest and most efficient hydraulic construction, are operated systematically. The elevator cars are designed to carry a load of 2500 pounds and are fitted with a safety governor which is brought into operation by the car itself. The entire elevator plant is regularly inspected by a responsible insurance company, and every possible precaution is taken to ensure the safety of passengers. Heating arrangements are provided so that an equable temperature of seventy degrees Fahrenheit can be attained in the coldest weather; and ventilation is arranged on the most scientific principles. Tenants are furnished electric light without extra charge, the building being illuminated throughout by its own plant. Sanitation has been well provided for by excellence of plumbing, toilet conveniences, and filtered water; and the building, being under the constant care of a competent and reliable superintendent, is one that stands second to none in the Union. The accompanying engraving will give an idea of the imposing appearance and architectural finish of the structure.

HENRY P. EMERSON, A. M.

This eminently successful educator was born in Lynnfield, Massachusetts, January 11, 1847, and at the age of twenty years was graduated from Phillips academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Four years later he received his degree of A. B. from Rochester University, and in 1874 had conferred upon him the Master's degree by the institution last mentioned. The same year he was married to Miss Mary A. Estey of

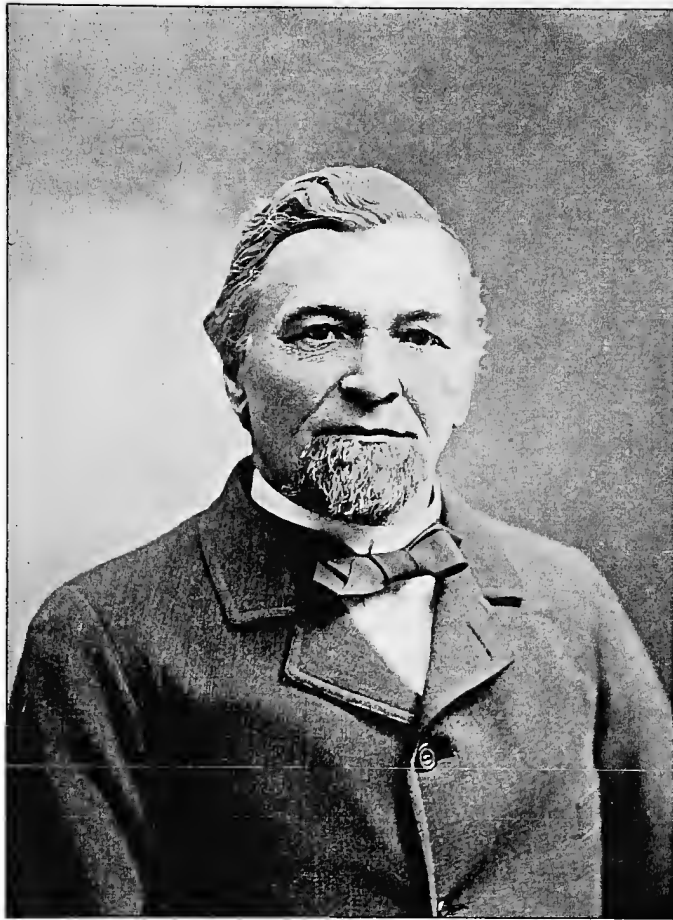
Middleton, Massachusetts, and came to Buffalo as teacher of Greek and Latin in the Central High-school, of which he was appointed principal in 1883; and under his management the school was acknowledged to be one of the very best in the State. In 1892 he was elected superintendent of education, and, at the expiration of his term of three years, he was reelected to the position November 5, 1895, by the unprecedented plurality of over thirteen thousand votes, a testimonial to his efficiency more eloquent than words. During his administration he has introduced the system of free books and has prepared and introduced an improved course of study, highly commended by teachers and pupils as well as the general public. He has improved the force of instructors by dropping incompetent teachers and appointing new ones on the basis of merit, without regard to influence. He has made the course of instruction more useful and practical, and has urged the building of new school-houses, which has already taken eight thousand children out of unhealthy rented annexes. His administration has saved the tax-payers thirty thousand dollars per annum by the management of affairs on business principles, and has given to the city an efficient, progressive, non-sectarian, and non-partisan administration of educational affairs. In making the course of study cover the period of nine instead of ten years, Mr. Emerson has effected a saving of time and money, and the fear that this would be done at the expense of thorough scholarship was entirely dispelled at the Regents' examinations in 1894, when not only a greater number of scholars, but a larger proportion, passed successfully, and the average age was one year younger; and every indication that a teacher, and not a politician was at the head of the school department, was made abundantly manifest. Under his efficient management the public schools of Buffalo are second to none in the United States, and the endorsement Mr. Emerson received from his fellow-citizens at the last election is universally admitted to be the logical sequence of his ability, energy, and worth.

CHRISTIAN KLINCK.

The subject of this sketch is one of Buffalo's most enterprising citizens, and stands among the foremost on the list of men of Teutonic descent who have made for themselves fame and fortune in their adopted country. Mr. Klinck is a native of Germany, where he received a good common-school education, and learned his trade as a butcher. The narrow world of German provincialism, with its hopelessness of any great success, proved too small for the ambitious lad, and at the age of seventeen he determined to seek his fortunes in the New World. Accordingly he set sail for America, intending to settle in Cincinnati, Ohio; but when he reached Buffalo he was unable to pay his railroad fare further, and, making a virtue of necessity, he sought work there, which he obtained at the munificent rate of six dollars a month. Notwithstanding this small beginning, his German thrift and industry enabled him in six years to amass sufficient capital to go into business for himself; and from that time forth his path was always forward and upward.

At first he conducted the business of a general butcher, but in 1868 he took up a specialty, opening a pork-packing business that was destined to become one of the greatest establishments of its kind in the United States. From the start he had to contend with competition of the keenest kind. There were wealthier and stronger firms which, had they been able, would have crushed the life out of the new concern; but it was based upon the principles of business integrity, and an iron will was behind it. Few men could have been successful in this enterprise, but Mr. Klinck was one of the few. He was honest, industrious, prudent, far-seeing, and resolute; and because he possessed these characteristics, because he rejected all offers to compromise or combine, because he refused to be swayed from his original purpose, he won the battle, and is to-day one of the kings of pork-packing in the country. His establishment is situated on Depot street, near William, in East Buffalo. The yards cover over eighteen acres, and the mammoth buildings are equipped with the most complete machinery and the most improved appliances. Some idea of the magnitude of the business may be gained from the fact that between two and three hundred men are there employed, turning out a product that annually amounts to over three million dollars.

Mr. Klinck has not only flourished financially, but he has prospered politically as well, so far as he has found time for such pursuits. In 1863, yielding to the solicitations of his friends and neighbors, he entered the political arena as candidate for alderman of the old Thirteenth ward, and served his constituents faithfully for two years, when he retired. For nearly thirty years he remained out of politics, but at the expiration of that time representative citizens waited upon him, and induced him to become a candidate for councilman, and he was elected by a most flattering majority. In this capacity Mr. Klinck has brought to the service of the public those rugged qualities of sterling integrity, steadfastness of purpose, and keen discrimination that have brought him success in private life. To be fair and just is the self-evident purpose of his action in all matters of legislation. Though at times others have differed from him and taken opposite grounds, none



CHRISTIAN KLINCK.

have ever impugned his motives or suggested for a moment that his intentions were other than the purest. Mr. Klinck is interested in many financial and business enterprises aside from those immediately under his personal control. He is a director of the Citizens' bank and of St. John's German Orphan Asylum, and is a stockholder in the Live Stock Exchange and in the Crocker Fertilizer Company.

MARCUS M. DRAKE.

The efficient superintendent of the Lackawanna Transportation Company, Marcus M. Drake, was born in 1835 in Cortland county, New York. His family were originally from New Jersey, where they had resided for over a century. Until 1876 Mr. Drake resided near Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, where he



MARCUS M. DRAKE.

received a common-school education, supplemented by a course of study at Fredonia academy. He was brought up on his father's farm, but early in the "fifties" he became a sailor on the lakes. In 1861 he was appointed master of a steamboat in the lake service, and in 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-second New York Volunteers, then in the field, and when the regiment was mustered out he was transferred to the historic 120th New York Volunteers, and served with fidelity till the close of the war. He was promoted for gallant services in the field, from time to time, and was finally commissioned first lieutenant as a tribute to his bravery and worth. In his discharge, the following clause eloquently testifies to his fidelity: "An officer whose strict attention to duty, gentlemanly deportment, and cool courage have won the respect of all his comrades." On his return from the war Mr. Drake resumed his former vocation as captain of one of the Erie Railway line of steamers, where he remained until 1869, when he accepted the position of superintendent of repairs for the Union Steamboat Company, owned and controlled by the Erie Railroad, which he filled with marked ability, and when the Union Dry Docks Company was organized, the supervision of these docks was added to his duties. In 1889 he resigned the position to accept the management of the Lackawanna

Transportation Company, in which responsible position he displayed great executive ability and won the fullest confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought into business relations. Uniform promptitude and courteous methods have always characterized his official acts and have established him in the general regard of his employers and with those having business with the company in his department. Mr. Drake was married to Miss Mary A. Ludlow in 1867. She died November 3, 1880, leaving to survive her six children. Mr. Drake was elected alderman from the old Eleventh ward in 1878, and was reelected in 1882. He was chosen mayor of the city by the Common Council November 20 of that year, to fill the unexpired term of Grover Cleveland, Governor-elect of New York, and resigned his position as alderman December 22 of that year. In the position of chief magistrate of Buffalo, Mayor Drake manifested the fidelity and executive ability which marked his business life, and in official as in social circles he was universally esteemed. He was appointed a commissioner of public works by Mayor Jewett January 1, 1896. He was the first commander of William Richardson Post, No. 254, G. A. R., and is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

HARDIN HETH LITTELL.

This popular and efficient general manager of the street railway system of Buffalo was born in Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana, August 5, 1845, and his education was limited to attendance in the country schools. When he was twelve years of age he engaged in business as a junior clerk in a dry goods store, and after his family removed to Louisville, Kentucky, he secured a position in a jewelry store in that city. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Littell entered upon the career which developed in him executive ability of a high order, and which, coupled with energetic application and resolute will, has brought him distinction in an important field of commercial enterprise. He then entered the service of the Louisville City Railway Company as a clerk in the office of the treasurer of that company, and a year later was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent, and at the age of twenty-one years he became superintendent. He remained in this position for almost a quarter of a century, directing the extension and

improvement of the system with eminent success, including the change from horse to electric power during the later years of his career in Louisville. In May, 1891, Mr. Littell was elected president of the Cross-town Railway Company, vice-president of the Buffalo Railway Company, and general manager of both companies, and assumed the duties of these responsible positions. The introduction of electricity as the motive power and the extension of the lines to meet the requirements of the recent wonderful growth in population of the city, were duties which devolved upon Mr. Littell on the threshold of his administration. The mileage was doubled, and all parts of the city and suburban sections were put in close communication, and under his able direction these radical changes have been effected with expedition, and the car service of this city has been brought to the highest degree of excellence. In 1889 the total number of passengers carried by the companies so ably represented and operated by this progressive manager, was less than fifteen millions, and after two years of his regime the number of passengers was three times as great, a silent but eloquent tribute to his worth and energy.

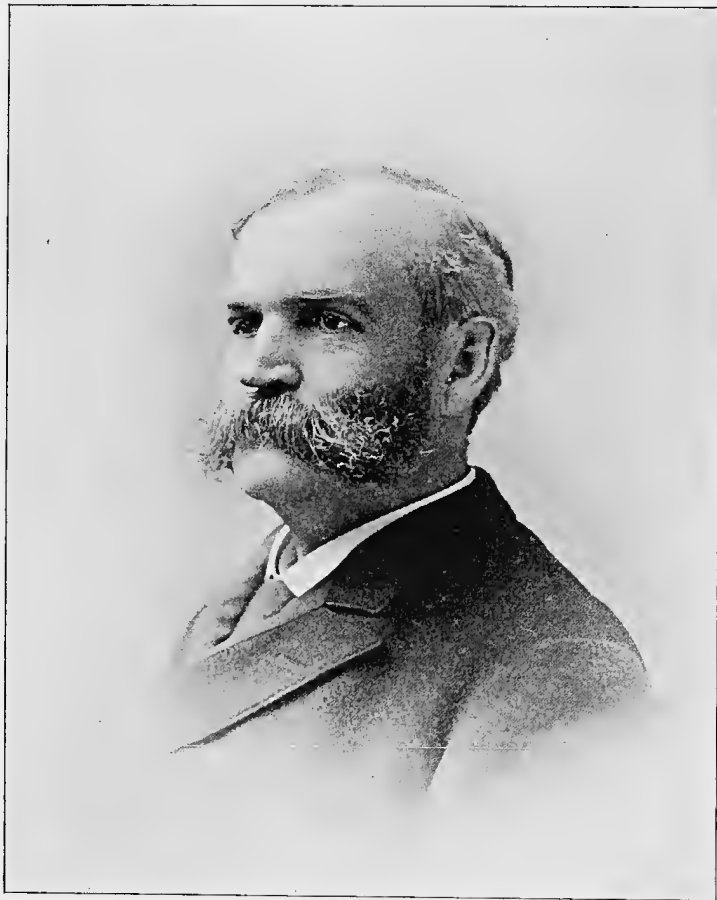
Occupying a position so intimately connected with the welfare and convenience of the masses, and involving interests of utmost importance, prime factors in the progress which places Buffalo first among the cities of the American continent in present growth and future importance, Mr. Littell has demonstrated his ability to solve many and weighty problems, and carry out to successful achievement the work essential to keeping pace with the wonderful development of electric science which marks the dawn of the twentieth century. He is largely interested in other enterprises of importance, being a director and vice-president of the Buffalo, Bellevue & Lancaster Railroad, and a director of the Bellevue Land Company, and he still retains a directorate in the Louisville Railway Company and in the German Bank of Louisville, and also of the Columbia Finance and Trust Company of that city. He is president of the Inclined-plane Railway of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Littell was married April 26, 1876, to Miss Nellie Burton Green of Logansport, Indiana. Since he has resided in Buffalo he has won the highest regard of business men, and in social circles as well is held in general confidence and esteem. Mr. Littell organized and was elected the first president of the American Street Railway Association, an organization that has done more to advance the interests and solve the problem of rapid transit in the United States than any other organization. Mr. Littell's brother, H. M. Littell, of Brooklyn, New York, is now president of the association.



HARDIN H. LITTELL.

AMZI L. BARBER.

Amzi Lorenzo Barber, A. M., LL. B., was born at Saxton's River, Windham county, Vermont, on June 22, 1843. His father was the Rev. Amzi Doolittle Barber, whose grandfather, Thomas, and father, Calvin, settled and lived in Townsend, Vermont. Thomas Barber, with two brothers, came to this country before the Revolution. One brother, named Joseph, settled in Massachusetts; the other brother went West or South, and of whom nothing further is now known. Mr. Barber's mother was Nancy Irene Bailey, who was born at Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York. His ancestors on his father's side were Scotch-Irish, and on his mother's side French-English, and he has perhaps, in some degree, inherited the striking characteristics of these four different nationalities. His father was a self-educated Congregational clergyman of great simplicity of purpose and strength of character. He was one of the students who left Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, because the discussion of the slavery question had been prohibited by the faculty of that institution, and he walked across the state of Ohio to Oberlin, and entered Oberlin College, from whose theological department he graduated in 1841. Among his classmates were many men



AMZI L. BARBER.

who became distinguished for their philanthropy and other qualities, among them ex-President James H. Fairchild, and Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby of the American Missionary Association. His father is still (1895) engaged in ministerial work at Castalia, Ohio, and although eighty-five years of age he enjoys excellent health, retaining all of his faculties except hearing, and is rendering acceptable service to the parish of which he has charge.

The subject of this sketch at first contemplated a professional career. The family moved to Ohio in 1852, and lived at Bellevue, Huron county, until 1858, then in Cleveland until 1862, and afterwards in Austinburg and Geneva, Ashtabula county. Mr. Barber attended the various schools and academies, including the high-school of Cleveland, during his minority, and in 1862 he entered Oberlin College at the head of his class in the preparatory department. An attack of pneumonia compelled him to leave college for a year, which he spent in the then wilds of northern Michigan. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1867, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently received from that institution the degree of Master of Arts. By working upon farms in the summer time and teaching school in the winter, he saved enough money to meet his college expenses. While pursuing a post-graduate course in the theological department of Oberlin College, he was invited by General O. O. Howard, then at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, to take charge of the normal department of Howard University, and in April, 1868, he moved to Washington for that purpose. Subsequently he took charge of the preparatory department, and, later on was elected to a professorship of natural philosophy in that university. In 1872 he resigned his connection with that institution, and engaged in the real estate business in Washington. A year later there followed the panic of 1873, which was commenced by the failure of Jay Cooke's banking house. The depression in prices was very great and continued for several years, during which time many people engaged in the real estate business in Washington lost heavily. Mr. Barber, however, held on to his real estate interests and ultimately sold out to good advantage and realized a handsome profit.

A dispute has arisen in recent years concerning the likelihood of success of a college man in business. Mr. Barber's career is a signal example of the eminence to which an energetic man can rise when his mind, naturally clear and active, has been trained by years of study and close thinking. Real estate operations in the District of Columbia led him to appreciate the value of good streets, and in 1878 his attention was called to and he engaged in the laying of asphalt pavements in the city of Washington. Many miles of streets in the Capital of the Nation were paved with the new material by him, and the business growing rapidly, his operations soon extended to other cities. In 1883 he found it necessary to incorporate the Barber Asphalt Paving Company in order to systematize the work and most efficiently carry out the contracts which were obtained by his skill, energy, and hard work. During the four years, 1882 to 1886 inclusive, he averaged one thousand miles of railway travel weekly, and slept an average of one hundred and twenty nights yearly on Pullman sleeping cars. Including about eighty thousand miles of travel upon the ocean, he estimates that he has traveled upwards of four hundred thousand miles in establishing and carrying out the business of which he is the head; the equivalent of circumnavigating the globe upwards of sixteen times.

In order to obtain under the most favorable conditions an ample supply of the raw material for its works, Mr. Barber negotiated in 1887 a concession from the government of Great Britain for a lease of the celebrated lake of natural pitch on the island of Trinidad for a period of forty-two years. This reservoir of one hundred and fourteen acres contains an almost inexhaustible supply of asphalt. To acquire and operate this concession the Trinidad Asphalt Company was organized in 1888. Mr. Barber is the leading stockholder, director, and officer of the two corporations above-named, representing an aggregate capital and surplus of nearly seven million dollars. Down to the present time there have been laid upwards of twenty million yards of Trinidad asphalt pavements in eighty cities of the United States, at a cost of over sixty million dollars. The Trinidad Asphalt Company has supplied nearly all the material for this work, and the Barber Asphalt Paving Company has done upwards of one-half of it, the remainder having been done by about thirty separate companies or firms, in which neither of the two companies above-named nor Mr. Barber has any interest beyond supplying the material therefor. The pavement as laid by these companies, especially the Barber Company, has proven so acceptable that it has come to be recognized as the standard pavement of the United States. Companies are now being formed to introduce the pavement into foreign countries.

In 1868 Mr. Barber was married to Celia M. Bradley of Geneva, Ohio, who died in 1870. In 1871 he married Julia Louise Langdon, daughter of J. Le Droict Langdon, formerly of Belmont, New York. They have had five children, of whom four are living; namely, Le Droict Langdon, Lorena Langdon, Bertha Langdon, and Roland; the first three being adults and the last seven years old. Mr. Barber retains a strong affection for Oberlin College, and has long served it as one of its trustees. In 1875-6 Mr. Barber took the

course of lectures in the law department of Columbian University at Washington, and received the degree of Bachelor of Law. Subsequently he was admitted to the Bar in Washington, but has never made a regular practice of law. At one time Mr. Barber was a director of the Citizens National Bank of Washington, and at another a director of the Washington Loan & Trust Company, but, finding that his business prevented him from giving personal attention to the affairs of those institutions, and wishing to concentrate his entire time upon his own business, he declined reelection. Mr. Barber is very fond of yachting, and for several years has spent much of the summer season living with his family on board his steam yacht at anchor in the harbor of New York, or visiting the many places of interest and beauty along the coast from Bar Harbor to the Chesapeake. In the winter of 1893-4 he took his family on a yachting trip through the Mediterranean sea, visiting all the principal points of interest from Gibraltar to Jaffa and from Marseilles to Constantinople. He considers money so spent as wisely invested, not merely in pursuit of pleasure and of new sights, but in the direction of health and of knowledge, geographical, scientific, and historical.

Mr. Barber is a member of various scientific and social organizations. He is a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the Society of Arts in London. He is also a member of the Royal Thames Yacht club of London, and a member of the Metropolitan, the Lawyers, the Engineers, the New York Yacht, Corinthian Yacht, and the Larchmont Yacht clubs of New York, and of the American Geographical and New England societies of New York. He is also a non-resident member of the Buffalo club. In 1880 he became associated with Senator John Sherman and Messrs. Jesse and Alfred M. Hoyt of New York, in the purchase and sale of the Stone property, one hundred and twenty acres, then situated on the outskirts of Washington, but now a part of that city. This enterprise was remarkably successful, and realized large profits to all parties interested. Mr. Barber early reserved the choicest part of the property for his own use, and built a fine stone mansion and stable known as "Belmont," which has been the permanent home of the family. In 1889 he purchased the Cunard place on Staten Island, which he occupied as a summer residence for four seasons. He then bought for this purpose the property known as "Ardley

Towers" at Irvington, built by Cyrus W. Field for his son, whose financial difficulties made a sale of the property necessary. He has more recently purchased the Robert L. Stuart mansion on Fifth avenue at Sixty-eighth street in New York, where his family will spend a part of each year during the winter season. His library and picture gallery contain many rare and beautiful works of art.



HENRY ZIPP.

HENRY ZIPP.

There are few men in Buffalo more widely known, and none more favorably, than Henry Zipp, whose long and active business life here has been one of great usefulness and prosperity. He was born in Germany, September 4, 1841, and came with his parents to Buffalo in 1852. He received his education in the public schools of this city, supplemented by a course in a business college, and in 1866 he engaged in the flour and feed business. In 1875 he became a large dealer in coal, and his trade under able management steadily increased, and has long ranked him among the leaders in this field of enterprise in Buffalo. Mr. Zipp is a life-member of the German Young Men's Association, and is prominent and popular in Masonic circles. He is a trustee of the Western Masonic Life Association and of the Western Savings bank and the Union bank, and is one of the park commissioners of this city. He is also one of the trustees of the Masonic Hall Association, and was elected a member of Select Council November 5, 1895, on the Democratic

ticket when nearly every other candidate of his party was defeated by an overwhelming majority; the two other Democratic candidates for councilmen being also elected in deference to the voice of the people, who,

regardless of political lines, called to the administration of affairs men of sterling worth and unquestioned probity. Creditable alike to the men chosen at this election to represent the people in their municipal legislature and to the voters whose independence and desire for good government overcame a party majority of thousands, is the selection of such representative men as Mr. Zipp, and his election and that of his confreres on the ticket was hailed with delight by all lovers of good government and honest politics. Mr. Zipp was married in 1869 to Miss Emily Haller, and has two children living. His active, honorable career in business and his blameless record mark him one of the most honored and esteemed citizens of Buffalo, and one whose usefulness and worth have inspired universal confidence.



WILLIAM E. WOOLLEY.

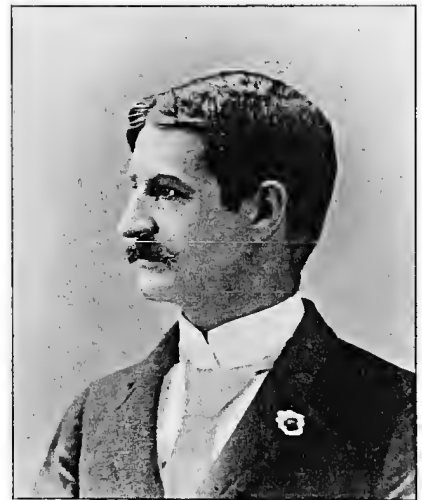
WILLIAM EDGAR WOOLLEY.

Although he has not yet reached the middle age of manhood, William Edgar Woolley has acquired the experience of a veteran in the business which has been his commercial study in life, that of hotel manager. Indeed, with him the business of hotel management has become a fine art. Combining keen observation with abundant industry and enterprise, he has achieved success and is recognized by those in his own profession as a past-master in the great and important guild of hotel proprietors. He was born at Long Branch, New Jersey. After a continuous and faithful service in various departments of the hotel business, he became proprietor of the Hotel Bristol, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, New York. This he left in 1889 to form a felicitous and most successful partnership with

Henry Montgomery Gerrans in the proprietorship of the Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo, noticed elsewhere in this history. In 1892 the firm of Woolley & Gerrans assumed a lease of the great summer hotel palace at Saratoga Springs, New York, the Grand Union, and have conducted that immense establishment, under the personal supervision of Mr. Woolley, with the approbation of the public and substantial profit to the firm for four seasons, and with a prospect of many more successful years to follow.

HENRY M. GERRANS.

Henry Montgomery Gerrans was born and educated in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, but his extensive business experience was acquired in Buffalo, where he has resided since 1869. His first employment was with the Erie Railway and his services were so satisfactory to that corporation that in 1873 he was appointed cashier and chief clerk. Leaving the railroad business for a wider and more lucrative commercial field, he engaged in various business ventures, the most important of which was as a partner in the extensive brokerage firm of Wescott, Myers & Company, which he joined in 1884. On the completion of the Hotel Iroquois by the Buffalo Library Association, he associated himself in the management of that splendid hotel establishment with W. E. Woolley, and the firm of Woolley & Gerrans has been the successful lessee since the opening day. The same firm has shown its enterprise and capability by conducting with unequivocal success for five consecutive seasons the management of the great summer palace hotel, the Grand Union, at Saratoga Springs, New York. Mr. Gerrans is as popular socially as he is successful in business. He is in every way a progressive and eminently worthy citizen, ever ready to advance the interests of the thriving community in which he resides.



HENRY M. GERRANS.

EDSON J. WEEKS.

The popular and efficient general agent of the West Shore and New York Central & Hudson River Railroads at Buffalo is perhaps one of the best-known railroad officials in the State, and his experience in

railroad matters in various capacities covers a period of over twenty years. He was born in Schodack, Rensselaer county, New York, January 22, 1857, and was educated at East Greenbush Collegiate Institute in his boyhood. He entered the railway service as a telegraph operator in 1875, and filled the positions of ticket clerk and ticket agent of the Erie Railroad Company at Buffalo with efficiency, his ability and energy securing for him the responsible position he now holds as general agent of the West Shore and New York Central and Hudson River railroads, January 1, 1884, with headquarters in this city. Mr. Weeks' long experience in this line has made him one of the most valuable officials on the two great lines of railroad with which he is responsibly connected, and in his special field he is almost indispensable. His thorough knowledge of every detail of this branch of commercial enterprise, acquired by years of actual experience in various positions of the service, classes him as an expert, and makes his services doubly valuable to the

companies he so well and faithfully represents in this city. He is a genial, popular gentleman, and is held in highest esteem by a host of personal and business acquaintances. He was married in June, 1880, to Miss Ray, daughter of ex-alderman Ray of the Tenth ward of Buffalo, lately deceased, and has two daughters.



ADAM BOECKEL.

ADAM BOECKEL.

Of all the elements that have combined to make up the cosmopolitan population of Buffalo, none has been greater or made a more enduring stamp upon the city than the German emigration, which has always been of a high character. Adam Boeckel, one of the prominent business men and the present president of the Common Council, was born in Düdelsheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 23, 1845, of good old German stock. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen, not being satisfied with the opportunities the place offered for employment, he concluded to seek broader fields and embarked for the land of the Stars and Stripes, where he arrived in 1861. Young Boeckel settled in Buffalo at once and secured employment with a cabinet maker, where he remained until 1868, mastering every detail of the business. Mr. Boeckel was ambitious, and decided to lay aside his trade and embark in business for himself. Seeing an opportunity, he secured a grocery store, and from an humble

beginning he built up his present prosperous establishment, located at 685 to 687 Clinton street, where he does a large wholesale grocery business. Mr. Boeckel was elected a member of the Common Council from the Tenth ward in 1892, and reelected in 1894 by a large majority, and in 1896 became president of that body. Mr. Boeckel was married in 1868 and has a large family, all of whom are living. Mr. Boeckel is an esteemed member of the German Young Men's Association, Buffalo Sængerbund, and Orpheus. He is a Mason, and popular in the organization. He is a self-made man, and illustrates what can be done by hard work, conscientious effort, and honest business methods.

MATHIAS STRAUSS.

There are few examples more strikingly illustrative of the adage that "man is the architect of his own fortunes," than that afforded by the career of Mathias Strauss, one of the best-known and most successful manufacturers of Buffalo. Under circumstances the most adverse and unpromising he has achieved grand results; unaided and heavily handicapped from his boyhood, he has wrung success from adversity and carved a name and a competence, despite obstacles seemingly insurmountable. He was born in Remich, Grand Duchy of Luxemborg, April 15, 1836, in the business carried on by his father and grandfather before him for over one hundred years, under the same name that he bears himself, the manufacture of wool and sheepskins in the city of Remich. At the age of fourteen years young Strauss, the oldest of five sons, induced

his parents to seek in America a wider sphere of activity, and in 1850 the family emigrated to America, where they landed without friends, strangers indeed in a strange land. Young Mathias, full of energy and pluck, determined to stand by his family, and father and son obtained work with Breithaupt & Schoellkopf, tanners of sheepskins on Carroll street (hydraulics). Hard times prevailed, and his father's wages were only seventy-five cents and his own half that sum per day; but glad of an opportunity to learn the business, young Strauss worked with an energy and fidelity remarkable in a boy of his years. Within five years Mathias was promoted to the position of foreman of the dyeing and finishing department, where fancy-colored sheep-leather was made, and the firm claimed to have found in the young man the best dyer and finisher in Buffalo. The firm was dissolved in 1861, and Mathias, then twenty-four years of age, besides having greatly aided in supporting the family, had by frugality and self-denial saved about two hundred dollars of his wages. He leased the old part of the tannery, and laid the foundation for the extensive business he now carries on at the corner of William street and Fillmore avenue.

He was married this year to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Brosant, one of the most highly respected Germans of Buffalo, and his wife has been a faithful helpmate, not only in domestic affairs, but in business matters as well, acting as his clerk and bookkeeper in his early struggle to establish his present important industry. His energy and persistent efforts were rewarded with great and deserved success, and his plant, covering an entire city block, is one of the most complete in the country. A fire destroyed almost the entire plant May 6, 1895, but he at once began to rebuild, without discharging one of his employees, and the enlarged new plant was completed and in full operation within six months. The extensive business of Mr. Strauss is now carried on under the superintendence of his two sons, John and Charles. This enterprising, successful business man was twice elected a councilman from his ward, and has served his constituents with marked efficiency and fidelity and his character as an official is without a stain. He is a member of the Old German Society, and of the Knights of St. John of St. Mary's church, and also of the Working Boys' Home and of the Tabernacle Society. He was one of the founders of the Sacred Heart of Jesus' church, and also of the German Catholic Orphan House. He laid out Strauss street, named in his honor, and is foremost in every movement for the general welfare of his fellow-citizens.



MATHIAS STRAUSS.

S. DOUGLAS CORNELL.

The subject of this biographical sketch belongs to one of the oldest and best-known families in Buffalo. Mr. Cornell was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, but early in life came to Buffalo, where he and his father were identified for many years with the development and progress of the city. Mr. Cornell was carefully trained and received an excellent education, graduating with honor at Hobart College, Geneva, New York. Supplementary study brought him the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1863. After graduation he began an active business career with his father, S. G. Cornell, who was a leading manufacturer of white lead, a business with which the name of Cornell was associated for a long period. His connection with the white lead business was broken off for a time, Mr. Cornell going to Colorado as an agent for the examination of gold mines. In this mission he was very successful, and in 1863 he published as a result of his observations a valuable pamphlet entitled, "Prospects of Gold Mining in Colorado." Mr. Cornell's father desired his son's services in his rapidly increasing business, hitherto conducted under his own name; the young man returned from the West and devoted himself to the interests of the firm, which thus acquired the style of S. G. Cornell & Son. The firm was so known until 1867, when it was reorganized as the

Cornell Lead Company. Under this name the business was successfully carried on until 1888, when Mr. Cornell retired from active pursuits. Mr. Cornell for many years was connected with the N. G. N. Y. He enlisted as a private in the Seventy-fourth regiment, in which he soon became a non-commissioned officer. The attention of Brigadier-general William F. Rogers was called to the faithful young man, who was thereupon given a staff appointment as junior aide-de-camp. Mr. Cornell remained on the staff of General Rogers for fifteen years, while that officer was a Brigadier-general, and afterwards a Major-general in command of the Fourth division. After serving through various subordinate ranks, Mr. Cornell won the position of assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, with the rank of colonel. This position he retained until the reorganization of the National Guard, and the abolishment of divisions. Mr. Cornell is possessed of much histrionic talent, and would undoubtedly have made a brilliant success had he adopted the stage as a profession. He is a member of the Buffalo Amateurs, and has been the stage manager of that organization since 1872. The people of Buffalo are familiar with the splendid entertainments furnished by them on numerous occasions, and great credit is due Mr. Cornell for his excellent stage management. Mr. Cornell is an esteemed member of Theta Delta Chi college fraternity, a charter member of the Buffalo club; also a member of the Saturn, University, and Country clubs of this city, and holds membership in the United Service and the Reform clubs of New York City. Mr. Cornell was married to Miss Lydia Hadfield of Buffalo, on January 29, 1862, and they reside during the winter months in their elegant home at 484 Delaware avenue, which is one of the finest private houses on that palatial thoroughfare. They spent the heated term at Coburg, Ontario, where Mr. Cornell is the owner of a beautiful villa, known as "Hadfield Hurst."



S. DOUGLAS CORNELL.

Mr. Cornell is one of the most popular men in Buffalo society, and his entertainments are a source of great pleasure to his many friends. He is genial and kind, and always considerate in his bearing towards others: any movement for the good of the city or his fellow-men is sure to find him an ardent supporter.



FRANK J. ILLIG.

FRANK J. ILLIG.

This prominent citizen, ex-police commissioner of the city and one of the most progressive business men of Buffalo, was born in Buffalo December 5, 1853. He attended the public schools and afterwards completed a full collegiate course, and in early manhood began working in copper, tin, and sheet-iron for his father at Sidney Shepard's. After seventeen years at this work he engaged in the hardware and stove business for himself at 541 William street. He developed business executive ability of a high order, and in 1888 was appointed a civil service commissioner by Mayor Becker, and on the expiration of the term of Michael Newell, Esq., he was appointed police commissioner by the mayor. His early training at hard work for others, covering a period of seventeen

years, especially qualified him for the position, and in the discharge of his official functions he manifested ability of a high order. He was married in 1875 to Miss Francis Bensler, and the union has been one of

great happiness. Mr. Illig is a man of rare force of character; zealous and energetic in every undertaking and in every relation of life he has made hosts of true personal friends. In every regard Mr. Illig is a representative, successful, broad-gauge citizen, and his influence and efforts have always been executed for the general good. He is a Democrat in politics, and is always consulted in the management of the affairs of the party. Mr. Illig is president of the Chautauqua National Loan & Savings Association; vice-president Trinidad Asphalt Roofing Company; a director of the Buffalo "Volksfreund," and president of the Germania Brewing Company.

CONRAD HAMMER.

This successful representative of the brewing interests of Buffalo was born in 1850 at Gan Bickelheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in which place he was educated, and where he afterwards learned the locksmith's and machinist's trade, and was engaged in this business for two years in the city of Mainz before coming to America in 1867. He settled in Cincinnati on his arrival in this country, and learned the brewing business in the establishment of John Kaufman, remaining there four years, after which he concluded to see as much of his adopted country as possible, desiring especially to visit the battlefields of the War of the Rebellion. Following the custom of young German craftsmen after serving their apprenticeship, he started afoot from Cincinnati and walked as far south as New Orleans, preferring this method of traveling as best adapted to gratify his desire to become acquainted with the country and people, and not from want of money, with which he was well provided. After five months' walking he reached New Orleans, during which time he visited many points of interest and stored up information, which have since been productive of both pleasure and profit. He returned by boat to Cincinnati, where he remained for some time, and then removed to Buffalo; but after a few months he again returned to Cincinnati, and after a year's sojourn there he again came to this city. He was employed here in Gerhard Lang's brewery for three years, and then spent several years in Chicago and St. Louis, obtaining additional experience in brewing; and coming back in 1891, he purchased the Kunz brewery, now the Gambrinus, which he carried on for fourteen months, and selling out, he founded the Germania brewery, and forming a stock company, it was incorporated in September, 1894. Mr. Hammer being vice-president of the company. He enjoys the distinction of being the oldest *braumeister* in Buffalo, having occupied that position for sixteen years before starting business for himself, and was the founder of the Braumeisters Association of Buffalo. He was married in 1870 to Miss Anna Maria Vogt, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom six sons and four daughters survive, three of the former being employed in the brewery. He finds his enjoyment in his family circle, and avoids all political and society affiliations, and is a genial pleasant gentleman; a representative of the highest type of the large German population of the city.



CONRAD HAMMER.

MICHAEL CALLAHAN.

In the discharge of his duties as one of the Board of Assessors of the city, a position which he has ably filled for eight years, Mr. Michael Callahan has always maintained his reputation as a just, faithful, and efficient official, and has received the fullest confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was born at Drewis Court, County Limerick, Ireland, January 9, 1842, and came to this country with his parents in 1848, the family settling the same year at Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York, where he received a liberal education in the public schools of that place. Relinquishing his studies at an early age, he was employed in a grocery store for two years, at a salary of five dollars per month. In 1860 he removed to Dunkirk, New York, and was for two years employed in the Erie Railroad machine shops at that place, leaving the position to become a fireman on the Erie road. In 1865 he was promoted to the position of engineer, discharging his duties with fidelity for twenty-two years; and on the laying of the third rail, or narrow-gauge track, in 1876 on the Erie, connecting that road with Philadelphia, Mr. Callahan was selected to run the first train from Buffalo to Elmira, making the run in two hours, then the fastest on record. Much interest was taken in this, large



MARK S. HUBBELL.

amounts being expended in decorations with flags, etc., and many bets having been made on the time. In 1866 he was married to Miss Bridget Clancy of Elmira, and removed to Buffalo in 1868, taking up his residence in the Third ward, which he represented in the Common Council from 1881 until he was elected city assessor in 1887. As one of the "city fathers," he was noted for his zeal and activity in the interests of the people generally and of the citizens of his ward in particular, and his reelection several times was a just tribute to his fidelity and worth. On two occasions he was appointed mayor *pro tem.* by the Hon. Jonathan Scoville, and discharged the duties as executive officer of the city with marked ability for six weeks. In 1887 he was made the Democratic nominee for city assessor, to which position he was elected by a large majority, and in 1890 his fellow-citizens, as a tribute to his ability as an efficient public servant, reelected him to the position for a term of five years. As a sterling Democrat, Mr. Callahan's public career has been one of unquestioned integrity, and his acts have always commended him to general confidence. His warm personal friends in the Republican party are legion, and he is recognized universally as an official who has discharged every trust with impartiality, intelligence, and fidelity. His first wife dying in 1878, Mr. Callahan was married a second time, to Miss Mary E. Dolphin, a daughter of Thomas Dolphin, Esq., of Niagara Falls, in 1880. He was always prominent in political life in this city, and in 1884 he was elected a delegate to the Democratic State convention, which elected delegates to the National convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for President of the United States. In social life Mr. Callahan is one of the most affable of men, and there are few citizens of Buffalo who can boast a larger circle of sincere friends than he.

MARK S. HUBBELL.

Before he entered the public service Mark S. Hubbell's pen had introduced him favorably to the people of Western New York. He had been a brilliant worker in journalism. His lively newspaper style, his verses, humorous and pathetic, his lampoons, his splendid descriptive work, had enlivened and enriched the columns of several Buffalo newspapers. He satirized men and movements in verses which charmed while they stung. His political articles were characterized by an intimate knowledge of human nature, a clear reading of events and tendencies, and a fascinating quality of style. Current happenings were treated in fanciful poetry, which was widely read and copied. Mr. Hubbell turned, in some regards, reluctantly from this chosen field to become city clerk, for which office he had twice been the candidate of his party while it was in the minority.

Mark Sibley Hubbell, named for United States Senator Sibley, was born in the old house still standing at the corner of South Division and Ellicott streets in the City of Buffalo, February 5, 1857. His father, John Hubbell, was for many years a prominent figure in legal and political circles of the Empire State. He held for twenty years the position of general counsel to the Western Transportation Company, now the Western Transit Company, and was elected city attorney of Buffalo in 1854 and 1855. Mark, like his father's other sons, was destined for a legal career. He got his early education in private schools at Montrose and Newark, New Jersey, and concluded his studies when about seventeen years of age, studying law in the offices of Francis U. Bangs in New York City. He returned to Buffalo in 1875 and, with the exception of some years spent in New York journalism, has lived here constantly. He was admitted to the Bar in 1878 by the General Term of the Supreme Court at Rochester, in the first class admitted under the so-called new rules. He practiced law for about a year, and then his natural tendencies to literature carried him into newspaper work. His first work was done on the Buffalo "Morning Express." He then went to the larger field of New York journalism, where he wrote for the New York "Times," "World," and "Telegram." Returning to Buffalo he was employed in an editorial capacity on the Buffalo "Courier," the "Evening Times," and the "Evening News." In 1881 he made a tour of the world. It was time well spent, broadening his education, helping him to a mastery of the continental languages, and affording him new views of life which his observing nature took to good account.

At the time of his election to the office of city clerk, Mr. Hubbell was employed as city hall and political writer for the "Evening News," a position which enabled him to gain the confidence and trust of the men in whose keeping the people had placed the municipal government. He was elected for the year 1894, and reelected in 1895 and 1896, without opposition. As city clerk he has acquitted himself so as to earn hearty praise from the whole newspaper press of the city, from the people generally, and from the Common Council, which it is his particular duty to serve. He has made many improvements in the methods of the office, perfected the record systems, compiled the best manual of the city government ever printed, and it may be truly said that as city clerk he has done more to advertise Buffalo and its approaching greatness than any other man within its limits.

PHILIP GERST.

This representative business man, one of the most prominent and popular citizens of Buffalo, was born in this city September 17, 1863. His parents were Jacob and Eva (Dormire) Gerst, and he received his early education in the public schools of Buffalo, supplemented by a full commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's business college here. After leaving school he entered the office of Hon. James A. Roberts, the present State Comptroller of New York, with a view to his admission to the Bar; but after one year he



PHILIP GERST.

changed his purpose and entered the service of the Erie Railroad Company as a clerk in the freight department in this city. He remained in the service of the Erie for eight years, obtaining promotion from time to time, until he became chief clerk of the company's freight depot at Black Rock. He subsequently opened a stationery store on Amherst, corner of Dearborn street, which he successfully conducted for three years, during which time he formed a co-partnership with the late Michael Doll in 1890, and the firm have since been engaged in a prosperous real estate and insurance business in this city. Mr. Gerst has always been a Republican from conviction, and since he attained his majority he has been active and influential in the councils of his party, being recognized as a leader of ability and universally popular. In 1894 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was chairman of the canal committee during the session of 1894-5. He was a faithful and efficient representative, and in recognition of his services to the people and the party, he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for city treasurer, to which position he was elected by a large majority November 5, 1895. He is a commissioner of railroads of the State, and in official station, as in business life, he has always commanded the full confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Gerst is an active and esteemed member of Occidental Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Buffalo Lodge, No. 517, I. O. O. F., and holds membership also in

the Fraternity club of Black Rock. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, a broad-gauge, progressive citizen, and is universally esteemed for his substantial worth and personal qualities.

EVERARD PALMER.

Both in business and public life, the subject of this brief biographical notice has been prominent in Buffalo for over half a century. He was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, in 1824, being a son of George Palmer, one of the most prominent tanners of this city. The family removed to Buffalo when he was but two years of age, and four years later his father took him to school in Springville, where he remained until 1833. He was then placed in a boarding-school at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he remained for four years, returning to Buffalo in 1837, where his education was completed at the schools of Messrs. Kingsley and Fay. At the age of sixteen years he was employed in his father's tannery in this city, where he became a master of every detail of the business, which afterwards came into his hands and was conducted with great success until 1856, when he leased his plant to Messrs. A. Rumsey & Company, who continued the business until 1895. In 1861 Mr. Palmer, with others, built the blast-furnace of the Union Iron Works on Hamburg street and conducted business there until 1864, when, his health becoming impaired, he visited the Western states, where he remained for several years. Returning to Buffalo, he entered business again, but soon afterward was obliged to give up again on account of continued ill-health Mr. Palmer, after the dissolution of the Whig party, became a Democrat, and was elected by that party alderman of the Fourth ward, and was an efficient, faithful, and popular official. He is an old, esteemed

member of Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., and was for two years master of that body. He is a gentleman of broad, liberal views, and an honored and useful citizen. He resides at No. 316 Franklin street. He was for years on the executive committee of the Young Men's Association, becoming president of the same in 1859-60; one of the founders of the Buffalo Natural Science Society and Art gallery. He became president of the Marine bank on the death of his father, which position he resigned upon going West.

WILLIAM SIMON.

With experience in the brewing business covering a period of over a quarter of a century, Mr. William Simon, the well known proprietor of the famous John Schusler Brewing Company, one of the oldest and most important industrial enterprises in the city, is a large contributor to the great aggregate of trade which gives to Buffalo her prominence as a trade center. He was born May 22, 1853, at Benchen, in Baden, Germany, and in boyhood attended the public schools of his native town. At an early age he was employed in his father's brewery, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, and when eighteen years of age came to America, and was employed in a cooperage establishment at Morrisania, New York, for a short time, after which he removed to Williamsburg, New York, where for six years he was employed in several breweries, and then accepted the position of foreman for Conrad Decher, an extensive and successful brewer at East Boston, Massachusetts. One year later he removed to Buffalo, and his career has since been marked by steady advancement.



WILLIAM SIMON.

Entering the employ of Gerard Lang and George Rochevot as first cellarman in their brewery, he remained one year, after which he was employed by George Rochevot as *braumeister*. After some time he entered the employ of George Roos as *braumeister* in brewery, which position he held for one year, and then reentered the employ of Gerhard Lang as *braumeister* and superintendent. Here he remained for eight years, when his health becoming impaired, he took a trip home to Germany, where he spent some months reviving the associations of his boyhood. In 1888, with renewed health, he returned to Buffalo and formed a partnership with Mrs. Susan Schusler, widow of the late John Schusler, which continued until October, 1894, when he became sole proprietor. The old trade landmark known as the John Schusler Brewing Company dates its existence back to 1852, having been first started on Broadway, and removed two years later to the present location at the corner of Emslie and Clinton streets. Since Mr. Simon's connection, the premises have been extended until they now occupy an entire block, with a frontage

of 373 feet on Emslie street, 233 feet on Clinton street, 51 feet on Eagle street, and 421 feet on Railroad avenue. The establishment is a model of completeness, with all the latest and most improved machinery, and having a capacity of one hundred thousand barrels. Mr. Simon is now planning large extensions to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing trade. He was married in 1873 to Miss Theresa Bronstetter of his native town, and has a family of two sons and three daughters. One of his daughters is married to Mr. Joseph G. Schaff, who is the able business manager of the concern. Mr. Simon is also director of the Hydraulic bank, and a member of the Orpheus club and many other social organizations.

GEORGE ROCHEVOT.

This successful representative brewer of Buffalo, well and widely known as the proprietor of the Lion Brewery, 1013 to 1039 Jefferson street, was born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1832, where he was educated. He learned the art of brewing at Manheim, and was subsequently engaged in the business in Leon, France, at

that time one of the most important brewing centers of Continental Europe. After becoming a master of the brewing art in every detail, he came to America at the age of twenty-two years, locating at Buffalo, and was employed as foreman of several brewing establishments of this city, and afterwards was engaged in similar positions in Chicago, Illinois, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri. He was in charge of the



GEORGE ROCHEVOT.

Winkelmeyer brewery in the last-named city, and successfully operated the famous brewing establishment of Seippand Lehman. In 1857 he returned to Buffalo, and established himself in a small brewery at the corner of Spring and Cherry streets, the entire product being delivered by one horse and wagon. By the exercise of that indomitable will and persistent effort and energy which eminently characterizes the man, he gradually increased his business, and built his present extensive brewery, now one of the most complete and popular establishments of its kind in the United States.

The premises occupied by Mr. Rochevot cover an area of 600 by 285 feet, all covered by large, substantial buildings, filled with valuable machinery of the most improved design for brewing, malting, manufacture of ice, etc. All the malting is done on the premises at the Lion brewery, choice Canadian barley only being used by Mr. Rochevot, and its process carried on under the constant supervision of the proprietor. Two large Corliss engines, each of eighty horse-power and one of sixty horse-power, operate the machinery. The ice is formed artificially by the ammonia process, and is produced in immense blocks, eighteen by eight feet in dimensions and twelve inches in thickness, each block weighing over two tons. The water after being thoroughly filtered is placed in the receptacles, and one week is required to convert it into ice, which is clear as crystal and entirely free from ammoniacal taste or odor. These blocks are

carried by steam cranes to the refrigerator storage-rooms, and is there cut up into blocks of convenient size for handling. The machinery for cleaning and grinding the malt is of the latest improved patterns, operated by steam, and the ground malt is then carried to immense copper kettles or boilers, where it is mixed with hops, and after being raised to the proper temperature, is allowed to cool, after which the clear liquid is carried to the fermenting-rooms, and the process of fermentation being completed, the beer is ready for use. Long rows of immense tanks occupy the large storage cellars, in which the temperature is kept constantly at a few degrees above freezing, and from these, each having a capacity of three hundred barrels, the finished product is drawn from day to day to supply the trade. Cleanliness, system, and order pervade every department of this model establishment at all times, and the Lion brands of beer unsurpassed for purity, flavor, and excellence by the product of any other American or foreign establishment. Both lager and bock beer are produced by Mr. Rochevot in large quantities, and the entire product finds a ready market where its superior excellence is best known—at home.

Mr. Rochevot's two sons, Albert and Oscar, are actively engaged in the business with him. At the reorganization of the Brewers' Association in 1887, Mr. Rochevot was elected treasurer, which position he held until he resigned in 1891. The proprietor of the Lion brewery is one of the most progressive, substantial, representative business men of Buffalo, and largely to his energy and persistent effort does this city owe much of its fame as one of the great brewing centers of America.

PHILIP BECKER.

Among the men whose lives illustrate the wonderful results of individual, unaided effort, the name of Philip Becker is a striking example. He was born in Germany on the historic Rhine in 1830. His family were of Franco-German stock, and exemplified the best and most dominant qualities of both races. Philip got his share of each: the power of quick action and the gift of stoical, unconquerable application. He

obtained his early schooling in the neighborhood of his own home, and at the age of thirteen he was sent to France to a good college, where he remained two years. Returning to Germany, he entered a German collegiate institute, which completed his acquisitions in such intellectual equipments as may be furnished by books and teachers. Within a year after he left his German college, in 1847, Philip Becker had embarked for America on a sailing ship. He disembarked at New York and proceeded to Albany by boat, and thence by canal packet to Buffalo. His first position was as clerk in a grocery store. He was ambitious to learn, and possessed a retentive mind, and soon mastered the English language. A new business announced itself to the public in the year 1854, and Philip Becker & Company grew from that beginning in the early fifties until it reached its present state of prosperity and greatness. ~

In the early seventies for once the governing powers of Buffalo and Erie county came together, and agreed it was necessary to have a new county building, and that it would be the part of wisdom to erect a structure under the roof of which both city and county alike could do business, the cost of erection and of maintenance to be shared mutually. To accomplish this result, a commission was necessary, representing in its membership town and county. In 1872 Mr. Becker was chosen as one of the representatives of the city, and he did yeoman's service in its behalf. It was one of the few public buildings in the United States built within the appropriation originally made. The city and county hall in Buffalo was more than ample for its uses for more than ten years from the day when it was triumphantly opened for business in 1876. The preceding fall Philip Becker was chosen mayor of Buffalo. Mr. Becker brought to the office of mayor the vigorous business ideas which had governed himself. He concluded that a city's business may be conducted upon the same lines as an individual's, and that what would succeed for an individual should prove equally efficacious for a municipality. In January, 1876, Mayor Becker sent his first message to the Common Council. In it he struck the key-note of true economy which marked all his administration of public trusts. No Buffalo taxpayer, Republican or Democrat, has ever questioned Philip Becker's usefulness to his city while he was its chief magistrate. His administration fairly shone with benefits accomplished. He would neither palter nor covenant with subterfuge or doubtful measures. Everything had to be explained to Philip Becker, and what was not explained, he investigated until it explained itself.

January, 1886, saw Buffalo again under the conservative and painstaking administration of Mayor Becker. He introduced the patrol signal and patrol wagon system, which he succeeded in obtaining for the city at a greatly reduced price from that paid in other cities, and Mayor Becker showed his devotion to home interests in having the contracts made with Buffalo manufacturers for such parts of the work as could be produced here at home. To enumerate all the good things Mayor Becker introduced and carried out successfully while he was mayor of Buffalo, would take a good-sized volume itself. The people thought so much of him that in 1887 he was once more triumphantly elected the chief magistrate of the city. During this term he strongly urged a revision of the city's charter, and, in his farewell message, sent to the City Council on December 30, 1889, he gave to municipal history a valuable document for posterity to read. In it he said, among other things; viz., "There is a strong and wholesome demand for an abolition of the selfish and unscrupulous methods that have obtained in the distribution of the patronage of the Common Council, as well as in the granting of rights and franchises; and in revising the organic law the opportunity should not be lost to enforce the demand." That message bore its fruit not many months later, in the agitation which, after many bitter battles, won for the people a new charter. In 1889 Mr. Becker declined renomination, and the municipal government became Democratic again.

Philip Becker stayed out of politics until 1891, when his party in Erie county asked him to accept the nomination for Governor. He said neither yes nor no, and the result was a delegation to the State convention at Rochester which made that town solid for Philip Becker; but J. Sloat Fassett received the nomination. In 1892 Mr. Becker was chosen a delegate to the Minneapolis convention. He made a condition precedent of his candidacy. But Philip Becker went unpledged by a unanimous election. The life of Mr. Becker shows what can be accomplished by integrity and steadfastness of purpose. From a humble beginning he gained fortune, and with it an honorable name.

JAMES FRANKLIN.

Alderman James Franklin, who represents the Twentieth ward in the City Council, was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, on February 6, 1848. His father, who was a participant in the Chartist agitation in England in 1848, was forced to expatriate himself with many others, and came to this country, locating himself in Buffalo. His family remained in England, but joined him sometime later in his new home. He remained in the city for some years, and finally located himself in Cattaraugus county, where he

remained for a year, returning to Buffalo, where he engaged in business. His son James attended school No. 25 in Buffalo until ten years old, when he went to work with his father. In 1848, at the age of twenty years, he started in business for himself as a butcher, first opening on Michigan street, where he remained for about ten years, afterwards removing to his present location, 329-331 Niagara street, where he has in seventeen years built up an extensive trade.

Successful in business, his proved worth made him of mark in the community, and in 1888 he was elected alderman for what was then the Ninth ward, now the Twentieth. That he did his duty by his constituents is proven by the fact that he was reelected by large majorities in 1890, 1892, and 1894, his term expiring December 31, 1896. He was president of the Council in 1893 and 1894. In 1891 he was the Republican nominee for comptroller of the city, but was defeated by the Democratic wave of that year. He is chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a member of the Committees on Finance, Ordinances, Rules, Police, and Public Grounds. He is now a candidate for the coming Republican convention to be held at St. Louis. A man of genial temperament, he is prominent in social organizations, and is a member of the Order of Red Men, Totewa tribe; Royal Arcanum, Fillmore council; Elks, Lodge 23; Catholic Mutual Benefit Association; Audubon Shooting club, and others. He is also president of the National Butcher's Retail Protective Association, the next convention of which is to be held at Denver, Colorado. In sporting circles he is well known, being president and owner of the Buffalo Base Ball club.

He was married in 1880 to Miss Anna P., daughter of Mr. John A. Seymour, a well known citizen of Buffalo, whose father was the first white settler in Wyoming county. He resides at 222 Prospect avenue, and notwithstanding his numerous social connections, finds time to indulge his love of domesticity in the bosom of his family. Alderman Franklin has been successful in all things, giving his whole might to whatever he takes in hand, and what is unusual in a man of his geniality, he has never used intoxicants in his life.

JOHN GEORGE MILLER.

Justice Miller, whose name is a terror to evil-doers in the precincts under his charge, was born in Buffalo on July 4, 1854. His father, who was a native of Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, came to Buffalo from his fatherland in 1850. He first followed his trade as a carpenter, then engaged in contracting, and afterwards went into the wholesale liquor business. He lived a useful life, and died highly respected in December, 1892. His son, the subject of this sketch, after receiving his education in the public schools, remained for some years in his father's employ. In 1876 he was appointed to a position in the City Clerk's office, and in 1877 was made assistant clerk to the Board of Excise. When Mr. John M. Bedford was appointed postmaster, he entered the postal service as mail clerk, serving for five years, after which he went into the real estate business, at the same time conducting a saloon and restaurant. When the Main and Glenwood station was opened, he reentered the postal service, succeeding Mr. Hugh Miller as superintendent of the enquiry division. After fourteen months he resigned, and organized the firm of Miller, Braunlein & Miller in real estate, insurance, and law, of which partnership he remains an active member. He was elected in 1894 to the position of police justice, his term expiring with the century. In this position, covering the First, Second, Third, and Seventh precincts, he has made himself a name by his stern and fearless administration of the law. In private life his *bonhomie* and geniality of disposition make him universally esteemed. He served for some years in the Seventy-fourth regiment, but is now on the retired list. He was married in 1876 to Miss Libby Houck, daughter of Mr. Adam Houck of this city, by whom he has a family of three children. His residence is at 364 Mills street.



JOHN G. MILLER.



HERBERT P. BISSELL.

AZOR BROWN CRANDALL.

Of the progressive, public-spirited men whose energies and foresight have brought distinction to Buffalo as one of the great trade centers of the Union, none have been more efficient than the late Azor Brown Crandall, whose keen judgment and untiring energy were the prime factor in making the Queen City of the Lakes the greatest horse-market of the world. Mr. Crandall was born at Sloansville, Schoharie county, New York, July 23, 1829, and was educated at Schoharie College, from which he was graduated with distinction. He shortly afterward engaged in the clothing business in New York City, and subsequently engaged in the hotel business. He was proprietor of the old Broadway hotel, at that time one of the most famous hostleries of the metropolis, and managed the business with decided and deserved success. He removed to Buffalo in 1879 and opened the Stock Exchange hotel, opposite the stock yards. The patronage of this house under his able management increased rapidly and soon attained such proportions as to necessitate removal to a larger establishment. He secured the largest hotel building in East Buffalo, which was then known as the Brick House, but which is to-day favorably known throughout Europe and America, among dealers in live stock, as the Crandall House. Foreseeing that Buffalo would become the principal distributing point for horses and other live stock in the country, Mr. Crandall inaugurated auction sales of horses, and at the first sale he disposed of twenty-five head of horses, which at the time was considered almost phenomenal. The part he took in bringing the horse-market here to its present immense proportions may readily be perceived from the fact that the firm of Crandall & Company, of which he was the head, have sold as many as 775 horses in one day, and the total number sold by the firm in 1894 aggregated 26,500. Crowned with such wonderful success as were the efforts of this distinguished leader in his line of trade, bringing to this market millions of capital and a trade in live stock which is almost astounding in volume, it followed as a logical sequence that Mr. Crandall was universally accounted one of Buffalo's most useful, progressive, and substantial business men. In matters of greatest magnitude he was prompt in action, cool in judgment, and wise in his conclusions, and it is not surprising to those who knew his sterling business qualities that such grand achievement should have attended the live work of the man whose untiring energy and unquestioned worth made him "first among his equals" in affairs of greatest moment. In 1858 Mr. Crandall was married to Miss Marguerite Ida Gilmore of New York City. In 1860 he represented the Ninth ward of that city on the Board of Aldermen. He was a highly-honored member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association. He was a member of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was awarded a gold medal by Congress for services in the field in 1862. Mr. Crandall died April 2, 1895, universally regretted by hosts of friends in business circles and by his fellow-citizens generally. He was generous and charitable and always among the first to aid the unfortunate, or to further the interests of the public in every way, and his death was a grievous loss to the city, and particularly to that part of it in which he lived, and which owes a large proportion of its prosperity to his push and energy.

MATTHEW F. CHEMNITZ.

This able superintendent of German instruction in the public schools, and secretary of the school department of Buffalo, was born in Wüerzburg, Lower Franconia, Bavaria, in 1856. He is a descendant of one of the oldest and most eminent Nether-Saxon families in the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, which has given many noble and famous men to Germany. Martinus Chemnitz, reformer of Prussia and Brunswick, the most celebrated theologian of the sixteenth century, is his ancestor in direct line, as was also Philippus Bogislaus Chemnitz, who was chancellor of Queen Christina of Sweden, the right hand of the great Oxenstierna, and one of the shrewdest of politicians and ablest historians of the seventeenth century. The father of Mr. Chemnitz was a distinguished lawyer and editor, and is the author of the soul-stirring national song, "Schleswig-Holstein, Seas Surround Thee," which roused and sustained the sturdy Saxons of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in the revolution against the oppression of the cruel Danes, who, after many bloody battles, overcame all resistance by overwhelming numbers, and compelled the leaders of revolt and officials to flee for their lives.

His father took refuge in Wüerzburg in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where the subject of this sketch was born, returning in 1864 to Holstein, when it became annexed to Prussia, where he remained in high judicial life in different cities. The son attended various public schools in Bavaria and Holstein, and finally entered the Royal Classical school of Rendsburg in Holstein, where he completed a full course of chemical studies and kindred branches of natural science, with the famous professors Kraut and Heeren, at the Polytechnic



A. B. CRANDALL.

University of Hanover, graduating thence in five years. He served his military volunteer year with the Eighth battery of the Twenty-fourth Artillery regiment at Moelln, Lauenberg, and was afterwards transferred with the rank of an officer to the reserve of the coast artillery at the fortress of Bremerhaven. In 1880 he emigrated to New York to accept a position as clerk in his uncle's drug store, and came to Buffalo in 1881. He here became assistant chemist of the American Glucose Company, rising gradually to higher positions, and was subsequently appointed superintendent of the Glucose Company's works at Peoria, Illinois. He then became chief chemist and superintendent of the Scott Street refinery in Buffalo, and continued in that capacity for eleven years.

Because of his great literary and linguistic abilities, Mr. Emerson preferred him over all other applicants for the position, and appointed him superintendent of German instruction in 1893. He has thoroughly mastered both ancient and modern languages, and has demonstrated the wisdom of his selection beyond all question. Mr. Chemnitz has given his undivided attention to his branch of educational affairs, and by improved methods of a practical course of study, has greatly advanced the important work. In three years of his administration he has organized German classes in six additional schools, and the number of pupils in his department has been increased by fifteen hundred, and there are over three hundred more scholars in his classes in the High-school. As secretary of the school department he inaugurated important improvements in the methods of bookkeeping and tabulating, notwithstanding the work has vastly increased by the introduction of free text-books. He was married to Miss Emily Eppers of Liebenburg in Hanover in 1881, and has two children. He has been prominent in many German organizations since he lived in Buffalo, among which are the German Young Men's Association, Turn Verein, Deutscher Saengerbund, German Soldiers' Association, German Christian Young Men's Association, German Hospital, and has occupied and still fills important official position in all of them. He is also a member of the Society of Natural Sciences and of its field section.



F. A. BABCOCK.

F. A. BABCOCK.

Representing a company recognized the world over as the greatest among its many great contemporaries, the subject of this biographical sketch, the popular general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, at Buffalo, occupies a position of prominence in this community which ranks him among the foremost of the representative successful men of affairs in State and Country. Mr. Babcock was born at Hamden, Connecticut, September 10, 1850, and was educated at Everest's Military school in that place. At the age of fourteen years he accepted a position in a mercantile establishment in New York City, and four years later engaged in the service of the great Hudson Bay Company, and was stationed at Temiscamingue, enjoying the distinction of being the only Yankee ever employed by that company as one its officers. He remained with this

corporation two years. For five years he was employed as a traveling salesman for the Bradley Fertilizer Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1876 engaged in the carriage business at Amesbury, Massachusetts.

The year 1884 found Mr. Babcock traveling to all parts of the world in the interest of the carriage industry of Amesbury, and four years later his manufacturing plant was entirely destroyed by fire. He then began his active life anew as an executive special agent of the Mutual Life, and his work developed talents of the highest order in this field of commercial activity. In recognition of his abilities he was appointed general agent for the Mutual Life for Western New York, with headquarters at Buffalo, and in this field of labor has represented this preëminently successful company efficiently and well. When it is remembered that the Mutual Life has paid out over one hundred and sixty-five million dollars for death claims, and nearly

forty million dollars for matured endowments to date, the magnitude of the interests entrusted to Mr. Babcock in his field of operations may be realized, and during his regime the fame and beneficence of the old and reliable company have been more than maintained. The wonderful advantages offered by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to every man for securing to himself an income for his advanced years, places Mr. Babcock in close touch with the business men in his jurisdiction, and in his keeping the weighty affairs of the company and its policy-holders alike are admirably subserved, and under his intelligent direction of affairs the prestige and reputation of this great corporation in this city and section are maintained unimpaired, and the business has steadily increased and extended.

Mr. Babcock is active and popular in social as in business life. He is an enthusiastic Mason; is a member of Warren Lodge, F. & A. M., of Amesbury, Massachusetts; a companion of Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of New York City; a Noble of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine of Boston, Massachusetts; a sir knight of Coeur de Lion Commandery of New York, and a member of Massachusetts Consistory, Thirty-second Degree, of Boston, Massachusetts. He is also a member of the Bohemian Sketch club, and the Orpheus Society of this city. Mr. Babcock is a great admirer of horses, and during the summer months drives a four-in-hand, his break being a familiar feature of the fashionable driving thoroughfares of Buffalo. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, and in business circles as in social life, is held in universal esteem, and resides with his wife and family at the Niagara hotel.

CHARLES T. SLOAN.

The efficient executive officer of the Standard Oil Company in Buffalo, Mr. Charles T. Sloan, was born in McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1853. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage, his ancestors having lived in the north of Ireland and emigrated to America in 1625, and many of them were conspicuous in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this notice obtained his education in the public schools of McConnellsburg, and at the age of eighteen years was obliged to leave home and begin the battle of life. He first secured a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company, having charge of the batteries and wires, and afterwards for two years was responsibly connected with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and since that time he has been in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in various parts of the United States, and more recently as manager of the company's oil and gas interests in Buffalo. He came to this city in 1884 to look after the oil lines from Bradford, Pennsylvania, to Buffalo, and since the natural gas was introduced here he has had charge of that branch of the company's business. To his executive ability is due the excellent service in natural gas which Buffalo enjoys. Mr. Sloan is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and also of the Acacia club. He was married April 4, 1877, to Miss Margaret L. Middagh of Mifflin, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Justice Joseph Middagh of that place, and has three children, two sons and one daughter, and resides with his family at 573 Prospect avenue. Mr. Sloan is a genial, courteous gentleman, and is widely known as one of Buffalo's most honored and influential business men.



CHARLES T. SLOAN.

MOSES WILLIAM DAKE.

This representative business man, a recognized leader of one of the most important industries of Buffalo was born March 23, 1841, on a farm in the town of Portage, Livingston county, New York. His parents were Jonathan Miller Dake and Maria Hagadorn Dake, the former a prosperous farmer of that place. This son attended the district school in the neighborhood, and after obtaining such an education as was afforded by the public schools at that time, resumed work on his father's farm, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age. He then removed to Albion, Orleans county, New York, and was employed as clerk in a hardware store there for four years, and, after acquiring a thorough knowledge of that branch of mercantile industry, he removed to Nunda, New York, and in company with his father he engaged in the hardware business, which he conducted with marked success, under the firm name of J. M. Dake & Son, for eleven years. He then withdrew from the firm, disposing of his interest to a younger brother, and the business has



HENRY D. KIRKOVER.

been successfully carried on to this time under the original firm name. For three years the subject of this biographical notice was not actively engaged in business, and in January, 1883, he removed to Buffalo and purchased an interest in the Niagara Baking Company, at that time located at numbers 23 and 25 Ellicott street, and employing a force of twenty-five workmen. The business tact and executive ability of Mr. Dake were brought into play with most gratifying results, and the business was steadily increased under his management, attaining most important proportions. On October 5, 1890, the United States Baking Company, the leading concern of its kind in the country, purchased the interests of the Niagara Baking Company, Mr. Dake having the management of the business, which was rapidly increased and extended, the product being sold throughout the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Under his direction and supervision the company, in 1893, erected a large and substantial four-story building, with a frontage of one hundred feet on Michigan street, and 172 feet on Myrtle avenue, with every facility for the business, and the establishment is recognized as a model of completeness and convenience for intended purposes. To such proportions has the trade attained that 125 hands are employed in the various departments. Mr. Dake married Miss Harriet T. Hallenbake, a daughter of his first employer in Albion, and their son, who is about twenty years of age, is now taking a course of study in one of the local business colleges of this city. Under the able management of Mr. Dake, this concern has become one of the important contributors to the great aggregate of the trade of Buffalo, and he is universally recognized as one of her most active, energetic, and progressive citizens. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Delaware Avenue Baptist church.

HENRY D. KIRKOVER.

This progressive, popular citizen was born in Buffalo February 16, 1840, and is of German parentage, his father having come to America in 1833 from Baden-Baden, Germany. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and was subsequently engaged in the lumber business with his father, the firm also conducting an extensive brick manufactory in this city. In 1862, after severing his connection with his father, he carried on a large real estate business with great success, and amassed a considerable fortune, being concerned in some of the most important transactions in city and suburban property that have marked the growth of Buffalo during the past decade. He is a staunch Democrat, and has always taken a prominent part in political affairs. He is a strong champion of purity in politics, and has done valiant service in the cause of home rule and honest methods. He was elected supervisor from the town of West Seneca in 1881, and was elected for three consecutive terms thereafter by his party, and represented his fellow-citizens with zeal and efficiency. In 1892 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Insane Asylum, and served with ability on the board for three years, and is now a member of the Grade Crossing Commission, whose earnest work to abolish the crossing at grade of railroad trains has of late been crowned with success. Mr. Kirkover is a member of the Ellicott club, and is a genial and courteous gentleman, and in social circles as in business and municipal affairs he is held in general high esteem. He has ever been foremost in all measures for the general welfare and in the wonderful growth of the city in recent years, the development of its resources, and has taken prominent and effective part. Mr. Kirkover was married September 26, 1871, to Miss Emma J. Barnard, daughter of Robert Barnard, Esq., of this city, and resides at the Niagara hotel.

EDWIN A. BENSON.

Possessing in a remarkable degree those qualities especially required in the management of men and affairs of great importance, Mr. Edwin A. Benson, the popular and efficient manager of the Wagner Palace Car Company's works, was, on the retirement of Mr. T. A. Bissell in April, 1895, appointed to that responsible position, and his masterful administration has demonstrated beyond all question that the selection was a most judicious one. Mr. Benson was born at Easton, Washington county, New York, January 13, 1848, and was educated at Warsaw, New York, and was graduated under Professor Dann. His father was an expert mechanic and inventor and was manager of an extensive foundry and machine shops; and on leaving school he entered the establishment, and under his father's instructions he became a thorough master of the principles of mechanics. He then went to Elmira, New York, and was associated with his father's brother, a prominent contractor of that place, and acquired proficiency in the work of a carpenter and joiner, and after valuable experience in house-building at Warsaw Mr. Benson was for a year or more engaged as a machinist at Rockford, Illinois, and subsequently found opportunities for the application of his skill and experience as a contractor at Aurora, Illinois. Through the influence of the mayor of

that town, he entered the railroad shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Aurora, and was employed in car-building and repairing, in which he has since achieved decided and deserved distinction. It was here he met Mr. Thomas Bissell, and has ever since been closely associated with him.

When Mr. Bissell opened the Pullman shops at Detroit, Michigan, he sent for Mr. Benson, to whom he gave a responsible position, and remained there from 1872 to 1879, when he was sent by Mr. Bissell to Paterson, New Jersey, to set twenty-five thirty-foot cabs for the engines to be used on the Metropolitan



EDWIN A. BENSON.

Elevated road, then being built by the Grant Locomotive works, and after executing this work Mr. Benson went to St. Louis, Missouri, as superintendent of repairs for the Union Depot Company, where he had charge of the repairs on cars for eleven different lines centering in that city. Eight months later he took charge of the machinery department of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, and after six months he resigned his position to accept a call to the new town of Pullman, and entered the service of the Pullman Company December 18, 1880. He made out the first requisition for materials and tools for car-building purposes at the Pullman works, and was the first white settler of the town. His family on January 1, 1881, took possession of the first house built at Pullman, but on account of ill health he remained there for but one year, and the company placed him in charge of its St. Louis shops, then in process of construction, and which he organized and managed for five years.

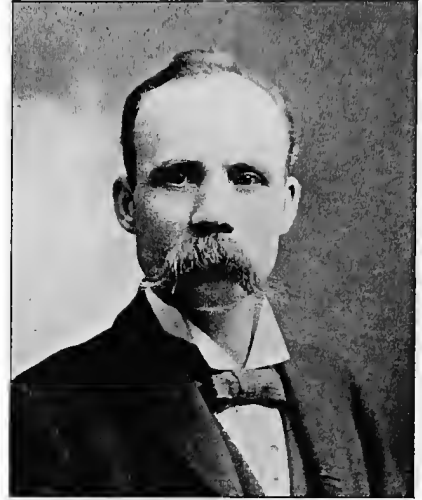
On March 1, 1886, he resigned and entered the service of the Wagner Company as master car-builder at the old shops on Seneca street in Buffalo, and subsequently at Schenectady, and when the new plant was established at East Buffalo he became assistant manager under Mr. Bissell. Mr. Benson's long experience and his skill and valuable knowledge of car-building eminently qualified him to succeed Mr. Bissell in the responsible position of manager of the extensive plant of the Wagner Company, having performed a very important

part in bringing these works to the high state of efficiency for which they are noted, and his promotion to the position by such discriminating officials as those of the Wagner Company is the best possible attestation of his skill and efficiency as a car-builder and executive ability of a high order as an organizer and manager of a large staff of workmen. Mr. Benson was married in 1870 to Miss Sadie Burt, daughter of Levi Burt of Livonia, New York, who was a gallant soldier in the War of the Rebellion and who was killed in action in the line of duty. Mr. Benson is a valued member of Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M., of Detroit, Michigan, and of Oriental Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 61, of St. Louis, Missouri, and of St. Louis Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1.

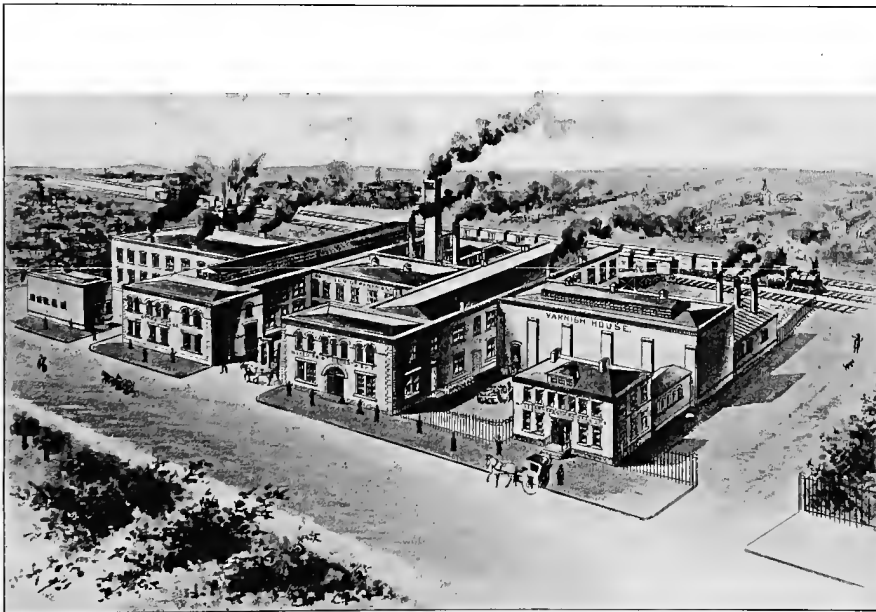
CHARLES J. MCLENNAN.

As president and general manager of The McLennan French Paint Company, one of the most important industrial enterprises of Buffalo, the subject of this biographical notice occupies a prominent place in commercial circles. He was born on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, February 26, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that place. His parents were Scotch highlanders, his father, John McLennan, being a graduate of Truro College, Nova Scotia, and a prominent civil engineer of that province. His mother, Catharine McLennan, *nee* McLeod, was a lineal descendant of King Charles Stuart, her mother being a Stuart. The first language spoken by young Charles McLennan was Gaelic, or the dialect of the Scottish highlanders. His father's family were from Aberdeen and were members of one of the most prominent Scottish clans. At the age of sixteen years young McLennan removed to Clinton, Ontario, where he was engaged in the study of the chemistry of paints and colors, and after a few years he went to Detroit, Michigan. Here he was engaged in color-making and in stage scenery and fresco-painting for several years. He was tendered and

accepted a position with the Massey-Harris Company, at that time the most extensive manufacturers of agricultural implements in the world, and while in their employ he developed what is now known as the McLennan dipping process, a system of painting by immersion, without the use of brushes, and he was the first man in the world to make the process a success, and he has secured letters patent on his invention in the United States, England, and Canada. He resigned his position with the Massey-Harris Company in 1889, to introduce his method, and removed to Toronto, and in a few years his process was adopted by all the large manufactories in Canada. In 1892 Mr. McLennan sold his interest in Canada to his partner and, coming to Buffalo, he organized the McLennan French Paint Company, which was incorporated under the laws of New York State the same year. This company is the only concern in the world engaged exclusively in supplying dipping paints to manufacturers, and their trade has attained large proportions, extending to all parts of North America and to Australia and other parts of the Eastern hemisphere. The company's plant was originally located on William street, near Bailey avenue, but, the business outgrowing their facilities, they erected a new plant in 1895 on Rano street, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, with capacity to supply the demands of their trade. It is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in America, and over one hundred workmen are employed in the works. The buildings, nine in number, are thoroughly fire-proof, being entirely composed of brick, stone, and iron, and occupy an area of 200 by 150 feet, the output aggregating three hundred thousand dollars per annum, and is steadily increasing. Mr. McLennan has invented and patented processes for preventing the precipitation of paints, and centrifugal strainers for removing foreign matter, and he is recognized the world over as an expert



CHARLES J. McLENNAN.



THE McLENNAN FRENCH PAINT COMPANY.

and authority on paints. Since removing to the new works, the company have extended their field of operations, and are now engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of paint and colors, varnishes, etc. Mr. McLennan is the president and general manager of this successful company, and Joseph Cavanaugh, the president of the Ottawa (Ontario) Board of Trade, is vice-president, and Henry Mackey is secretary and treasurer. Frank A. Lane, a half-brother of Mr. McLennan, is the principal expert of the company, and W. H. Kestin is the efficient financier and office manager. Mr. McLennan was married in 1881 to Miss Charlotte A. Fricker of Rochester, New York, and has three children, two girls and one boy. Mrs. McLennan is a lady of rare culture and refinement, and their home in Central park is one of the most delightful in that beautiful residence section of the city. Mr. McLennan filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen the first day he arrived in the United States, and is loyal and devoted to the country of his adoption.

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DANIEL J. DONOVAN.

In his special field of industrial art there are few men more widely known and none more favorably than Daniel J. Donovan, who, since 1876, has been engaged in the business of home decoration with great success. Mr. Donovan was born May 21, 1858, in Croydon, a suburb of London, England, of Irish



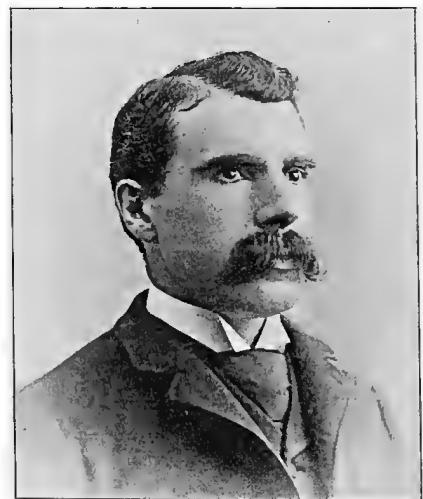
DANIEL J. DONOVAN.

parentage, and was educated in the private schools of his native town, his advantages in this regard, however, ceasing at an early age. When but nine years old he left school, and was employed at such work as he could secure until 1869, when he came to America and located at Niagara Falls, New York, where he attended the public schools for a few months. Two years later he was apprenticed to learn the business of furniture finisher to Isaac D. White, and was subsequently employed by the Erie Railroad Company as a coach painter, and as house painter in this city. After being thus engaged for four years he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and there received instruction in artistic house painting and decorating while working at the business, and thus became thoroughly conversant with every detail of the art. In 1881 Mr. Donovan returned to Buffalo, and formed a copartnership with his brother, Thomas W. Donovan, the firm executing all kinds of painting and decorating, and also conducting a picture frame business, to which a photographic department was afterwards added. The partnership continued for two years, after which Mr. Donovan carried on business for himself until 1886. He again associated himself with his brother, and under the firm name of D. J. Donovan & Company, the concern has since been largely and successfully engaged in important work as fine

house painters and decorators, with their office and work shops at 40 Elm street. In 1894 the firm removed to their present location, 869 and 871 Main street, where the firm carries on a large wall paper and paint store, and with a large force of skilled workmen, execute first-class work in paper hanging and house decorating of every description. Messrs. Donovan & Company have made and carried out some of the largest contracts for artistic work in Western New York, and the painting, finishing, and glazing of the Jewish temple, and Erie County Savings bank building, the Brozel House, and in many other fine buildings in Buffalo, unmistakably attest their taste and skill to design and execute everything in their line in the best style of art. Mr. Donovan is a Democrat, and a champion of honesty in political affairs. He is president of the Seventeenth Ward Good Government club, and in the support of the sanctity of the ballot box and integrity regardless of expediency, he is active in political work as in affairs of business. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and president of the Buffalo Master Painters Association. He is also vice-president of the State Association, and a prominent member of the National Association, and one of the executive board; is also a charter member of the Buffalo Athletic Association. He was married November 21, 1882, to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Captain J. Armstrong, Esq., of this city, and resides with his wife and three children at No. 171 Riley street.

JOHN W. DONOVAN.

This eminently successful business man, the junior member of the firm of D. J. Donovan & Company, one of the largest representative house-decorating concerns in Western New York, was born in Croydon, a suburb of London, England, October 15, 1854, his parents being of Irish birth. He attended the public schools of his native town, and at an early age came to the United States, locating in this city, where he learned the house painting and decorating business, and was subsequently employed as foreman



JOHN W. DONOVAN.

for the firm of D. J. Donovan. In 1886 he became associated with his brother as partner, and under the firm name of D. J. Donovan & Company they have since conducted house decorating and a paint and wall paper store with great success, the subject of this biographical sketch giving his principal attention to the mercantile branch of the business. Until 1894 the firm was located at No. 40 Elm street, and in the year last named, removed to their more desirable location, 869 and 871 Main street. Messrs. Donovan & Company have been engaged in work on many of the finest buildings in Buffalo, and specimens of their skill and taste in designing, and ability to execute the most artistic work in their line of industrial enterprise. Mr. Donovan was married in 1879 to Miss Amelia, daughter of Thomas W. Tuggy, Esq., of Portsmouth, England, and lives in South Buffalo, one of the most beautiful suburban sections of the city. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and also of the Buffalo Athletic Association, and in trade circles is recognized as one of the most energetic representative business men of the Queen City of the Lakes.

FRANCIS GRANT WARD.

This successful man of affairs, prominent in enterprises of great magnitude both in this country and Europe, was born at Jordan, Cayuga county, New York, March 8, 1856, and has resided in Buffalo since November, 1889. He was educated at the Rectory school, Hamden, Connecticut, and at the Brooklyn



FRANCIS G. WARD.

Polytechnic Institute, completing his studies at the Institution Cousin and the Lyce Bonaparte in Paris, supplemented by a preparatory course of instruction at the Rectory school in 1871, to qualify for admission to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis. He was appointed a cadet at that institution in 1872, but having returned to Europe in the meantime, he declined the appointment. Returning to New York City in 1873, he entered the employ of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, for whom he removed to Buffalo in 1875. He resigned the position the year following to enter the service of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, and began his apprenticeship as night yard master and dispatcher at the Grand Central station, Forty-second street, New York City, and served in different capacities for nine years, becoming assistant to the manager of the Harlem line in 1884, which position he resigned in 1885 to accept the general superintendency of the Panama Railroad Company, then owned by the Cie Universelle Canal, Panama, the appointment being confirmed by the Count De Lesseps, through Captain Nathan Appleton of Boston, his personal agent.

In 1887 Mr. Ward was ordered to Paris by the president of the canal company, and was made manager of the railroad department of the canal, and also a member of the Turkish-Asiatic Railway Construction committee. Returning to Buffalo in 1889, on leave of absence, he was obliged to remain and take charge of his personal interests here, which had been neglected in his extended absence from the United States. He was prominent in military affairs here, enlisting in Company F, Seventh regiment, N. G. N. Y., March 23, 1873; transferred to the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y., May, 1875; was elected captain Company C, Seventy-fourth regiment, December 29, 1876, and the same year was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and inspector Eighth division. Returning to New York was reënlisted in Company F, Seventh regiment, and served as first sergeant for five years under Captain Daniel Appleton, resigning in December, 1889. During the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 he was acting colonel in command of the Panama Railroad Employes battalion at Aspinwall. In 1886 he was made a Mason in Universal Fraternity Lodge at Aspinwall, and affiliated with the Lodge of Ancient Landmarks at Buffalo in 1890, of which lodge he was elected master in 1896.

After the destruction of Aspinwall by fire in 1885, he reconstructed the company's wharves and railway system, and also the streets for the government, and when Mr. Rosseau, counselor of state, arrived on the Isthmus in 1886 to inspect the canal work for the French government, Mr. Ward was detailed by the counselor to take charge of the inspection tour. In return for the services rendered, the French government, through Monsieur Baihaut, minister of public works, sent him a Sevres vase, with the thanks of the government for his valuable work. Mr. Ward is captain-general of Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar; lieutenant-commander of Buffalo Consistory, Thirty-second degree, and is a member of Trinity

Protestant Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association of New York City, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a courteous genial gentleman, and is recognized as one of the progressive public-spirited citizens of the Queen City of the Lakes. Colonel Ward was married to Miss Christine Meday at Ruthford, New Jersey, November 3, 1886, and resides at No. 676 Seventh street.

CHARLES W. GOODYEAR.

This distinguished business man and valued citizen was born October 15, 1846, in Cortland, Cortland county, New York, where his father was a well known physician. In his boyhood days his father removed to Erie county, where the family have since resided. The son attended the academies at Cortland, East Aurora, and Wyoming, and came to Buffalo in March, 1868. He began the study of law in the office of Laning & Miller. He remained with this prominent firm for two years, and entered the office of John C. Strong in 1871, and the same year was admitted to the Bar. He began the practice of his profession as the head of the firm of Goodyear & Tyler, and in 1874 he was appointed assistant district attorney by Hon. D. N. Lockwood, and on the election of the latter to Congress, Mr. Goodyear was appointed district attorney in his stead by Governor Hoffman. He afterwards formed a law partnership with Judge Frank Allen, the firm being Goodyear & Allen, and on January 1, 1882, Grover Cleveland became Governor of New York, and Mr. Goodyear entered the firm of Bissell, Sicard & Goodyear, successors to Cleveland, Bissell & Sicard. During his connection with this firm Mr. Goodyear developed high qualities as an advocate, and his ability in this regard had a wide field in the trial of cases in the city, State and Federal courts.

On January 1, 1887, Mr. Goodyear retired from the practice of law, and associated himself with his brother, F. H. Goodyear, who was operating very extensively in lumber in Pennsylvania, and the business under their joint management attained colossal proportions, their output aggregating over one hundred and fifty million feet per annum. They own nearly all the capital stock of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company. This local branch extends from Keating's Summit to Ansonia, Pennsylvania, a distance of sixty-two miles, and with its other branches to cross Fork and Wellsville, New York, makes a total mileage of one hundred and twelve miles. In 1892 Mr. C. W. Goodyear was elected president of the Lumbermen's National Association, at its session at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Buffalo, Saturn, Acacia, Country, Falconwood, and Liberal clubs; also an esteemed member of Alden Lodge, A. F. A. M. Mr. Goodyear resides at 723 Delaware avenue, where generous hospitality is dispensed to a host of distinguished men and social leaders in this city and State.



WILLIAM H. WARHUS.

WILLIAM HENRY WARHUS.

The subject of this sketch was born in this city March 28, 1855. His parents were Frederick W. and Josephine (Krieg) Warhus. His father came to Buffalo from Hanover, Germany, at the age of twenty years, and was a shoemaker by trade, and his mother was a sister of Bonaventure Krieg, a well known local politician. Until he was thirteen years of age, young Warhus attended the public and private schools in this city, and was first employed as office boy for Dr. Blanchard. He afterwards learned the shoemaking trade with his father on Eagle street, and remained with him until he was twenty-four years of age. Although denied the benefit of a collegiate education, the young man was ambitious to become a lawyer, and going to New York City, he began the study of law in the office of Samuel C. Mount, Esq., during which time he made his home with an aunt living in the metropolis. After six months he returned to Buffalo, and in 1880 he entered the law office of Messrs. Humphrey & Lockwood, and was soon promoted to the position of managing clerk. He was admitted to the Bar in January, 1885, and remained with his preceptors until 1889. Having thus attained the object of his ambition by his own unaided efforts, Mr. Warhus began his professional career, which has been marked with deserved and decided success. Persistent in his determination to secure a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of law, success attended the young lawyer, and his career in his profession

marked him an example of what may be accomplished where the will is not wanting, even against circumstances the most adverse. In 1889 Mr. Warhus formed a copartnership with Thomas Cary Welch, and the firm opened an office in Law Exchange. This firm was successfully engaged in practice until dissolved in 1893, since which time Mr. Warhus has been alone in professional work, and has established himself in a large and important practice. He is a Democrat from conviction, and an active worker for the party, and one of the charter members of the Cleveland Democracy. He was secretary of the Erie County Home Rule Democracy in 1893, and is also a member of several social clubs and organizations.

FRANK E. MUNGER.

The subject of this sketch, one of the most prominent business and society men of Buffalo, was born in Guilford, New Haven, Connecticut, May 5, 1853. He is of Anglo-Saxon parentage and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He afterwards became a student at Yale and was graduated from that venerable institution in 1875, working in various ways to pay his expenses. He began the study of law, and after his admission to the Bar he began the practice of his profession in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1879. Ten years later he removed to Buffalo, and is now a prominent insurance attorney of this city. Being a member of several fraternal insurance societies, he planned and organized the order of Empire Knights of Relief and incorporated it under the laws of the State of New York. It is the only fraternal life insurance order incorporated in America on the natural premium plan and the only organization established on this line of life insurance. Under Mr. Munger's management and counsel, the Empire Knights of Relief has met with success unprecedented in the history of fraternal insurance societies, and it is regarded as one of the important enterprises of this city. He occupies spacious offices on the second floor of the D. S. Morgan building and gives most of his time to the interests of the organization of which he is one of the honored founders. Mr. Munger is an uncompromising Republican, but has never aspired to office, his busy life affording no opportunity for active political work. He was married to Miss Ella M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Pond, a prominent business man of Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1875, and a few years later his wife died. In 1886 he married Miss Fannie A. Flora of Rochester, New York, the daughter of Joseph M. Flora, and his pleasant home life is passed with his wife and daughter, a girl of six years, at No. 310 Fifteenth street in this city. He is a member of Ellicott club, one of the leading social organizations of Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Munger entertain their friends most hospitably at their home, and their numerous society friends regard a visit to their home as a most delightful experience. Mr. Munger has a handsome cottage at Crystal Beach, one of the most delightful of Buffalo's many pleasant summer resorts.



FRANK E. MUNGER.

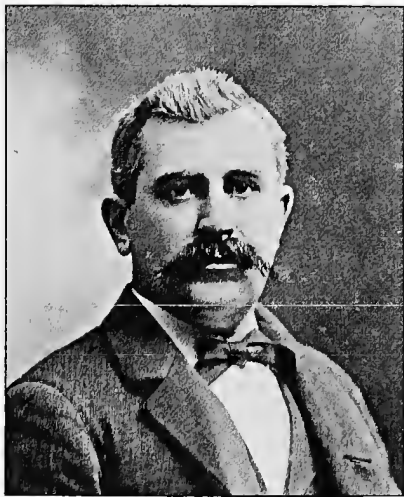
JOSEPH MISCHKA.

This famous musical director of Buffalo was born in the town of Herrman-Myestetz, in Bohemia, May 8, 1846. His parents were poor in worldly goods, and emigrated to America in 1852, and located in this city. There were four children when they arrived in this country, and two more were born here, all of whom exhibited decided musical talents at an early age. The father was of frugal and industrious habits, and both he and his wife exerted themselves to the utmost to give their children all advantages of education. But the best they could do was not sufficient to relieve Joseph from becoming a bread winner, and his time was divided between study and labor to assist in the support of the family. His education, which was begun in a kindergarten in his native town, was continued at one of the public schools of Buffalo for a short time, and

was completed at the parochial school of St. Louis' church of this city. At the age of seven years young Mischka began the study of the violin, and became so proficient that he was soon made a member of the orchestra, which then took the place of an organ in the church. He afterwards developed a fine voice and was made principal alto in the choir of St. Louis', attracting the attention of Rev. William Deiters, who from that time made the boy his protege, and being an ardent lover of music, and having a fortune independent of his salary, he gave the boy many advantages for securing an excellent musical education.

At the age of thirteen years Joseph left school, and became an errand boy in the music store of Messrs. Blodgett & Bradford, and recognizing the boy's talents, Mr. Blodgett, the musical member of the firm, aided him in many ways, giving him advice and instruction freely. His connection with the firm secured him admission to the operas and concerts given in Buffalo, and gave him advantages of great value. When but fifteen years old young Mischka became the organist of the North Presbyterian church Sunday-school, and soon afterwards obtained the position of organist of Calvary Presbyterian church, and later of Westminster church, and finally of the old Unitarian church; each change being an advancement both in regard to position and salary. While filling the latter position Mr. Mischka began his career as a director of singing societies. He was placed at the head of the newly-organized Arion Society, and while directing this organization its concerts became more and more popular, being given in the old opera-house in the Arcade.

In 1868 he accepted the position of chorus-master with the Caroline Richings Opera Company. The great prima donna was then at the height of her fame, and the young man acquired much valuable information and experience during his two years' connection with the company. Mr. Mischka returned to Buffalo in 1870, and was made musical director of the Liedertafel, which position he retained until the fall of 1894, a period of nearly a quarter of a century. From 1887 to 1894 Mr. Mischka was director of the Vocal Society, and brought that organization to a high degree of excellence. He was appointed supervisor of music in the public schools of Buffalo in the fall of 1894, and to give to his duties his undivided attention, he resigned his official connection with both the Liedertafel and Vocal Societies. He has now over sixty thousand pupils in his charge, and it is his ambition to furnish capable singers to the chorus-masters of the coming generation. He is one of the foremost promoters of music in Buffalo, and many a young musician dates his success in his profession from the time when Mr. Mischka brought him into public notice. He resides at 240 West avenue.



THOMAS H. ROCHFORD.

THOMAS HENRI ROCHFORD.

The subject of this biographical sketch, at present one of the efficient justices of the peace of Buffalo, was born December 14, 1857, in Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York, and is of Irish descent. His father was one of the first Irish settlers, coming from Sligo, Ireland, about 1840. Young Rochford obtained his limited book-learning in the public schools of his native town, but at an early age he was obliged to lay aside his text-books and engage in the battle of life. He came to Buffalo and secured a position as brakeman on a passenger train, and during his service in this capacity he attended the commercial college night school, alternating the labors of the day with hard study at night for four years. Under most unpropitious conditions, he thus obtained a fair knowledge of the English branches, and by experience and observation he qualified

himself without assistance for the duties of active business life and official station. From earliest manhood, Mr. Rochford was a Republican from conviction, and was active and influential in the councils of his party, and popular with the masses. In 1894 he was selected as assistant financial secretary to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1895 was the nominee of his party for justice of the peace of the city, or justice of sessions, and was elected by a large majority. He entered upon the discharge of his official duties January 1, 1896, and has shown in his public life that sound judgment and strict integrity which give promise of efficiency and ability in his position. He was married in 1883 to Miss Glendora S. Godfrey, daughter of Arthur Godfrey, Esq., of this city, and has five children, three boys and two girls. He is a citizen of worth, and enjoys the full confidence of a wide circle of political and social friends.

NELSON P. HINKLEY.

This distinguished leader of veterinary practice in Buffalo, who is also the United States veterinary inspector for the ports of Buffalo and Niagara, New York, was born in the town of Lancaster, Erie county, New York, February 14, 1855. His first instruction was obtained in the district school of his native town, and in July, 1869, he removed with his family to Buffalo, where he attended public school No. 19, from which he was graduated in 1873. He subsequently became a student at the Montreal Veterinary College, and was graduated with honors from this institution with the degree of Veterinary Surgeon March 30, 1880, and on the first day of April, 1890, he had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science by the McGill University of Montreal, Canada. Dr. Hinkley was one of the organizers of the State Veterinary Medical Society, and has always been an active member of the organization. He was elected secretary of the society, and has held this position for the past six years. He was chosen president of this body at its last election and fills that position at this time. He is also an active member of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, and was appointed an examiner in veterinary medicine for the State of New York by the Regents of the University on July 12, 1895. Dr. Hinkley was appointed United States Inspector for the Bureau of Animal Industry, for the ports of Buffalo, Niagara, and Charlotte, August 1, 1893, and has full charge of this department in this section of the State. He is a recognized authority on all questions in veterinary science, and is universally acknowledged a successful leader in his profession in the United States. He is the proprietor of the well known Buffalo Veterinary Hospital, and is the senior member of the firm of Hinkley & Willoughby, one of the best known firms in this branch of professional practice in Western New York. He was recently elected honorary fellow of the Montreal Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. Hinkley resides at 467 Norwood avenue, with his office at 395 Ellicott street, and his practice as a consulting veterinarian extends far beyond city and State limits.



NELSON P. HINKLEY.

EDWIN DUNHAM MCHENRY.

This eminently successful detective, representing the International Detective Bureau in Buffalo, which is the headquarters of the organization, is one of the recognized leaders of his profession in this country. His father was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and came to America at an early age. His mother was a member of the Dunham family, one of the old and eminent families of Charleston, South Carolina. His father served in the Confederate Army as colonel of the Second Virginia regiment, and was a gallant and efficient officer. Three of his sons also fought on the same side, and four other sons who had previously settled in the North, one of them, Colonel J. D. McHenry, commanding the Excelsior Light battery of New York, enlisted in Rhode Island regiments of the Union Army. His father died from wounds in 1864, after having lost an arm at Shiloh. His family consisted of sixteen children, and at the close of the war in 1865, owing to the destruction of his father's plantation, the subject of this notice, who had only attended school for one term, ran away from home, arriving in New York at the age of ten years, where he began life as a newsboy, selling the New York "Herald." While thus engaged he attracted the notice of Captain Charles Brackett and Captain James Chalker, who were associated as special agents of the United States Treasury Department Secret Service, and who had for some time been customers of the young lad, who, seeing the energy and natural intelligence of the boy, employed him in their office as office boy, from which position he

rapidly advanced, until at the age of sixteen he was sent out as a detective. He remained with these officers until the death of the members of the firm in 1882, within a few months of each other, and the same year the young detective removed to Rhode Island to look for some of his family, and remaining there for some

time, he was appointed under-sheriff, being the youngest man ever occupying that position, and the first Roman Catholic to hold it in that state. He was also employed as detective in charge of the Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach, and other railroad lines.

In 1892, when the Democratic party was defeated, he petitioned for license to practice as private detective, his petition being signed by all the members of the Supreme Court Bench, including the chief justice of Rhode Island, and by the leading members of the Bar and other prominent citizens, all of whom, with two exceptions, being Republicans, while he was a staunch Democrat. He was employed to work up the defence in the celebrated Graves-Barnaby murder case at Denver, Colorado, and was successful in obtaining sufficient evidence to secure a new trial. He was employed by Hon. Major Coughlin of Fall River, Massachusetts, on behalf of the city in the Borden murder cases. He came to Buffalo in July, 1894, where he was already well known, and where his reputation had preceded him, and established his present office at first in partnership with another detective, but now on his own account, and has been greatly successful. In elections especially his services are in great demand, and he is a thorn in the side of political floaters. Since coming to Buffalo he has conceived and perfected a system of day protection for banking and other institutions which has been extensively adopted, and the value of which has been demon-



EDWIN D. McHENRY.

strated within a few months past. Banks are connected by wire with his office, and if trouble is apprehended a bell in his office is sounded, which rings until shut off on the arrival of the officer at the point of alarm.

While in New York Mr. McHenry was leader of Tammany organization in the Twenty-second district. He is vice-commander of Emerson Legion No. 50, Select Knights of Buffalo, of which order he is recognized as the patron saint, and in the organization of a marching body of knights recently, it was named McHenry Commandery, in his honor, and he was elected first lieutenant. He joined the Knights of Pythias Commandery at Richmond, Virginia, and received all the honors, and is now affiliated with Buffalo Commandery No. 1. He is also a member of the New Jersey State Detective Association. Mr. McHenry was married in 1877 to Miss Watson, daughter of Nathaniel H. Watson, of the well-known firm of Watson & Underhill of New York City, and resides in his delightful home, No. 479 Prospect avenue. Mrs. McHenry is well known in musical circles as a lady of rare accomplishments, having taken the highest honors at a musical competition in Florence, Italy, at the age of fourteen years. Mr. McHenry gives to his business his undivided attention; he is a master of every detail of his profession, and enjoys the fullest confidence of all with whom he has been brought into social or business relations.



NIAGARA FALLS



THE AMERICAN FALLS FROM BELOW.

NIAGARA FALLS

“THE universe does not afford its parallel” was written over two centuries ago concerning Niagara Falls, by Father Hennepin, who accompanied La Salle on his famous voyage of exploration, and his opinion has been confirmed by the millions from all parts of the earth who have since that time visited this beautiful cataract.

Supplementary to the treaty of 1763 between England and France, Sir William Johnson, commander of the English forces in the Niagara region, called together the Indian warriors, in number about two thousand, principally of the hostile Senecas, and obtained from them the grant to his sovereign, with other lands, of a strip four miles wide on each side of the Niagara river from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, not including the islands, which they ceded to him personally as proof of their regard, and which he, in compliance with the military law of the time, conveyed to the crown. This section, popularly known as the Niagara frontier, is the territory of which, in a sketch by Hon. Peter A. Porter of Niagara Falls, he says: “Through the center of this historic tract, twenty-six miles long and eight miles broad, flows the Niagara river, between whose banks the waters of four great lakes find their way to the ocean; and through the center of the deepest channel of the river the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain was fixed by the treaty of Ghent in 1816. It was in this region where for centuries the Indians lived, held their councils, waged their inhuman warfare and offered up their human sacrifices.

“The early French Catholic missionaries crossed the swift current of Niagara river to preach the gospel to the Indian tribes in the wilderness, and here the agents of the company organized by Cardinal Richelieu came with La Salle, to extend the fur trade and to convert the Red men. One of the principal posts was established at the mouth of Niagara river by the French, for trading with the Indians, and for eighty years this region was the most important part of the French domain on the American continent. The English, following after, steadily drove the French before them, and finally deprived the latter entirely of their possession. Shortly afterwards the American Revolution began, and within twenty years after Great Britain had acquired this territory from the French by conquest, England was obliged to recognize the new nation founded by her colonists, and to cede more than one-half of the lands bordering on the Niagara river to the United States.”

The existence of the great cataract of Niagara was doubtless known to the American Indians prior to the discovery of the continent by Columbus. As early as 1535, Jacques Cartier made his second voyage to the St. Lawrence river, and learned from the Indians what they had heard of the Great Lakes, and the great falls between Lakes Huron and Erie. Lescarbot in his “History of New France,” published in 1609, mentions this fact in describing the voyage of Cartier, and this is doubtless the first published reference to the region of the Great Lakes and the cataract of Niagara. In his work entitled “Des Sauvages” published six years prior, Champlain mentions a “fall,” which is doubtless Niagara, and in his “Voyages,” published in 1613, he locates on the map accompanying the work, a river, which from its location must be the Niagara, and in that river marks a “Sault d’eau” or water-fall. Etinne Brule, interpreter for Champlain, was in that vicinity in 1615, and may have been the first white man to see the falls. In 1626 Joseph de la Roche Dallion was on the

Niagara river, engaged in missionary work among the Neuter Indians. In 1632, in a subsequent edition of his "Voyages," Champlain quite accurately locates "a water-fall, very high, at the end of Lake St. Louis (Ontario)." The Jesuit fathers Brebeuf and Chaumonot began their missionary work among the Neuter Indians in 1640. In the "Jesuit Relations," published in 1642, Father L'Allement mentions "the Neuter nation (Onguiaahra) having the same name as the river," and in the volume of the same work published in 1649, Father Ragueneau speaks of "Lake Erie which is formed by the waters of Lake Huron, and which discharges itself into a third lake, called Ontario, over a cataract of fearful height." In a map of Canada, published in 1657, Sanson correctly locates the lakes, and calls the falls "Ongiara Sault." Le Sieur Gendron in 1660 refers to the falls in the exact words of Father Ragueneau, given above. De Creuxius in his "Historia Canadensis" locates the Niagara region, and calls the falls "Ongiara Cataractes."

In 1669 La Salle made a visit to the Seneca Indians, who lived in what is now Western New York. Fathers Dollier de Casson and René Gallinée went with La Salle as far as the western end of Lake Ontario, from which point La Salle returned eastward. Gallinée's account of that journey is the earliest known description of Niagara Falls. He says: "We found a river, one-eighth of a league broad, and extremely rapid, forming an outlet or communication from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. The outlet is forty leagues long and has, from ten to twelve leagues above its embouchure into Lake Ontario, one of the finest falls of water in the world, for all the Indians of whom I have enquired about it, say that the river falls at that place from a rock higher than the tallest pines, that is about three hundred feet. In fact, we heard it from the place where we were, although from ten to twelve leagues distant; but the fall gives such a momentum to the water that its velocity prevented one ascending the current by rowing, except with great difficulty. At a quarter of a league from the outlet where we were, it grows narrower and its channel is confined between two very high, steep, rocky banks, inducing the belief that navigation would be very difficult quite up to the cataract. As to the river above the falls, the current often sucks into this gulf from a great distance, deer and stags, elk and roebucks, that suffer themselves to be drawn from such a point in crossing the river that they are compelled to descend the falls and are overwhelmed in the frightful abyss. I will leave you to judge if that is not a fine cataract in which all the water of that large river falls from a height of two hundred feet, with a noise that is heard not only at the place where we were, ten or twelve leagues distant, but also from the other side of Lake Ontario." Neither of the writers referred to ever saw the falls.

In 1678, however, Father Hennepin visited the cataract, and five years later published his first work, "Louisiana," in which he speaks of the Niagara river and of the falls, which he says are five hundred feet high. The name Niagara first appears on Coronelli's map, published in 1688. Three years later Father Le Clercq, in his account of the "Establishment of the Faith in New France," uses the words "Niagara Falls." In 1697, Father Hennepin published his "New Discovery," giving a description of the falls, beginning as follows: "Betwixt the lakes Ontario and Erie there is a vast and prodigious cadence of water, which falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the universe does not afford its parallel." Farther on in this work he gives their height as six hundred feet, and published the first picture known of Niagara Falls. The two works of Hennepin referred to, and a third entitled "Nouveau Voyage," were translated into almost all the languages of Europe; and by reason of this, and the publication of the works of Campanius Holm in 1702, in which he reproduces Hennepin's picture of the falls, and by the works of La Hontan, published in 1703, and later works, Niagara Falls became familiar to Europeans. In 1721 Charlevoix and Borassow, each independently of the other, made accurate measurement of the height of the falls. Hennepin was the first to use the modern spelling, "Niagara," and he was followed by De Nonville, Coronelli and all other French writers since, while English writers did not all adopt this spelling until the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Neuter nation of Indians occupied all the territory now called the "Niagara Peninsula," the larger number of their villages being on the western side of the river. The Indian custom was to give their tribal name to, or take it from, the chief natural feature of the country which they occupied; hence they were called "Onguiaahra," the same name as the river, as stated by Father Ragueneau. Thirty-nine different ways of spelling the Indian name of the Neuter nation are given in the index volume of the "Colonial History of the State of New York." The most commonly used were "Jagara," "Oneagerah," "Onygara," "Iagara," "Oniagara," "Ochniagara," "Ogniogorah," and those previously given here. After the Senecas had conquered and exterminated the Neuter nation, they adopted that name as nearly as their language would permit; "Nyah-ga-ah," and is said to mean the "thunder of the waters," while others claim that it signifies "neck," alluding to the connecting link between the two lakes. The language of the Iroquois had no labial sounds, and all their words were pronounced without closing the lips. They seem to



ROCK OF AGES, CAVE OF THE WINDS.

to have pronounced it "Nyah-ga-rah," and later on "Nee-ah-ga-rah"; while in the more modern Indian tongue it was "Ni-ah-gah-rah," and hence the name Niagara.

The Neuter nation regarded the cataract with a feeling of awe and reverence, and considered the Great Spirit of Niagara as the embodiment of religion and power. They often made sacrifices to this divinity. They heard in the thunder of the falls the voice of the Great Spirit, and regularly contributed part of their crops or fruits of the chase to him, and offered human sacrifices on their return from wars forced upon them. The warriors frequently made offerings of their ornaments and weapons, and as an annual offering of good will and gratitude, they sacrificed each spring the fairest maiden of their tribe, sending her over the falls in a white canoe filled with fruits and flowers, and guided by her own hand. The honor of being selected for this sacrifice was eagerly sought by the young women of the race, and the clan to which the one selected belonged held the choice to be one of special honor to itself. This practice, as tradition states, was abandoned because the daughter of the principal chief was selected one year for this annual sacrifice. Her father betrayed no emotion, but on the day fixed, as the white canoe guided by the daughter's hand entered the rapids, another boat shot out swiftly from the bank, followed the same course, and disappeared over the falls a moment after the one bearing his daughter to death. The loss of a chief so beloved was thought to be so serious that the sacrifice was abandoned. A less sentimental, but more plausible reason is given, however: That on the extermination of the Neuter Indians, their conquerors, not having the same belief in the Great Spirit of Niagara, discontinued the custom. The warriors of the Neuter Indians desired to be buried on the banks of the river, as many skeletons exhumed at different points prove; and the nearer the falls, the greater the honor. Goat Island is said to have been reserved as the burying ground for the chiefs and principal warriors, and the bones of many braves lie in that beautiful place.

From 1678 to 1759 France laid claim to that part of America now known as Canada, and to the northern part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, including Niagara region, by right of discovery. Her supremacy was swept away, however, by the capture of Quebec and Fort Niagara in 1759 by the English, the fort being the last and most important post of the French fortifications established by them in the vast tract known as Louisiana and her eastern Canadian possessions. From that time, by conquest and occupation, and from 1763 by treaty, Great Britain owned all this territory until 1776, when the Colonies took up arms for independence, which was recognized in 1783, and England relinquished all ownership of that portion of the Niagara region lying east of the river, although Fort Niagara was not given up until after the ratification of Jay's treaty in 1796, nor were most of the islands in the Niagara river conceded to belong to the United States until the treaty of Ghent in 1816 was concluded.

On December 6, 1678, La Salle anchored his brigantine in Niagara river, near its mouth, and there built a trading post. Going up the river he built a fort of palisades where Lewiston now stands, and about five miles above the falls, at the mouth of Cayuga creek, on the American side of the river, where the village was built which bears his name, he constructed and launched the *Griffin*, the first vessel, except Indian canoes, that ever sailed the upper lakes. In 1687, the Marquis de Nonville, returning from his expedition against the Senecas, fortified La Salle's trading post at the mouth of the river, but during the year following it was abandoned. In 1725, it was rebuilt with stone, and has since been maintained. The site of the present village of Lewiston, at the head of navigation on the lower Niagara, named in honor of Governor Lewis of New York, was the commencement of a portage, of which the upper terminus was a mile and a half above the falls, and the road between these points is even now called the "Portage road." The upper end of this portage afterwards became a fort, which was completed in 1750, and was called Fort de Portage, and sometimes Fort Little Niagara; the French built their barracks a short distance below the fort, and both were burned in 1759 by Joncaire, who was in command of the French troops, to prevent their falling into the hands of the victorious English, and he and his men retreated to a station across the river, on Chippewa creek. An old stone chimney, believed to be all that remains of the first stone building erected in that section, still stands, a monument of the early commercial and military events of those days. The English began their decisive campaign against the French in 1759. General Prideaux was in command of the English forces at this point, and collected his troops on the shore of Lake Ontario, east of Fort Niagara. Prideaux demanded the surrender of this fort, and his demand being refused, laid siege to it. He was killed during the siege, and the command devolved on Sir William Johnson, who pushed operations with vigor, and captured the fort before reinforcements for the French, which had been sent from Venango, on Lake Erie, could arrive. Learning of the surrender of the fort as they reached Navy Island, the officer in command of these reinforcements, feeling certain that the two vessels which had carried the troops and ammunition from Chenango would be captured, took the vessels with some smaller ones recently built on

Navy Island, to the northern shore of Grand Island and set them on fire. As late as 1850, portions of these vessels were plainly visible under the water in an arm of the river, which from this incident is called "Burnt Ship Bay."

The place known as "Devil's Hole," about three miles below the falls, is also famous as the site of a terrible massacre. After French rule in America had been entirely crushed out, the old hatred of the English on the part of the Seneca Indians broke out afresh, and induced them to undertake a bloody campaign against the English, encouraged no doubt by French influence. The Indians knew that the English, on a certain day in 1763, would send a long train of supplies and ammunition from Fort Niagara to Fort Schlosser, a station built by Captain Joseph Schlosser of the English army in 1761 to replace Fort de Portage, which had been destroyed two years before. At Devil's Hole, at the verge of the precipice, they ambushed the train and destroyed it entirely, forcing both train and escort over the high bank, and killing all but three of the drivers and soldiers. They then cunningly ambushed the relief force, which at the sound of the firing had been sent out from Lewiston, and killed all but eight of these. The same year the treaty between France and England was signed, by which Great Britain became owner of the entire north-eastern part of the American continent.

The Niagara region felt the full burden of the three years' border warfare in the War of 1812, after fortunately escaping the terrors and hardships of the Revolution. In the fall of 1812, shortly after the declaration of war, General Van Rensselaer established his headquarters east of Lewiston, and collected an army for the invasion of Canada. After some delay many of his men reached the Canadian shore and took possession of Queenston Heights. General Brock hastened from Fort George, at the mouth of the river, with English reinforcements, and in an effort to recapture this position was killed. Other reinforcements arriving, the Americans were defeated and dislodged, many of them being forced over the bluff. At the fort of Queenston Heights an inscribed stone was set in place in 1860 by the Prince of Wales, with appropriate ceremonies, to the memory of General Brock, on the spot where he fell, and on the heights above, a lofty column was erected as a monument of his country's gratitude. It was blown up in 1840, but was replaced in 1853 by the present imposing shaft.

In May, 1813, the Americans captured Fort George and the village of Newark, on the Canadian shore at the mouth of the river. The English abandoned Fort Erie, at the source of the river, and all the store-houses along the river, and, in fact they evacuated the entire frontier. Fort Erie was at once occupied by the Americans. Several minor attacks were made by small parties of English at points on the American side during the year 1813, one at Black Rock, where the English were badly repulsed, being the most important. In December, 1813, the British assumed the offensive on the Canadian side of the river. General McClure was in command of the American forces at Fort George, and determined to abandon it and cross to Fort Niagara. He blew up Fort George and burned the adjoining village of Newark, the oldest settlement in that part of Canada, and the place where the first Parliament of Upper Canada was held in 1792. Its destruction was to leave no shelter for the enemy. It was a very severe winter, however, and the sufferings of those whose houses were burned were terrible. This destruction of Newark raised a storm of wrath throughout England and the Canadas, and encouraged the English forces to make the greatest efforts to retaliate. Colonel Murray, a few days later, at three o'clock in the morning, surprised and captured Fort Niagara. Many of the garrison, including invalids, were bayoneted after all resistance had ceased. The British General Riall, with a force of regulars and Indians, was awaiting at Queenston the signal of success agreed upon, and when the signal was given he hurried them across the river to Lewiston, which was sacked and destroyed despite the resistance of the few Americans in Fort Gray on Lewiston Heights. The British and Indians pushed on to Manchester, and the settlement two miles above and the country for miles around shared the fate of Lewiston, as well as Youngstown, near Fort Niagara. The destruction of the bridge across the creek at Tonawanda saved Buffalo at that time, but not for long.

The opening of the campaign of 1814 found an American army at Buffalo, and on July 3, Fort Erie surrendered to them. On July 5, after a fierce struggle, they defeated the British in the memorable battle of Chippewa, on the Canadian side two miles above the fall. The British retreated to Queenston, followed by the Americans under General Brown, who intended to attempt the recapture of Fort George, but learning that the expected fleet could not cooperate with him, he changed his plans and returned to Chippewa. General Scott, reconnoitering from this place in the afternoon of July 25, found General Riall with his reinforced army drawn up in line of battle. General Scott, with the hope of soon being reinforced by General Brown's army, immediately gave battle. After the British retreated, the Americans fell back to their camp at Chippewa.



WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

The battle of Niagara Falls, Lundy's Lane, or Bridgewater, as it is variously called, was claimed as a victory by the British, and is still annually celebrated on the battle-field as such. It was regarded by the Americans as a substantial victory, and the United States Congress voted to Generals Scott, Brown, Porter, Gaines and Ripley, gold medals for their services in this and other engagements of the War of 1812. The American army now returned to Fort Erie, which they strongly fortified, and were besieged there on August 3 by the British. On August 14 the British attacked the fort but were finally repulsed. From this time to September 17 cannonading was frequent, and on that date a sortie was made from the fort by the Americans. Lord Napier refers to this sortie as the only instance in modern warfare when a besieging army was totally routed by such a movement. On November 5, 1814, Fort Erie was mined and laid in ruins, and still remains so, a most picturesque and interesting spot. During this war every foot of land, almost, along both banks of the Niagara river was the scene of strife, of victory and defeat of armies, and of heroism of individuals. The treaty of Ghent in 1816 brought peace to the inhabitants along the frontier on both sides of the Niagara. The commissioners appointed under the treaty to fix the boundary line between the United States and Canada, agreed that it should run "through the center of the deepest channel of the Niagara river, and through the point of the Horseshoe Falls." By this decision Grand Island and Goat Island became American soil, and Navy Island became part of the British possessions.

Prior to 1825, all heavy goods were sent westward by Lake Ontario vessels to Lewiston, and were thence carted over the well-known "Portage road" to Schlosser, and there reloaded into vessels which sailed up Niagara river and into Lake Erie. On October 26, 1825, a cannon announced the opening of the Erie canal, which caused a total suspension of traffic over the old Portage road. In 1826, the first survey and report was made on a project of national importance, to-wit: the building of a ship canal of a capacity large enough to float the largest war-vessels around Niagara Falls, from Lewiston to a point from two to four miles above the cataract. At least four surveys were made by the Government, and some of the most eminent engineers were employed in the work, and the subject was discussed frequently in Congress and by commercial bodies, but the enormous cost prevented favorable action.

The Niagara region again became the theatre of war in 1837, when the "patriots" undertook to overturn the government of Canada, and the entire Canadian bank of the Niagara was kept in a ferment for several months; but, fortunately, a war with England was averted.

In 1825, M. M. Noah took steps to reestablish the Jewish nationality on Grand Island. He prepared a corner-stone for this city of refuge, now in possession of the Buffalo Historical Society, with the following inscription, the first two lines being in Hebrew:

Hear, O Israel! the Lord is one God;
the Lord is one.

ARARAT,

A City of Refuge for the Jews. Founded by Mordecai Manuel Noah,
In the Month of Tisri, 5586; September, 1825;
In the Fiftieth Year of American Independence.

One of the three small buildings at Niagara which escaped the flames in 1814 was a log cabin, thirty or forty feet square, which stood in what is now the center of International block. In 1815, the late General P. Whitney built a frame addition to the cabin and opened the first hotel in the village, and from this has grown up the magnificent International hotel. The Eagle tavern was the immediate predecessor of the International, and was for some years conducted by Mr. Hollis White, now deceased. On the opposite side of the street was the home of Judge Porter, a one-and-a-half-story building, to which the General built an addition, and entertained here numerous distinguished guests, among whom were President Monroe, General Lafayette, General Brown, General Scott, and Judge Spencer. The first building erected on the site of the Cataract House was built in 1824. It was about fifty feet square, and was purchased in 1826 by General Whitney, and from it sprung the famous Cataract House of to-day. In 1829 the carriage road from the bank to the ferry on the Canadian side was made. For several years the principal hotel on the Canadian side was the Pavilion, just above Horseshoe Falls. The principal stage-route from Buffalo was on that side of the river; but after the erection of the Cataract House and the establishment of the stage-route on the American side, the patronage was drawn from the Canadian village to a large extent, and when the first half of the Clifton House was built, the Pavilion was abandoned. A few years later the Ontario House was built, half-way between the village of Clifton and Horseshoe Falls, fronting the latter. The Clifton House was greatly improved in 1865 by Mr. S. Zimmerman, the proprietor: Amusement Hall was added, several

cottages built, gas was introduced, and the grounds were handsomely graded and adorned. The Museum is located near the site of Table Rock, and contains a valuable collection of over two thousand specimens of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, made by the proprietor, Mr. Thomas Bennett. Table Rock was formerly a bare projection of rock, fifteen rods long and five rods in width, and extended out over the water a distance of fifty feet. About two miles above is Burning Spring, the water of which is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas and is in a constant state of ebullition, and when a light is applied the gas burns intermittently.

Lundy's Lane, about one and one-fourth miles from Table Rock, is historic ground where the most bloody battle of the War of 1812 was fought. Here are two pagodas, and from the top of each a commanding view of the plain is had, with the heights to the north, crowned by Brock's monument, and Buffalo and Lake Erie to the south-east as background. It was here that the gallant American officer, Colonel Miller, when commanded to take a British battery, modestly replied, "I will try, sir," and promptly accomplished the task. Here also General Porter, with his Indians, broke through the woods on the right



BRIDGE TO THE FIRST SISTER ISLAND.

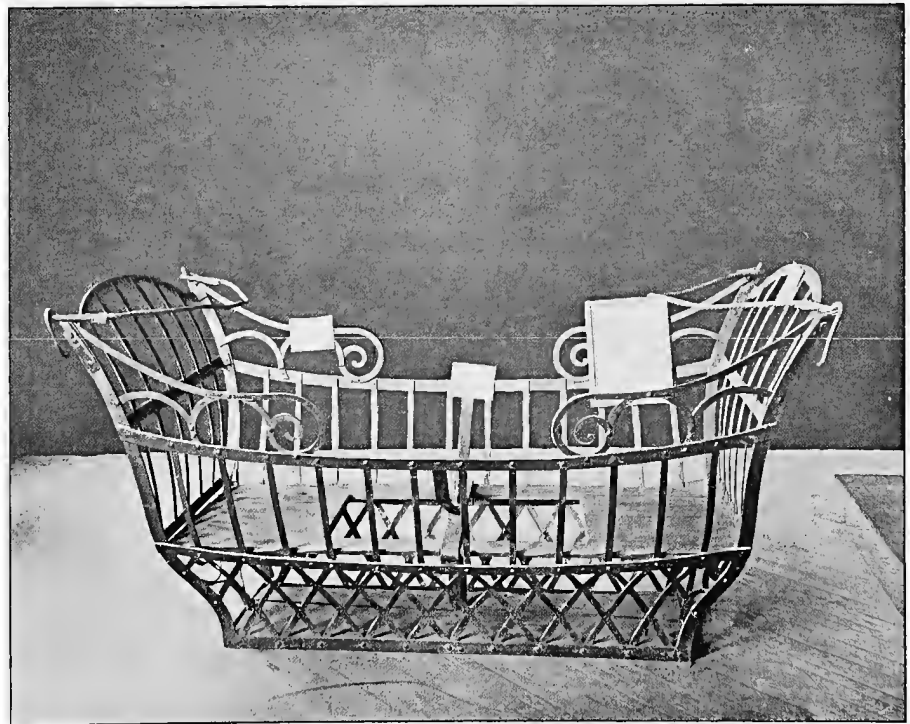
of the British line, just as Miller's men had captured the battery, and assisted in winning the most obstinate and sanguinary battle of the war. When, fifty years later, a banquet was given by the Canadians to signalize the completion of the lower Suspension Bridge, the late Major Woodruff, a British Canadian officer who served during the war, in response to a toast to the late "Colonel Porter, son of General Porter," said in reference to the retreat of the British at the battle of Chippewa, as he turned to Colonel Porter, "Yes, sir, I remember well the moving events of that day, and how sharp he was after me. But, sir, he was balked in his purpose, for, although he won the victory, I won the race, and so we were even."

In 1818 a mass of earth and rock 160 feet long and 30 feet wide fell from Table Rock, and in 1828 and 1829 two smaller masses became detached and fell into the water below. In April, 1843, a mass of rock and earth fell from Goat Island, and four years later a slide of earth and gravel occurred just north of the Biddle stairs, the whole area being 40 x 10 feet. The greatest downfall, however, occurred June 25, 1850, the portion falling being solid rock 60 feet wide and 200 feet long, by 100 feet in depth. The noise was like muffled thunder and was heard for miles around. The driver of an omnibus had taken out his horses for their mid-day feed, and was washing his vehicle on the part of the rock which fell. He heard the premonitory

cracking and escaped, but the omnibus was plunged into the surging waters below. On February 7, 1877, an abrasion extended from the water's edge at Table Rock more than half the distance around the curve, about 1500 feet, and the mass varied in width from 50 to 100 feet. The contour of Horseshoe Falls was greatly changed, and within three months another falling away occurred, extending about 200 feet toward Goat Island. The exhibition of water rockets projected high into the air by the settling of these great masses was witnessed for months, and was a spectacle at once grand and awe-inspiring. The winter of 1847-8 was unusually severe, and the ice formed on Lake Erie was very thick. In the early spring it became detached from the shores, and the immense mass was driven down the lake. The wind changed, the great field of ice was turned around so as to fill the outlet of the lake, damming the water back, and on the morning of March 28 the rocks in the bed of the river, far above Goat Island, were left bare. This lasted all day, but during the night everything was restored to its usual grandeur and beauty. The Hermit of the Falls, so called, was Francis Abbott, who came to the village in June, 1829. He was a good-looking young man, eccentric, but harmless. He lived alone in a log hut which had been abandoned, directly across the island from the falls, and in April, 1831, he built a cabin of his own at Point View. In June of that year he was drowned while bathing below the ferry, and his body was found at Fort Niagara and was brought back to the falls and buried in God's Acre there. The three fine bridges uniting Goat Island with the three smaller islands known as the Three Sisters, or Moss Islands, were built in 1858. In 1825, several flights of stairs were erected, and good paths were made, and in 1845 the double railway track at the ferry was completed. Indian tradition claimed that the great cataract demanded a yearly sacrifice of two human victims, but is not fully borne out by the facts. Almost every year one or more persons have gone to their death, by accident or design, the latter being cases of suicide.

In 1840 Mr. Charles Ellet erected the first suspension bridge over the chasm below the falls. He offered five dollars to the person who would first get a string across the rapids, and soon afterwards hundreds of kites were in the air, and before night a boy landed his kite on the Canadian heights and secured the reward. To this cord

was attached a small wire cable, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and from this was suspended a wire basket with room for two persons to be seated. The basket was attached to an endless rope, which was worked by a windlass on either side. The present magnificent railway suspension bridge was built by Mr. John A. Roebling, and was begun in 1852, the first locomotive crossing it in 1855. It is a splendid specimen of modern engineering, combining the tubular system with the cables. It is supported by two large cables on each side, one above the other: each is ten



IRON BASKET USED TO CARRY PASSENGERS ACROSS THE NIAGARA RIVER BY CABLE IN 1848.

inches in diameter and is composed of seven strands, each of which contains 520 No. 9 wires. These wires were boiled three times in linseed oil, giving them a coating and great adhesive power. There are fifty-six under-stays or wire guys fastened to the rock below, and the depression caused by the weight of an ordinary train of cars is five inches. Five miles below, on the American side of the river, is De Veaux College, a

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noble charity endowed by the late Samuel Deveaux, who died in 1852. Its prime object is the education of orphan boys, but other pupils, paying for tuition, are received. The principal source of revenue consists of the amounts paid for admission to the whirlpool. The suspension bridge near Lewiston was built in 1856 by Mr. T. E. Serrel. It was partially destroyed by the ice in 1866, and was shortly restored, and in the same year was destroyed by a gale. The new suspension bridge was built in 1868. It is a graceful structure, 1200 feet long, and, after Brooklyn bridge, the largest in the world, and is 190 feet above the water.

— In 1858 Blondin carried a man on his back over a ^{wire} stretched across the chasm, trundled a wheelbarrow, and walked across in a sack. He made a special trip on the occasion of a visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860, at which time the Prince shook hands with him and commended his courage and nerve. Blondin successfully continued these mid-air journeys at intervals for three years, with profit. The illumination of the falls in honor of the Prince of Wales was a notable occasion. Calcium, volcanic, and torpedo lights on the banks and at the water's edge were lighted simultaneously, and the air was filled with fireworks, giving a display which is indescribable. In 1879, when the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise visited the falls, an electrical illumination was made, the lights equaling 32,000 candle-power.

The grandeur of the falls has been told in verse a hundred times, and a few extracts are here given, from the numerous descriptions of the sublime spectacle by poets. During a visit to the cataract Mrs. Sigourney wrote "An Apostrophe to Niagara," from which the following lines were selected :

Flow on forever in thy glorious robe of terror and of beauty.
 God has set His rainbow on thy forehead, and the clouds
 Mantled around thy feet. And He doth give thy voice of thunder
 Power to speak of Him eternally, bidding the lips of man
 Keep silence, and upon thy rocky altars pour
 Incense of awe-struck praise.

The following extract is taken from a translation by William Cullen Bryant, of a poem in Spanish by Jose Maria Heredia, written after a visit to the falls :

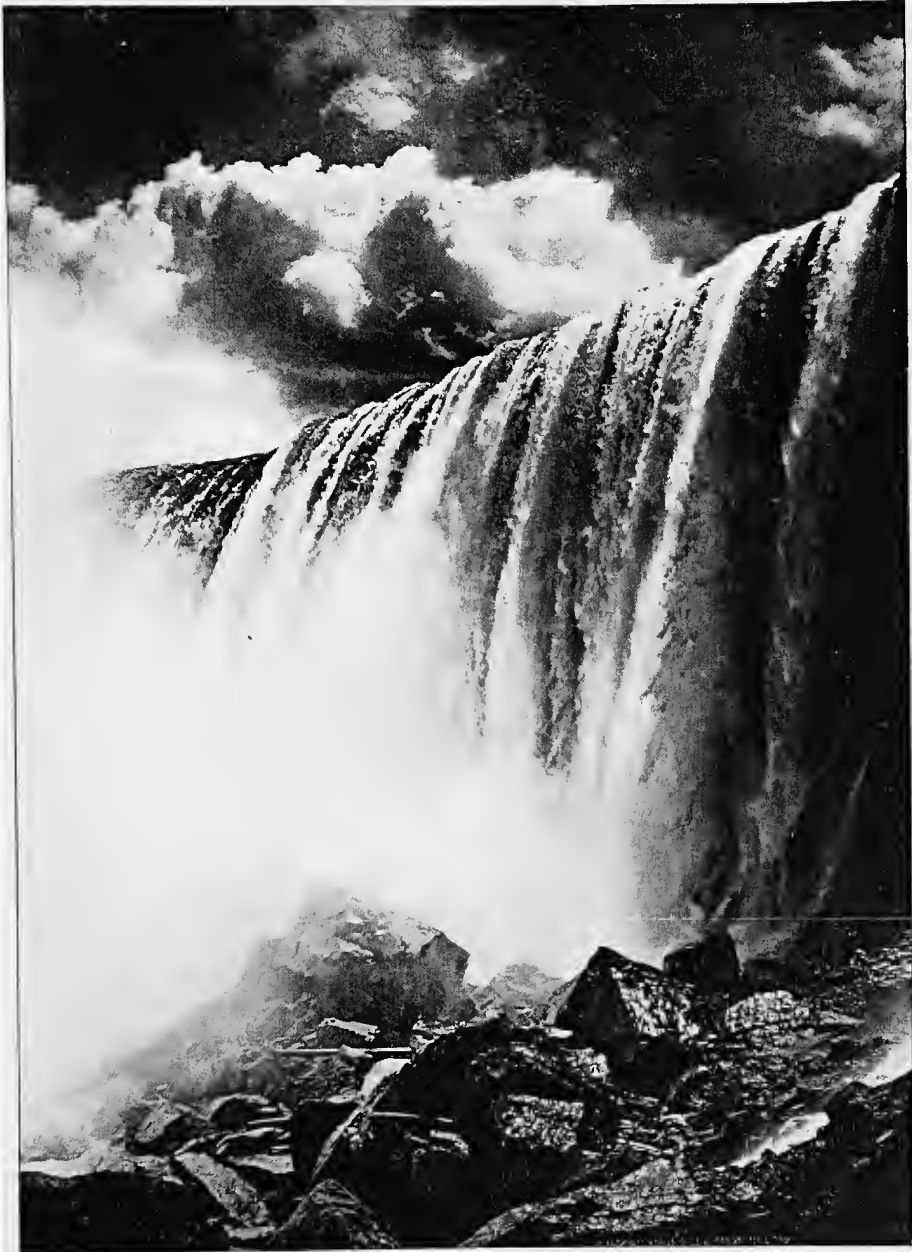
Tremendous current, for an instant hush
 The terrors of thy voice, and cast aside those wide-involving
 Shadows, that my eyes may see the fearful beauty of thy face.
 Thou flowest on in quiet, till thy waves grow broken midst thy rocks :
 Thy current then shoots onward like the irresistible course of
 Destiny. Ah, terrible thy rage,
 The hoarse and rapid whirlpools there !
 My brain grows wild, my senses wonder, as I gaze upon thy hurrying
 Waters, and my sight vainly would follow, as toward the verge
 Sweeps the wide torrent. Waves innumerable meet there and madden.
 Waves innumerable urge on and overtake the waves before, and disappear
 In thunder and in foam. They reach, they leap the barrier, the
 Abyss swallows insatiable the sinking waves.
 A thousand rainbows arch them, and woods are deafened with the roar.
 The violent shock shatters to vapor the descending sheets.
 A cloudy whirlwind fills the gulf and heaves the mighty pyramid
 Of circling mist to heaven.

The Lord hath opened His omnipotent hand,
 Covered thy face with clouds, and given His voice
 To thy down-rushing waters ; He hath girt
 Thy terrible forehead with His radiant bow.
 I see thy never-resting waters run,
 And I bethink me how the tide of time
 Sweeps to eternity.

The following extract from a lyric written by Mr. A. S. Ripley of Baltimore, portrays the grandeur of this wondrous cataract more graphically than prose could do, unless from the pen of a master of descriptive art :

Amazement, terror, fill,
 Impress, and overcome the gazer's soul.

Words may not picture thee, nor pencil paint
 Thy mighty waters, volumed, vast, and deep ;



THE HORSESHOE FALLS FROM BELOW.

Thy many-toned and all-pervading voice ;
 Thy wood-crowned isle, fast-anchored on the brink
 Of the dread precipice ; thy double stream,
 Divided, yet in beauty unimpaired ;
 Thy wat'ry caverns and thy crystal walls,
 Thy crest of sunlight and thy depth of shade,
 Boiling and seething like a Phlegathon
 Amid the wind-swept and involving spray ;
 Steady as faith and beautiful as hope.
 Then, of beam and cloud the fair creation,
 The rainbow arches its ethereal hues.
 From flint and granite in compacture strong,
 Not with steel thrice-hardened, but with the wave,
 Soft and translucent, did the new-born Time
 Chisel thy altars.
 Here hast thou ever poured
 Earth's grand libation to eternity ;
 Thy misty incense rising unto God,
 The God that was, and is, and is to be.

The effect of the first sight of Niagara on one poet, at least, did not inspire his Pegasus, judging from the brevity of his lines, as well as the fact stated :

I came to see ;
 I thought to write ;
 I am but—dumb.

The following lines, written by the late Colonel Porter in the album of a lady relative, in humorous explanation of a sketch this artist, poet, and distinguished soldier had made at the top of the page, constitute a refreshing change from the solemn blank verse which goes before. Colonel Porter's verses are pronounced by competent critics to be the most pleasing lines ever written on the subject :

An artist, underneath his sign—a masterpiece, of course—
 Had written, to prevent mistakes, " This represents a horse."'
 So, ere I send my album-sketch, lest connoisseur should err,
 I think it well my pen should be my art's interpreter.

A chieftain of the Iroquois, clad in a bison's skin,
 Had led two travelers through the wood—La Salle and Hennepin.
 He points, and then they, standing, gaze on the ceaseless flow
 Of waters falling, as they fell two hundred years ago.

Those three are gone, and little heed our worldly gain or loss,
 The chief, the soldier of the sword, the soldier of the cross.
 One died in battle, one in bed, and one by secret foe ;
 But the waters fall, as once they fell, two hundred years ago.

Ah me, what myriads of men since then have come and gone ;
 What states have risen and decayed ; what prizes lost and won ;
 What varied tricks the juggler, Time, has played with all below ;
 But the waters fall as once they fell, two hundred years ago.

What troops of tourists have encamped upon the river brink ;
 What poets shed, from countless quills, Niagaras of ink ;
 What artist armies tried to fix the evanescent bow
 Of the waters falling as they fell two hundred years ago.

And stately inns feed scores of guests from well-replenished larder,
 And hackmen drive their horses hard, but drive a bargain harder,
 And screaming locomotives rush in anger to and fro ;
 But the waters fall as once they fell, two hundred years ago.

And brides of every age and clime frequent the island bower,
 And gaze from off the stone-built perch, hence called the Bridal Tower,
 And many a lunar belle goes forth to meet a lunar beau,
 By the waters falling as they fell two hundred years ago.

And bridges bind thy breast, O stream! and buzzing mill-wheels turn
To show, like Samson, thou art forced thy daily bread to earn,
And steamers plash thy milk-white waves, exulting as they go;
But the waters fall as once they fell, two hundred years ago.

Thy banks no longer are the same that early trav'lers found them,
But break and crumble now and then, like other banks around them,
And on the verge our life sweeps on, alternate joy and woe;
But the waters fall as once they fell, two hundred years ago.

Thus phantoms of a by-gone age have melted like the spray,
And, in our turn, we, too, shall pass, the phantoms of a day;
But the armies of the coming time shall watch the ceaseless flow
Of the waters falling as they fell two hundred years ago.

Some humorous writer penned the following, showing at least one exception to the rule that all observe the falls from a sentimental, rather than a practical standpoint:

To view Niagara Falls one day,
A parson and a tailor took their way.
The parson cried, while rapt in wonder,
And, listening to the cataract's thunder:
"Lord! how Thy works amaze my eyes,
And fill our hearts with vast surprise."
The tailor merely made this note:
"Lord! what a place to sponge a coat."

Scarcely less wonderful than the cataract itself is the turmoil of waters for miles below, supplementing scenes of grandeur and magnificence indescribably and awfully imposing. Inspired by the feelings natural to the poet on viewing this sublime work of creation, one of them has written:

Oh, may the waves which madden in thy deep,
There spend their rage, nor climb the encircling steep;
And till the conflict of thy surges cease,
The nations on thy banks repose in peace.

Winter but adds to the wondrous grandeur of the spectacle. The frozen spray on every limb and twig, on every rigid stem and tendril of the vines, on every stiffened blade of grass is covered with a frosty bloom, than which nothing more fanciful nor more beautiful can be imagined, and even fairy-land as painted by the fancy of the most gifted writers cannot equal the reality. In this instance at least "truth is stranger than fiction." After years spent in surveying and laying out large tracts of land in Western New York, and in the western reserve of Ohio, Judge Porter removed with his family to Niagara Falls in June, 1806, and lived there until his death, nearly fifty years afterwards. His brother, General Porter, came to the Falls in 1838 from Black Rock, and the two brothers were interested in the purchase from New York State of four lots in the "mile strip," both above and below the falls, and a few years later they became the sole proprietors. In 1814 they had become the owners of Goat Island, and adjoining islands in the Niagara river, and by the treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1816, these islands became territory of the United States. On Goat Island was found the date "1643" carved in a rock, and human bones and arrow heads were also found.

In 1817 Judge Porter built the first bridge from the main-land to Goat Island, but the same winter it was swept away; the following year another was built, which stood until 1856, when the present substantial iron bridge was erected. The strong, round tower, called Terrapin Tower, and which stood near Goat Island, was built in 1833. It was forty-five feet high and twelve feet in diameter at the base. In 1873 it was taken down, owing to fears of its insecurity. The Biddle Staircase, named after Mr. Biddle of Philadelphia, who contributed a sum of money toward its construction, was erected in 1829. Near the foot of these stairs Sam Patch set up a ladder one hundred feet high, from which he made two leaps into the water below. Going thence to Rochester, he made his last leap, a leap to death, near the Genesee Falls. In the fall of 1827 the ship *Michigan*, having been condemned as unseaworthy, was sent over the falls. The hand-bills announcing the event were very sensational, proclaiming that "the Pirate Michigan, with a cargo of furious animals" would "pass the great rapids and the falls of Niagara" on the "eighth of September, 1827." Entertainment was promised "for all who may visit the falls on this occasion, which will, for its novelty and the remarkable spectacle it will present, be unequalled in the annals of infernal navigation." In 1841, the *Detroit*, of five

hundred tons burden, one of the vessels of Commodore Perry's victorious fleet, was condemned, the event being witnessed by a large concourse of people. It stuck fast on a bar in the rapids and remained there until it was pounded to pieces by the ice. The navigation of the rapids was inaugurated by Joel R. Robinson, a remarkable man, who had no rival in his day and who left no successor. He saved many persons who were considered hopelessly lost in the rapids. In 1846, a small steamer named *Maid of the Mist* was built in the eddy below the falls, just above the railway suspension bridge, to run up to the cataract. Her engine was not sufficiently powerful, but she made the trips successfully except in a financial way. In 1854 a larger and better boat was built, called *New Maid of the Mist*. Robinson was captain and pilot of this vessel. It was not a financial success, and was sold at half its cost, to be delivered at Niagara, opposite Fort Niagara. Robinson undertook to pilot the vessel down the river, and a large number of spectators were gathered to witness the passage of the boat through the rapids. It started on the dangerous voyage June 15, 1867, and the smokestack was carried away and the vessel listed badly in the beginning of its journey. After reaching the whirlpool the boat showed an even keel, and the first voyage through this rapids was successfully made.

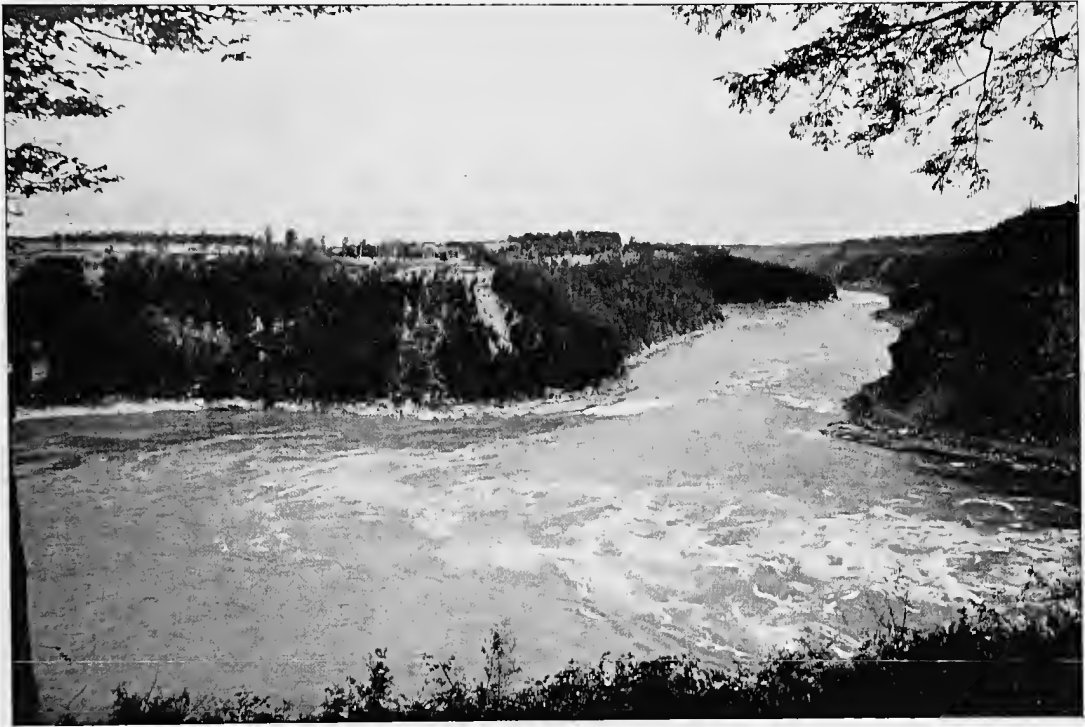


THE WHIRLPOOL, AMERICAN SIDE.

The fall of a large part of Table Rock, June 25, 1850, reduced that famous feature to a narrow bench along the bank.

On July 4, 1857, an excursion from Buffalo to Niagara Falls was made on the occasion of the practical completion of the hydraulic canal, on the *Cygnets*, the first steam vessel that ever landed within the corporate limits of Niagara Falls, above the cataract. When Sumter was surrendered in 1861, public meetings were held in all parts of Niagara county, and in seven days five companies were organized and became part of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers. This regiment took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, where it was distinguished by a daring charge and hard fighting, and the bravery of the men at Antietam was acknowledged in general orders. At Chancellorsville the regiment lost seventy-eight men, and was mustered out in May, 1863. In an after-dinner speech on September 25, 1878, before the artists of Toronto, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, first publicly suggested the creation of an international park from lands taken from both sides of the river, adjacent to the falls. The matter was referred to the legislature of New York by Governor Robinson in his annual message, but the object was not attained at that time for economical reasons. The first railroad in Niagara county was the Lockport & Niagara road, commenced in

1835 and abandoned in 1850. In 1836, the Buffalo & Niagara Falls road was begun, and on May 7, 1853, was consolidated with other roads to form the New York Central. The Lockport & Tonawanda branch was built in 1852, and the Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Railroad was constructed the same year. The Suspension Bridge & Erie Junction branch of the Erie Railway, from Buffalo to Suspension Bridge, was constructed in 1870-1. In 1852 the Niagara Falls & Lake Ontario road was begun, and shortly after its completion in 1855 it was abandoned. The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad was begun in 1876, and the first passenger train ran over its western section June 12, 1876. The Cataract mill, the first established on the hydraulic canal, was erected by Charles B. Gaskill in 1874, and the capacity of the mill is now seven hundred barrels of flour per day. The erection of the flouring mill of Schoellkopf & Mathews was commenced in 1877, and started with twenty-two run of stone. In 1881, it was remodeled and rollers introduced, and the product was increased to two thousand barrels per day. The Niagara Wood Paper Company erected a mill for the manufacture of wood pulp, and a second mill was soon after erected by John F. Quigley; a third was subsequently built and became the property of the Cataract Manufacturing Company. The business of



THE WHIRLPOOL FROM CANADA SIDE.

the Brush Electric Light and Power Company was organized at Niagara Falls in 1881, and it now furnishes light to Suspension Bridge and for several miles along the Canada shore. The Niagara Falls Brewing Company is another great industry here, and also the Philpott & Leuppie machine shop in the center of the mill district. The water-power of the hydraulic canal was first used in 1875. The value of imports into the Niagara district from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and other points in the northwest, aggregate over \$4,000,000 per annum in value.

Suspension Bridge, the village now known by this name, was first called Bellevue, and was incorporated as Niagara City June 8, 1854. The United States Custom House is located here.

Ten years ago (1885) the State of New York purchased the islands in Niagara river and the land forming the American shore, in all 107 acres, and the scenery adjoining the cataract has since undergone a marvelous change, and every year adds to the charming prospect. Twenty years ago every foot of both shores of the river was occupied and not a view of the falls was to be obtained except for pay. Unsightly mills defaced the islands; the Cataract House extended to the verge of the American rapids, and the rear view of numerous factories, shops and houses greatly marred the American shore. There was no protection

at the edge of the American falls except a broad railing, and danger attended the adventurous tourist who desired to obtain a close view of the cataract; and the expenses of numerous entrance fees, carriage hire, bridge tolls, and other extortionate charges, greatly detracted from the pleasure of the visit. All is now changed. Every object that marred the scene and every obstruction to the view is removed, and every convenience is provided at the least possible cost, making the island and shores free. The introduction of electric cars has eliminated the extortionate charges of hackmen, and every point on the American side may now be reached on foot, and street cars carry passengers to all parts of the city for five cents. The reclaiming and parking of Niagara river and falls has cost the State of New York nearly \$1,500,000; the price paid for the land taken alone being \$1,443,429.50, and many appropriations for improvements have since been made by the State Legislature; the bridge and incline railway charges realize a yearly income of \$12,500 to the State, the Park Commissioners having turned into the State treasury nearly \$75,000 in the past eight years.

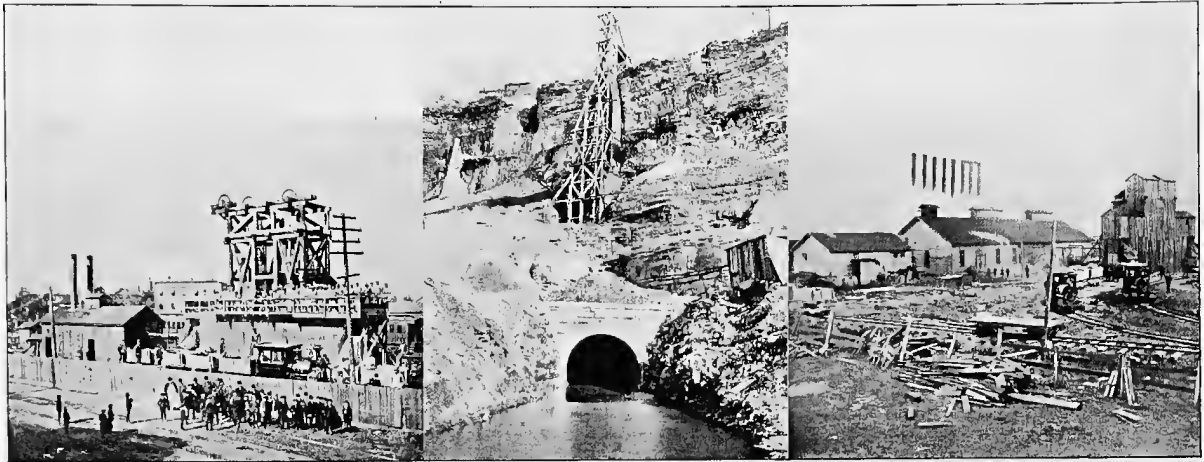
Under the policy of improvement, both on the American and the Canadian side of the river, the surroundings of the falls are vastly more beautiful than ever before. Government ownership of natural scenery, an experimental departure in state policy ten years ago, has proven a grand success. To-day the visitors can stroll across a beautiful lawn over a well-shaded walk beside the canal, once a disfiguring tail race for mills, but now a delightful feature in the landscape. It is spanned by a rustic stone arch leading to Willow Island. The toll-gates have disappeared, and one is not now charged fifty cents at the entrance to Bath Island bridge. A stone-arch bridge has replaced an insecure and unsightly wooden structure to Luna Island, and new driveways and many other improvements are to be noted on every hand on Goat Island. On the memorable day that the park was opened, ten years ago, 810 car-loads of visitors were brought to the falls and every summer since numerous excursions have brought vast crowds to the place. In the season of 1893, during the World's Fair, half a million persons visited the cataract, and more than half the number were excursionists. The year following the number was still greater. One of the most popular features to visitors is the Wagonette service which affords every one an opportunity to see every point of interest for twenty-five cents.

The New Niagara wonderfully inspires the visitor, and since the consolidation with Suspension Bridge and incorporation as a city, its metropolitan features have been greatly enhanced. Falls street from the New York Central depot to Prospect park, and Main street, on which the imposing Cataract and International hotels are situate, are paved with asphalt. Handsome new business blocks with all the modern conveniences have been erected, and the Suspension Bridge section has also been improved to a wonderful degree. The schools, churches, and residence section have kept even pace with the rest of the city in this regard, and the village aspect of a decade since has entirely passed away. The Canadians were the first in the field with electricity at the Falls. In January, 1893, the electric road between Lakes Erie and Ontario was begun, and was opened in June of that year. The success of the enterprise was wonderful from its beginning. The cost to this time has been a million dollars, and in 1884 seven hundred thousand passengers were carried over the line, a distance of fourteen miles, a second track being laid that year. The circuitous route of this line presents a magnificent view at every one of its numerous turns, the road at no point being more than sixty feet from the abyss, and a visit to the Falls is not regarded as complete without a view of the grand natural panorama between Chippewa and Queenston. The return trip to Chippewa affords a succession of magnificent views that no other resort on the American continent can boast. It passes in full view of the three great suspension bridges, the bridal veils, the mouth of the great tunnel, the American and Canadian falls, and through Queen Victoria's Park to a point above the rapids. The famous Cataract House still retains its supremacy as the leading fashionable hotel of the city and has held its prestige to the present. The New International hotel is another evidence of the wonderful transformation at this grand resort. It was built originally before the Civil War, and even then was a most imposing and popular hotel. During the past few years it has been greatly improved and is almost entirely a new building. It occupies an entire block.

After years of labor devoted to the work of harnessing the falls, the Cataract Construction Company has solved the problem of utilizing the power of Niagara by practical work, and has made the dreams of eminent engineers for centuries back a grand reality. Now visitors to the cataract have realized the "sense of power" exerted by Niagara river, representing 275,000 cubic feet of water per second, falling fifty-five feet within half a mile of the point where it plunges 165 feet more into the lower river. In the grandeur of the scene the multitude has failed to consider that the power developed here equals the latent power of all the coal mined in the world—200,000 tons per day. Professor William C. Unwin, one of the most famous

engineers, authors, and teachers of engineering science in England, has calculated that the falls of Niagara represent theoretically seven million horse-power, and for practical purposes, without diminution of the natural beauty to any appreciable extent, several hundreds of thousands of horse-power.

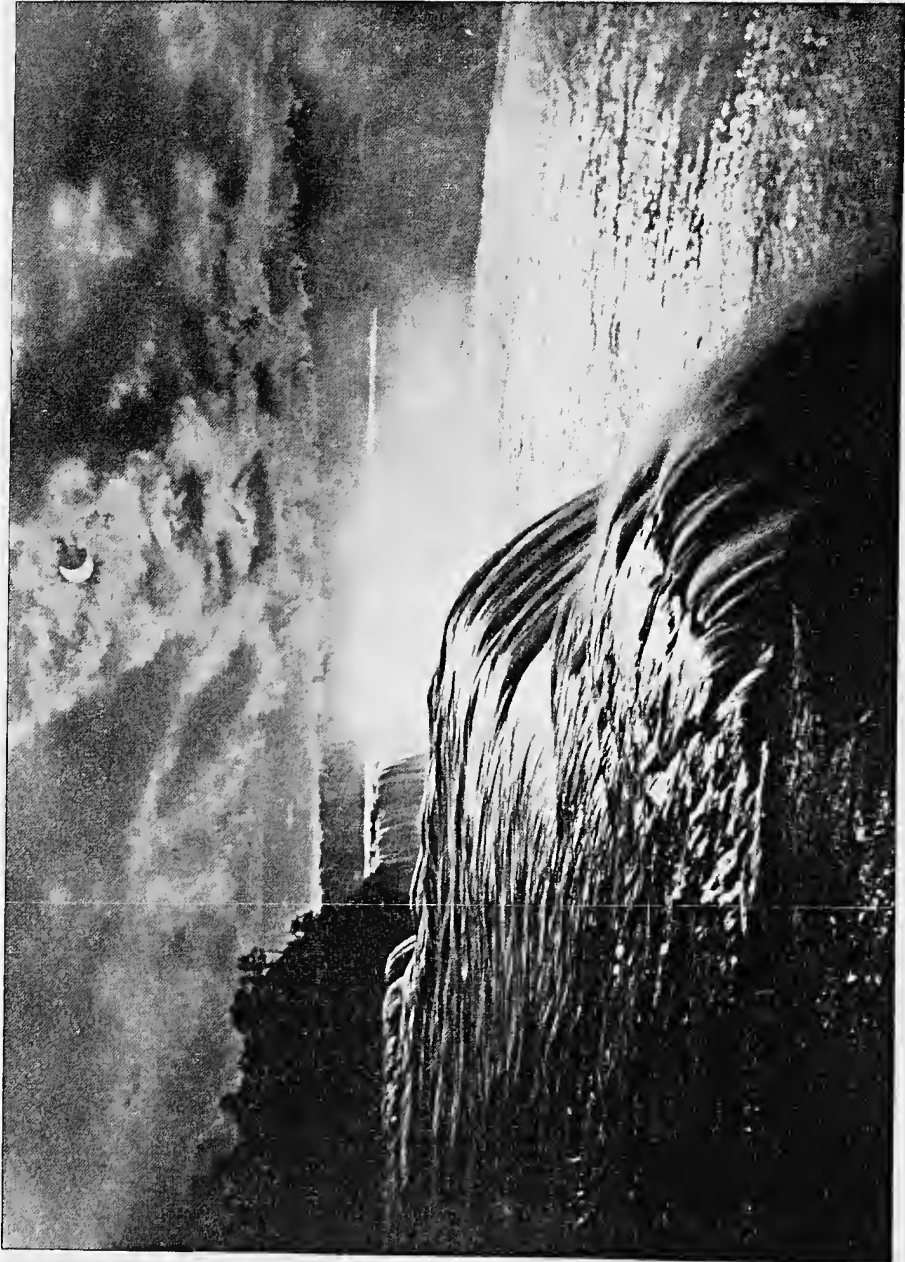
The utilizing for industrial purposes of some part of this enormous power has been considered from the early part of the eighteenth century, and the name of Manchester was given to the place by the pioneers who contemplated, through the reduction of this force to practical uses, the growth of the settlement to a great manufacturing center. The idea was to a degree exploited, but steam, before any system had been adopted, had attained such a hold on popular favor that water-power fell in general esteem, and the use of some of the water-powers was discontinued. In view of the obvious advantages of the use of a part of this force, Augustus Porter, one of the leading land owners at Niagara, proposed in 1842 an extension of the



NIAGARA POWER TUNNEL.

system of canals then used, and in January of that year, with Peter Emslie, a civil engineer of prominence, published a formal plan which was made the subject of negotiations with Walter Bryant and Caleb S. Woodhull, formerly mayor of New York City. An agreement between these enterprising men was reached providing for the construction of a canal one hundred feet in width, but after various interruptions their successor, Horace H. Day, completed a canal thirty-five feet wide, eight feet deep, and four thousand four hundred feet in length, by which the water from the upper Niagara river was collected in a reservoir on the high bluff below the falls, 214 feet above the water of the river; and in 1855 the available capacity of the canal in use was about ten thousand horse-power. In that year Thomas Evershed, an old, experienced engineer engaged in the service of the State, came to Niagara. After a conference with Mr. Evershed, Captain Charles B. Gaskill, the first person to use the power of the hydraulic canal, with seven other prominent citizens, obtained a charter from the Legislature of New York, passed March 31, 1886, which by subsequent acts, has been amended and enlarged. Mr. Evershed issued his first formal plan and estimate, which was described and discussed in Appleton's Cyclopædia for 1887, calling forth most adverse criticism and objections almost innumerable which, in the light of subsequent successful achievement, have been fully answered. To convince capitalists that it would be commercially profitable to complete the development of Mr. Evershed's plans required three years. It was demonstrated that the capacity of the proposed tunnel would be about 120,000 horse-power, exceeding the theoretical horse-power of Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, Turner's Falls, Manchester, Windsor Locks, Bellows' Falls, and Cohoes; that it would largely exceed the actual developed power of all of these places and Augusta, Paterson, and Minneapolis in addition, representing more than a third of the power of all the water-wheels in use in the United States in 1880.

The advantages of Niagara Falls as a locality were fully shown, and the question whether water-power could be used in competition with steam was then discussed; after careful consideration the Niagara Falls Power Company concluded that 24-hour steam horse-power is not produced anywhere in the world for less than \$24 per annum and that the cost of fuel represents but one-half the total cost. These considerations led to the organization of the Cataract Construction Company in 1889, which was the outgrowth of the zealous interest taken in the matter by the following gentlemen: William B. Rankine, Francis Lynde



PROSPECT POINT BY MOONLIGHT.

Stetson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Edward A. Wickes, Morris K. Jessup, Darius Ogden Mills, Charles F. Clark, Edward D. Adams, Charles Lanier, A. J. Forbes-Leith, Walter Howe, John Crosby Brown, Frederick W. Whitridge, William K. Vanderbilt, George S. Bowdoin, Joseph Larocque, Charles A. Sweet of Buffalo, and John Jacob Astor, most of whom have been officers of the company; and while all have been earnest and energetic in behalf of the great undertaking, the organization and the direction of the momentous affairs of the corporation have, from the first, engaged the intelligent attention, and that continuously, of the president, Mr. Edward D. Adams. The company retained the services of Dr. Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia as general consulting engineer, and Mr. Clemens Herschel of Holyoke was engaged as hydraulic engineer. The plan finally determined upon comprised a surface canal, 250 feet in width at its mouth on the river a mile and a quarter above the falls, extending inwardly 1700 feet, with an average depth of 12 feet, serving water sufficient for the development of about 120,000 horse-power. The walls of this canal, which are of solid masonry, are pierced at intervals with inlets, guarded by gates. Some are used to deliver water to tenants putting in their own wheels and wheel-pits, and ten inlets are arranged on one side of the canal to permit delivery of the water to the wheel-pit under the power-house, where dynamos placed at the top of the turbine shafts generate electricity for transmission to near and distant points. This wheel-pit is 178 feet in depth, and is connected with the main tunnel serving the purpose of a tail-race 7000 feet in length, with a slope of six feet to the 1000 feet.

The tunnel has a maximum height of 21 feet and a width of 18 feet 10 inches, making a net section of 386 square feet. The slope is such that a chip thrown into the water at the wheel-pit will pass out of the portal in three and one-half minutes, showing the velocity of the water to be $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, or almost 20 miles per hour. Over 1000 men were engaged in the construction of this tunnel for more than three years. Over 300,000 tons of rock were removed, and more than 16,000,000 bricks were used for lining the tunnel. The most careful consideration was given to the subject of the turbines to be used, and also to the question of power transmission. In the winter of 1890, Mr. Adams, while in Europe, conceived the idea of obtaining information as to results obtained by engineers and manufacturers, not yet published, and in pursuance of this suggestion an International Niagara Commission was established in London in June, 1890, with power to offer \$22,000 in prizes. The Commission consisted of Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin) as chairman, with Dr. Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Turretini of Geneva, Switzerland (the originator and engineer of the great water-power installation on the Rhone), and Professor E. Mascart of the College of France, as members, and Professor William Cawthorne, Union, Dean of the Central Institute of the Guilds of the City of London, as secretary. Inquiries concerning the best-known methods of development and transmission of power in England, France, Switzerland, and Italy were made, and competitive plans were received from twenty carefully selected engineers, manufacturers of power in England and the Continent of Europe, and America. All of the plans were submitted to the commission at London on or before January 1st, 1891, and prizes were awarded to those considered worthy by the Commission. The first important result was the selection of the designs of Faesch and Piccard, of Geneva, for turbines calculated to yield 5000 horse-power each, and three of these wheels were built from these designs by the I. P. Morris Company of Philadelphia, and are now in place. The question of turbines having been disposed of, the problem of transmission of power remained for solution. Engineers of the company were sent to different parts of Europe and America to examine and report on the various methods in use. The device of wire ropes was investigated, and was found impracticable in localities affected by cold or frost. The second system examined was that used on a scale of great proportions at Geneva, Switzerland; viz., hydraulic transmission of hydraulic power through pipes. While this was found to work admirably, it was already, in 1890, demonstrated that it was not equal to electrical transmission, and electricity is now being substituted there for the hydraulic method, under the direction of Colonel Turretini, who acted as foreign consulting hydraulic engineer for the Niagara company. The third system was the pneumatic, which had been used to a great extent in Paris, according to the plans of Mr. Popp, under the observation of that eminent engineer, Professor Riedler. Large steam-power plants were established at Belleville, nearly seven miles from Paris, and, by the use of compressors, over 7000 horse-power was distributed throughout the city, operating over 30,000 pneumatic clocks in hotels and residences, supplying refrigeration for meats in the Bourse de Commerce, and for electric lighting. The system of pneumatic transmission of Sturgeon & Lupton in Birmingham, and that used at Iron Mountain, in Michigan, were also critically examined.

The prize for a plan of distribution of power pneumatically was awarded to the Norwalk Iron Works Company of Connecticut. A most interesting debate was conducted in September, 1890, between Professor

Reider, in behalf of compressed-air transmission of power, and Mr. Ferranti, in favor of electricity, the latter contending that electricity was especially adapted to the transmission of great quantities of power to distant points. Subsequent experiments tended to confirm this statement, Mr. Nikola Tesla agreeing that, if the Niagara company would put 100,000 horse-power upon wires, he would deliver it at commercial profit in New York City, and the company in 1890 determined to adopt the electrical system. The dynamos employed were adopted under the advice of the company's electrical engineer, Professor George Forbes of London. In these the field magnets revolve instead of the armature, and three such dynamos of 5000 horse-power each, were made by the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg. The great work has now been completed, and the grand promise of those who wrought out the great problem has reached a glorious fulfillment. The transmission to Buffalo of power developed at Niagara Falls is a fact determined, and it is only a question of time when the transmission of a large proportion of the great cataract's power to New York and Chicago will be effected.

In this great work 600,000 tons of material were removed, 16,000,000 bricks, 19,000,000 feet of lumber and timber were used, besides 60,000 cubic yards of stone; and 55,000 barrels of Giant American Portland cement, 12,000 barrels of natural cement, and 26,000 cubic yards of sand were used; and Niagara's centuries of idle splashing must now be atoned for by useful service.

The village of Niagara Falls was incorporated July 6, 1848, and was consolidated with Suspension Bridge and incorporated as a city March 17, 1892. The first mayor was George W. Wright, who was succeeded in 1894 by Captain M. B. Butler, and he in turn by the present incumbent, Hon. Obadiah W. Cutler, in 1895-6. S. F. Arkush is now city clerk, and Burt Bellinger is his assistant. The city treasurer is Cornelius F. Kanavan; Morris Cohen, jr., city attorney; Willett W. Reed, city engineer; William F. Sheely, superintendent of streets; Charles H. Piper, police justice; Konrad Fink, Henry J. Delmage and Thomas J. Smith, assessors; Henry F. McBride, overseer of the poor.

The city is divided into four wards, each of which is represented by two members on the Board of Aldermen. The composition of the board at this time is as follows: First ward, James J. Mahoney and James W. Kanavan; Second ward, Francis W. Belden and Thomas O'Reilly; Third ward, John Wagner and Frederick Hartman; Fourth ward, James J. Mahoney and Michael P. Maloney.

The Board of Health is composed as follows: James H. Meehan, health officer; James Martin, Frank E. Eames, Jacob J. Stucker, Dr. J. W. Sutherland, Andrew J. Hamlin, Daniel Kline and Henry Smith.

The Board of Public Works consists of the Mayor, president *ex-officio*; J. C. Morgan, John Lennon, Arthur Schoellkopf, M. B. Butler.

Examining and Supervising Board of Plumbers and Plumbing: F. W. Oliver, president; W. W. Edwards, secretary and treasurer; S. F. Arkush, clerk.

Board of Education: J. F. Trott, president; N. L. Benham, superintendent and clerk; S. B. Eshelman, truant officer; Charles B. Gaskill, James E. Rock, John M. Hancock, Joseph G. Gruhler, J. Elmer Passage, Daniel Durnin, Hans Neilson, Eugene Laurier.

Police Department: William Dinan, chief of police. Police station No. 1, 209 Niagara street; Police station No. 2, 912 Niagara avenue.

Fire Department: Thomas J. Walker, chief engineer; Herman C. Hertel, first assistant; Harry Emery, second assistant; William C. Edwards, secretary and treasurer. The fire wardens, one from each ward, are: First ward, Otto Utz; Second ward, James Lane; Third ward, Gayton H. Swan; Fourth ward, O. R. Sackett. The superintendent of the Fire Alarm system is Martin J. Donohue. Ten men belonging to the paid fire department are distributed among the twelve volunteer fire companies in the city. These companies and the location of the houses are as follows: Active Hose Company No. 6, 2116 Main street; Henry H. Hoffman, foreman. Bellevue Hose Company No. 4, New Fire Hall, Niagara avenue; A. C. Schumacher, foreman. Cataract Hose Company No. 1, Second street, corner Niagara street; J. W. McGarigle, foreman. Emerald Hose Company, Fairfield avenue, corner Eleventh street; John Whalen, president; John Walton, foreman. Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, New Fire Hall; William C. Edwards, foreman. Flagler Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, Main street, near Spruce avenue; A. J. Walker, captain. Gaskill Hose Company No. 7, Main street, near Spruce avenue; Daniel Ziegler, foreman. Maple Hose Company No. 5, 715 Third avenue; J. H. Paige, foreman. Niagara Hose Company No. 2, Third street; Charles A. Robinson, president; James T. McGinnis, foreman. Rapid Hose Company No. 3, 2131 Main street, Christian Kledeher, president; James Jacoby, foreman. Rescue Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, Second street, corner Niagara street; C. J. Reiss, president; Otto Utz, foreman.

The city has a score or more churches, representing the leading denominations of the country, among



CATARACT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY'S POWER HOUSE.

which are two Baptist, two Episcopal, one Congregational, one Church of God (undenominational), two Methodist Episcopal, one Free Methodist, two Roman Catholic and one Lutheran.

The public schools are ample for all purposes, and the system is fully up to the standard of other cities. The buildings are modern, and the management of this important feature of municipal government is all that could be desired. These are supplemented by a number of private institutions and parochial schools, giving every opportunity for securing a thorough English and classical education. The location of the public schools and the names of the principals in charge are here given: Pine avenue school, Pine and Sixteenth streets; Miss Norma E. Osgood, principal. Third street school, Third street, between Falls street and Jefferson avenue; Miss E. M. Shaw, principal. Sugar street school, Sugar street, corner E street; Miss Kate F. Hanrahan, principal. The following are the principal parochial schools of the city: School of the Sacred Heart, South avenue, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph; St. Mary's Parochial school, Fourth avenue, near Erie avenue, Rev. J. A. Lanigan, principal, with an average attendance of three hundred pupils. The Niagara Business College is admirably located in the Arcade building, and is well sustained; R. A. Taylor is president of the institution. De Veaux College, at the Whirlpool, is a worthy charity and offers every facility for a thorough collegiate course of study; Reginald H. Coe, M. A., is principal of this famous institution.

The Niagara University is situate two miles north of Suspension bridge, on the bluffs on the New York side of the river. The reputation and location of this great institution of learning make it one of the most desirable in the State, its fame extending to all parts of the country and its patronage coming from nearly every state of the Union. It was founded in 1856, and was incorporated as the Seminary or Our Lady of Angels in 1863 by act of the Legislature of New York, and in 1883 it became a university under its present title, by the Regents of this State, with all the authority and franchises of a university.

In the grandeur and sublimity of its scenery it is without a rival in this or any other country. To the north it overlooks the winding course of the Niagara river and the broad expanse of Lake Ontario, while southward it commands a magnificent view of the great cataract, Seminary Rapids and the Whirlpool, and is exceptionally easy of access from every point by land and water. The buildings are located on the most elevated part of Mont Eagle Ridge, and has the advantage of the pure, invigorating breezes from the lakes, and the sanitary conditions are unsurpassed. The buildings are large and especially adapted to the comfort of students, and the course of study includes everything required to prepare candidates for the ministry, or for any other career in life, with a preparatory department to qualify applicants for entering upon the college course, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Hebrew being part of the curriculum. The medical department presents every facility for thorough preparation for medical and surgical practice. Dr. John Cronyn, M. D., LL. D., is president of this department, and Alvin A. Hubbell, M. D., Ph. D., is the efficient secretary. The thorough training in this institution has given it a reputation second to none in the country, and its success has been both decided and deserved. Outside the department of medicine, the studies are under the direction of priests of great piety and learning.

There are here three bridge companies, with one on the Canadian side, owning and operating the suspension bridges spanning the chasm. The cantilever bridge, 910 feet in length, is the property of the Niagara River Bridge Company, organized April 15, 1883, capital \$1,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, president; James Tillinghast, vice-president; A. Torrey, chief engineer; George S. Field, manager. The old suspension bridge was erected by the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company of New York, organized in August, 1847, capital \$250,000, and the officers are George L. Burrows, president; Lorenzo Burrows, secretary; W. G. Swan, treasurer; L. L. Buck, engineer; Thomas Reynolds, superintendent. The new suspension bridge was completed in January, 1869, and was rebuilt in 1888. The company's officers are, C. H. Smyth, president; J. M. Bostwick, treasurer; F. De M. Smyth, secretary; John R. Porter, superintendent.

The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, of Canada, was organized with a capital stock of \$250,000, and the bridge was erected by the Canadian and American companies. Thomas R. Merritt is president, secretary and treasurer, and Thomas Reynolds, superintendent.

The Niagara Water Works Company was organized in 1877, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The office of the company is at 723 Erie avenue, and the following is the list of officers: William B. Rankine, president; James S. Milner, secretary; Nathaniel Gorham, treasurer; S. T. Murray, superintendent.

The Niagara Falls Gas Light Company has its office on Riverway. H. L. Brewster, president; Peter A. Porter, vice-president; L. A. Boore, secretary; and A. E. Perkins, treasurer.

There are two steamboat lines at the Falls: the Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, capital \$50,000; H. Nielson, president; M. Ryan, treasurer; R. F. Carter, master. The Buffalo and Niagara River Navigation Co., Schlosser's Dock, Sloan & Cowes, lessees, is operated by the Buffalo Loan and Trust Co., receivers.

The Niagara Falls Library is located in room P, Arcade building, James F. Trott, president. The following newspapers are published at Niagara Falls: "In the Mist," a daily during the summer season. The Niagara Falls "Gazette," 233 First street, daily and semi-weekly. The Niagara Falls "Journal," published every Saturday; S. S. Pomroy, publisher. "The Daily Cataract," 309 Falls street; Hon. O. W. Cutler, proprietor. "Niagara Courier," published weekly; William Pool & Son, proprietors. The "Press Weekly," the Press Company, publishers. All of which are ably conducted and well supported.

The Post-office is open from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. Hon. Walter P. Horne is Postmaster; J. C. Jenney, deputy. The Telephone Exchange is located in rooms 16 to 19 Gluck building.

There are three theatres at the Falls: The Gem, 2219 Main street; New Music Hall, 309 Main street; and the Star theatre, 1045 Main street.

Of the educational, business, and social organizations, the following are some of the most important: Business Men's Social Club, E. E. Philpott, president; Civic Club, R. H. Coe, president; Forty-second Company Athletic Association, J. T. Low, president; Lyceum Reading Club, Dr. J. H. Meehan, president; Niagara Falls Wheelmen's Club, George S. Coupe, president; Niagara River Shooting Club, John Hopkins, president; Pastime Club, L. Williams, president; Pastime Musical Club, Joseph H. Kitt, president. The secret societies represent nearly all the leading beneficiary organizations in existence. The Masonic organizations are as follows: Niagara Commandery Knights Templar, No. 64, O. W. Cutler, eminent commander; Niagara Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 200, Walter Jones, eminent high priest; Niagara Frontier Lodge 132, F. and A. M., N. L. Benham, worshipful master; Niagara River Lodge 785, R. and A. M., G. J. Silberberg, worshipful master; Masonic Hall Association; trustees, Sir Hans Nielson, president; Sir J. V. Carr, treasurer; Sir A. H. G. Hardwicke, secretary.

The I. O. O. F. have two lodges and an encampment here, and there are two courts I. O. Foresters; two councils Royal Templars of Temperance; two divisions A. O. H.; two lodges A. O. U. W.; one lodge Knights of Honor; and one encampment Knights of St. John and Malta. The Knights of the Maccabees have two tents in this city, and there is also a Hive of Ladies of the Maccabees. A Commandery and two Legions of Select Knights were organized at the Falls, and also a lodge of Empire Knights of Relief, and two associations of the Equitable Aid Union. There is also an organization known as the International Fraternal Alliance; a council of Chosen Friends, and one of the Royal Arcanum; besides a Sexennial League; two councils of Sons of St. George; two branches and one ladies' branch of the C. M. B. A.; a Catholic Total Abstinence Society; W. C. T. U.; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Lyceum Reading Circle; Women's Church and Missionary Society; Society of Sociable Friends; Society of Children of Mary; Y. M. C. A.; St. Aloysius Society; Niagara Falls Liedertafel; Niagara Falls Turn Verein, and Orpheus Gesangverein.

The Forty-second Separate Company is one of the "crack" organizations of the N. G. N. Y. Their armory on Main street was completed November 20, 1895, just ten years after the company was mustered in. Captain, M. B. Butler; first lieutenant, C. K. Mellin; second lieutenant, John M. Hancock. The armory of this company is one of the finest ever built for any separate company in this part of the State, and is splendidly furnished and equipped, surpassing in many respects some of the finest club-houses; having a billiard-room, library, reception-rooms and parlors, bath-rooms, kitchen and banquet-hall. It has a spacious drill-hall and an excellent rifle-range. The formal opening of this armory was an event in the history of the Falls, more officers wearing the epaulets of General being gathered in that city than on any other occasion since the opening of the reservation to the public.



ARMORY OF THE FORTY-SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY.



GENERAL PETER BUEL PORTER.

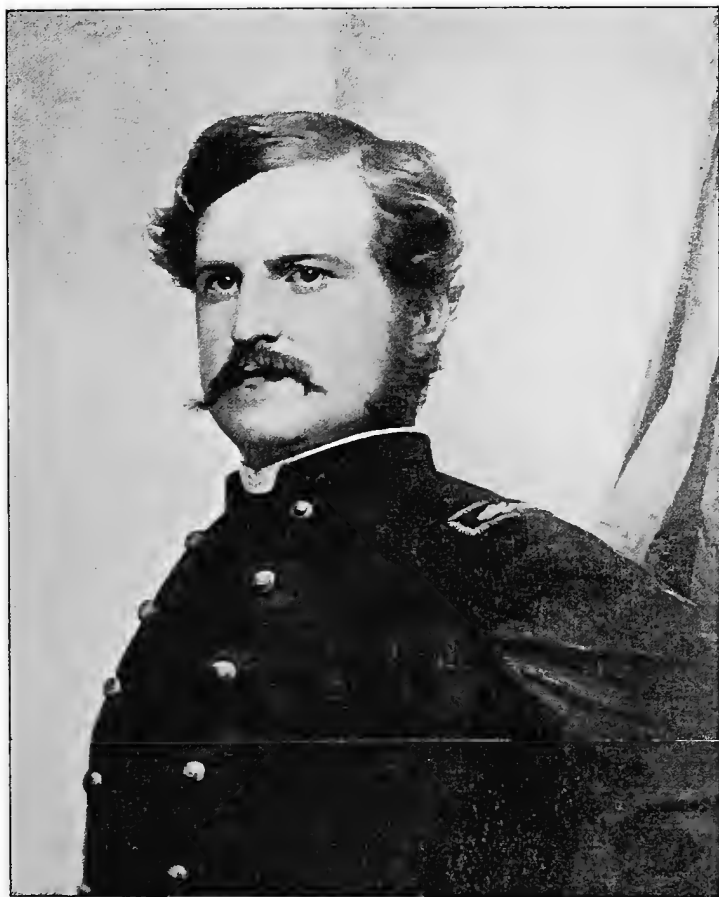
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

GENERAL PETER BUEL PORTER.

DISTINGUISHED alike as a soldier and civilian, this eminently gallant and successful military leader and man of the times was in his day the most prominent feature in history in Western New York, and during the first third of the nineteenth century he was the chief actor on the stage in this vicinity, in war and in the peaceful pursuits and events which marked that eventful period. General Porter was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1773, and was a graduate of Yale and a scholar of high attainments. He settled at Canandaigua in 1795, and was admitted to practice law the same year. In 1797 he was elected Clerk of Ontario county, and in 1802 was chosen a member of the State Legislature. He removed to Black Rock in 1810; he was then, at the age of thirty-seven years, a portly, dignified gentleman, fluent of speech and unmarried, and was the first citizen of Niagara (now Erie) county to exercise wide political influence. In 1810 he was a member of the committee to investigate the route of the projected Erie canal, and was always a zealous and able champion of that great undertaking. He was thrice elected to Congress. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations he reported and advocated with great eloquence the declaration of war with Great Britain, and resigned his seat in Congress to wield his sword in supporting the measures he advocated in the House. Through his influence a large body of Indians were induced to fight in the American army, and he led them to victory on several notable occasions. He was called "Conashustah" by the Red men, and they were wont to say "where Conashusta leads we follow." He was commissioned a Major-general of New York State troops by Governor Tompkins, and took a most prominent part in the battles of Fort Erie, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. When Fort Erie was besieged by the British, he planned and led the sortie from the fort which resulted in the utter defeat of the British. Lord Napier refers to that incident "as the only instance in history where a besieging army was totally routed by a single sortie." In 1814 Congress voted General Porter a gold medal, and the State of New York voted him a sword, for his services and bravery, and in 1815 President Madison commissioned him a Major-general of the United States Army. The same year he became Secretary of the State of New York, and was also appointed Commander-in-chief of the United States Army by President Madison, a position which he declined. In 1816 he was appointed a member of the commission, on part of the United States, under the treaty of Ghent, to determine the boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1824 he was appointed a Regent of the New York State University, and in 1828 he became Secretary of War in President Adams' Cabinet. General Porter removed to Niagara Falls in 1839, and died there in 1844, mourned in death as he was honored in life by the Nation whose rights he was one of the first to uphold and one of the bravest to defend. As senior member of the firm of Porter, Barton & Company, of Black Rock, who controlled the carrying trade of the Niagara frontier, General Porter did much to build up the commerce of this section both on land and water. He was a truly great man, whose patriotism and successful career in many directions remain conspicuous examples to the young men of to-day.

COLONEL PETER A. PORTER.

This distinguished son of a distinguished sire was born at Black Rock, Erie county, New York, in 1827, and after a full preparatory course of study he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1845. In 1861 he was elected a member of the New York Legislature, and the same year was commissioned to raise a regiment of United States Volunteers in Niagara, Orleans and Genesee counties. He speedily



COLONEL PETER A. PORTER.

accomplished this work, and the command was sworn into service as the 129th New York Volunteer Infantry, which in 1863 became the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, of which he was Colonel. The regiment was assigned to duty at Forts Federal Hill and McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, and at Colonel Porter's request was sent to the front in 1864, the regiment having been recruited up to the strength of 1800 men. This gallant command took part in all the Wilderness campaign, and the regiment was noted for its gallantry and efficiency. At the bloody battle of Cold Harbor, Colonel Porter led his men over the breastworks, and was killed at the head of his regiment in that fatal charge. For two days his body lay immediately in front of the enemy's works and could not be recovered. On the second night five brave men of his command rescued the remains, and received gold medals from the Century club of New York for this act of gallantry. This regiment stands second on the roll, in the War Department at Washington, in the number of men killed and wounded in action, over one-third of the entire command being killed and wounded in that brief but bloody charge at Cold Harbor alone. Colonel Porter was nominated by the New York Republican State convention as its candidate for Secretary of State in 1862, but declined the honor for the reason that, having gone into the field in command of a regiment composed mainly of his friends and neighbors, many of whom were especially committed to his care, he would not ask for his discharge while theirs could not be granted. The noble, unselfish character of this man was illustrated by the life in this act, and he went to his death rather than falter in his devotion to the cause of the Union. The qualities possessed by the sire, who had half a century before done noble service in the field for his country, and who resigned his seat in Congress to take up arms in her defense, was an inheritance bequeathed to the son who gave his life in the cause of the Union and liberty. Colonel Porter was married in May, 1852, to Miss Mary Cabell Breckenridge, and by this marriage had one son, Peter A. Porter; after the death of his first wife he was married a second time, to Miss Josephine M. Morris, and a son, G. M. Porter, is the only surviving child of this union.



PETER A. PORTER.

PETER A. PORTER.

Distinguished as a leader in municipal and industrial affairs, as were his ancestors on the field of battle in two of its great wars, the subject of this biographical notice is one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Niagara Falls. He was born here in 1853, and is a son of the gallant Colonel Peter A. Porter, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment at the bloody battle of Cold Harbor, and a grandson of General Peter Buell Porter, the hero of the battles of Fort Erie, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was graduated from Yale College in 1874. He is a life-long resident of the Falls, and has largely contributed to the substantial prosperity of his native place, in the history of which he has always been largely interested, and is a recognized authority on that subject. He was elected a member of the New York State Legislature in 1886, and again in 1887, and introduced and passed the so-called Niagara Tunnel bill, under the provisions of which the enormous hydraulic works have been built at Niagara Falls, by which a part of the great power of the cataract is now utilized, by means of electricity, to serve the ends of industrial enterprise here and elsewhere. The counsel and the pen of Mr. Porter have long been large factors in the building up of the city and section in all that goes to constitute substantial prosperity, and to his agency and that of his progenitors, does the city near the great cataract owe much of its prosperity to-day. Mr. Porter is an accomplished scholar, and has contributed largely to the local history of this section. He is an acknowledged leader in all enterprises of importance inaugurated for the general good, and his counsel and his means are freely given to advance the welfare of his fellow citizens. He is now the receiver of the Cataract bank, his financial and executive ability being recognized and appreciated. He has always taken a

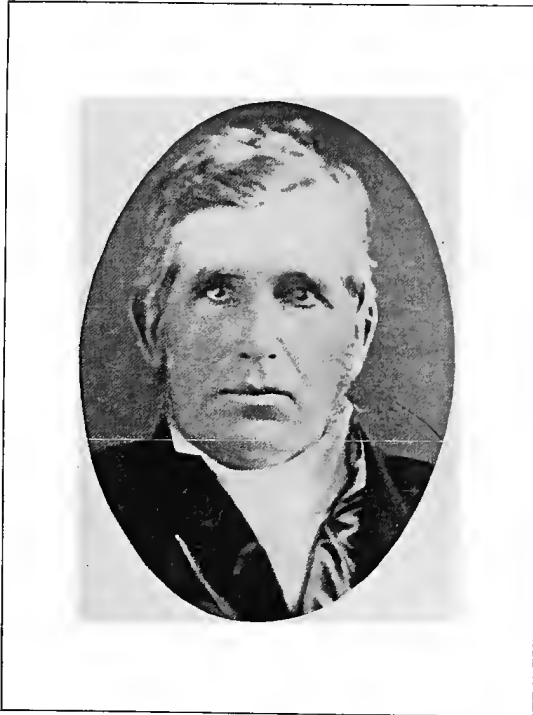
lively interest in municipal affairs, and his advice is eagerly sought in all affairs of public movement. Mr. Porter is a genial, cultured and courteous gentleman, and in social, as in financial and business circles, he enjoys distinction as universal as it is deserved. His life has been an active one, and does honor to the memory of his distinguished ancestry.

GENERAL PARKHURST WHITNEY.

Although descended from one of the old families of America, the subject of this biographical notice won distinction entirely his own, and his prominence as a citizen whose public spirit and energy largely contributed to the material prosperity of the community in which he passed his busy, useful life, is even more substantial than his ancestral greatness. He was one of the pioneers of Western New York, having settled at Niagara Falls in 1810, and was the fifth in a direct line of descent from John Whitney, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in June, 1635, of which place he was a selectman, town clerk, and constable. He was the progenitor of Hon. William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, of Professor Whitney of Yale and Harvard Colleges, and of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. Their ancestor was baptized in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, England, July 20, 1592, and with his wife and five children sailed from London in April, 1635, in the ship *Elizabeth and Ann*, Roger Cooper, master, landing at Boston in June, and settling in Watertown, Massachusetts. John Whitney was a son of Thomas Whitney, Gentleman, and his wife Mary, *nee* Bray, and a great grandson of Sir Robert Whitney. John Whitney was descended from the Whitneys of the Parish of Whitney in Herefordshire, the family name being derived from that of the parish, where the castle and church then stood, but now represented by a group of mounds.

Here stands the church in which the Whitneys were baptized from the eleventh century. The parish was one of several granted to Turstin the Fleming, a knight of William the Conqueror, and his son Eustace took the name Whitney in 1086.

After the arrival of John Whitney in America, there were two sons born to him, from the younger of which General Parkhurst Whitney was descended. Jonathan, the son of Benjamin, settled at Milford, Massachusetts, and his son, also named Jonathan, was a captain in the French and Indian War, and Captain Whitney's son, likewise called Jonathan, was the father of General Parkhurst Whitney, and married Esther Parkhurst in 1760. With a few others, he laid out and settled the town of Conway, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1790. He was captain of the Seventh Company, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia during the Revolutionary War, and rendered valuable service in the cause of the colonists. In 1789 he came to Ontario county, New York, and with others purchased Township ten, Range one of the Phelps and Gorham purchase. He subsequently purchased the interests of his co-partners and brought his family there, being one of the earliest settlers in Western New York. He died in 1792, leaving nine children to survive him, of whom General Parkhurst Whitney was the youngest, having been born September 24, 1784. After the death of his parents, he lived with his brothers and sisters till he was nineteen



GENERAL PARKHURST WHITNEY.

years of age, when he moved to the property his father had devised to him. He married Miss Celinda Cowing of Rochester, Massachusetts, October 10, 1805, and soon after moved to "Old Castle," near Geneva, New York. In 1810 he came to Niagara county, and lived on a farm about four miles above the Falls, and in 1812 he came to the village of Niagara Falls and rented Porter's saw-mill, situate on Canal street, opposite the head of Main street. He made the first survey of Goat Island, and made other surveys for the Holland Land Company and for the State of New York. When war against England was declared in 1812, he sent his family to Ontario county, and was foremost among the brave defenders of the frontier.

He was appointed captain and served under General Scott. At the battle of Queenston he was sent as a bearer of dispatches to the officer commanding the American forces, and was taken prisoner, but was speedily released on parole. In 1814 he leased the Eagle hotel, which stood where the International now stands, and in 1817 he purchased the entire block from Augustus Porter and Peter Barton. In 1831 he purchased the Cataract hotel property, and assumed control of the hotel in 1838. The following year the firm of Parkhurst Whitney & Sons was organized, and in 1846 he leased the property to the firm of Whitney, Jerauld & Company, which was composed of S. M. N. Whitney, D. R. Jerauld, and James F. Trott; at the expiration of the lease the firm purchased the property. In the spring of 1834 three of General Whitney's daughters—Asenath B., who married Peter De Kowaleski, a Polish exile; Angelina P., who married D. R. Jerauld, and Celinda Eliza, who afterwards became Mrs. James F. Trott—crossed the river to the first of the Sister Islands, Asenath B. going to the second. As they were the first white women who ever stood upon these islands, they were, in honor of these brave sisters, named the Three Sister Islands. A guide-book of that year states this fact. The *Maid of the Mist* was so named at the suggestion of Mrs. James F. Trott when the first trip was made by the little steamer below the falls.

In building up Niagara Falls as a pleasure resort, General Whitney was active and prominent. He donated the first building erected at the Falls for church purposes, and was always liberal and energetic in every movement having for its object the general welfare of his fellow citizens. He bought the first piano that was brought to the Falls, and the instrument is now in possession of his son, S. M. N. Whitney. In 1812 General Whitney was commissioned by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins as a captain of the 163d Regiment, New York Militia, and in May, 1818, Governor De Witt Clinton signed his commission as colonel of that regiment. He was appointed, by Governor Clinton, Brigadier-general of the Fifth Brigade, June 10, 1820, and on the fourth of March, he was commissioned Major-general of the Twenty-fourth Division. A very handsome sword was presented to General Whitney by the field and staff officers of the Fifth Brigade and the officers of the 169th Regiment, as a testimonial of respect, September 29, 1823. This sword is now in the possession of his son, S. M. N. Whitney. In 1825 General Lafayette was entertained by General Whitney as his personal guest, and he took the distinguished French General to Lockport in his carriage at the celebration of the opening of the Erie canal. On October 10, 1855, General Whitney and his estimable wife celebrated their "golden wedding" in the parlors of the Cataract House. The ceremonies on this occasion were touching and imposing, and were conducted by Rev. E. W. Reynolds of Buffalo. General Whitney lived for many years at the old homestead, which was located between the Falls and Suspension Bridge. The house, which was burned down in 1860 and was rebuilt, was bequeathed to the General's daughter, Mrs. James F. Trott, whose family still occupies it. General Whitney died here April 26, 1862, his wife having died two years prior. Few men in Niagara county more fully enjoyed the public confidence and regard of fellow citizens than General Whitney, and yet the only position he ever accepted outside of his military offices was that of supervisor. He was a man of rare virtue, independent, self-reliant, and of unquestioned integrity; one of those sturdy, indomitable, energetic men who made this section, once a wilderness, to "blossom as the rose." General Whitney was an old and eminent Mason, and a distinguished Knight Templar. He was buried with Masonic honors, and prominent Masons from all parts of Western New York participated in the ceremonies. The funeral was the largest ever held in Niagara Falls, fully three thousand people paying their last tribute to the worth of this honored, upright citizen by their attendance.

MAJOR SOLON M. N. WHITNEY.

Descended from one of the oldest families of New England's early settlers, and himself a pioneer of civilization in Western New York, Major Whitney is rightly regarded as one of the chief agents in bringing to this section prosperity and progress. He is the sixth in a direct line of descent from John Whitney, and one of America's most distinguished families, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in June, 1638, of which place he was a selectman, town clerk and constable. W. C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, Professor Whitney of Yale and Harvard, and Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, are lineal descendants from this progenitor. He was baptized in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, England, July 20, 1592, and with his wife and five children sailed from London in April, 1635, in the ship *Elizabeth and Ann*. Roger Cooper, master, landing in Boston in June, and settling in Watertown, Massachusetts. John Whitney was a son of Thomas Whitney, Gentleman, and his wife Mary, *nee* Bray, and grandson of Sir Robert Whitney, who was knighted in 1533 by Queen Mary. He came from the Whitneys of the Parish of Whitney in Herefordshire, the family name being derived from the name of the parish, where the castle and church then stood, but now represented by a group of mounds. Here stands the church in which the Whitneys were



MAJOR SOLON M. N. WHITNEY.

baptized from the eleventh century. The parish was one of several granted to Turstin the Fleming, a knight of William the Conqueror. Eustace, the son of Turstine, took the name in 1086. The parish is now in possession of Sir Tompkins Dew and his brother Rev. Henry Dew, descendants of the last Sir Robert Whitney. After arriving in America there were two sons born to John Whitney, from the younger of whom, named Benjamin, Major Solon Whitney was descended. Jonathan, the son of Benjamin Whitney, settled at Milford, Massachusetts, and his son, likewise named Jonathan, was a captain in the French and Indian War. The son of Captain Whitney, also named Jonathan, was the grandfather of Major S. Whitney, and married Esther Parkhurst in 1760, and with a few others laid out and settled the town of Conway, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1790. He was captain of the Seventh Company, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, during the Revolutionary War, and in 1789 he came to Ontario county, New York, and with others purchased Township ten, Range one, of the Phelps and Gorham purchase. He afterwards bought the interests of his co-partners, brought his family there in 1790, being one of the earliest settlers of Western New York. He died in 1792, leaving nine children, of whom General Parkhurst Whitney was the youngest. His widow married a brother of the English Admiral Parker, who attempted to take Charleston, South Carolina, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. General Whitney came to Niagara Falls in 1810, was a surveyor and captain in the War of 1812. He bought the block where the International hotel now stands, and was in the hotel business from 1813 to 1846. General Whitney died leaving three daughters and one son, Major Solon M. N. Whitney, now an octogenarian, but as hale and vigorous as a man of sixty years. Major Whitney was born at the "Old Eagle," Niagara Falls, New York, October 7, 1815. In his boyhood he attended school at the Lewiston and Canandaigua academies, and after leaving school he engaged in business with his father at the Cataract hotel, and aided in building up the great reputation of that model hostelry. He became a member of the firm of P. Whitney & Sons in 1837, his father retiring in 1846, when the firm became Whitney, Jerauld & Company. In 1846 James F. Trott became a member of the firm, and remained forty years. In 1889 Mr. Jerauld died, when Major Whitney sold his interest in the business to Hon. Peter A. Porter, a son-in-law of Mr. Jerauld's wife. Major Whitney is now living in the house, overlooking the rapids and upper river, which he built in 1848.

At the age of ten years he rode his pony to Lockport to the celebration of the opening of the Erie canal, his father being at the time in the carriage with General Lafayette, his guest. He also rode the pony to Buffalo to witness the execution of the three Thayers. In 1834 he, with his friend George Sims, discovered the Cave of the Winds. In 1837, during the Patriot War, Mr. Whitney was a major in the State Militia. He received one hundred and sixty acres of land from the United States Government for services. He married Miss Francis E. Drake of Saratoga county in 1840, his wife being a granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Drake, of the Third New York Westchester Regiment during the War of the Revolution, and Judge Andrews, County Judge of Saratoga county, was also her grandfather. Major Whitney was foreman of the first fire engine company of Niagara Falls, the "Belchertown," and also the first foreman of Cataract Engine Company No. 1. He was trustee of the village several times, also president; and president of the Gas Company until 1893, and also a director in the Cataract bank and the Niagara County Savings bank. He is now senior warden of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and has been a vestryman and warden for thirty years, and a liberal contributor to the building of the new church, of which he is a regular attendant. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, F. and A. M.; Niagara Chapter, R. A. M.; and Genesee Commandery, K. T. He has outlived his wife and three of his sons. His one son living, Drake Whitney, was educated at the Porter Academy, Dr. Beeds' Walnut Hill School, Geneva, New York; and graduated from the Troy Polytechnic Institute in 1864. He pursued his studies in Germany and Paris from 1865 to 1869 at the University of Göttinger Freiberg Mining Academy, Saxony, and at the Ecole des Mines, Paris, and was an assistant engineer on the Erie, Canada Southern, and Michigan Midland railroads, and on the New Suspension Bridge. He ran the first levels for the Niagara Power Company, and was for fourteen years corporation engineer of Niagara Falls.

JAMES FULLERTON TROTT.

This distinguished citizen of Niagara Falls, who for almost half a century has been identified with public affairs, and particularly with its educational interests, is one of the oldest and most public-spirited citizens of the place. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on Purchase street, Fort Hill district, at that time the most aristocratic part of the "Hub," March 25, 1815. He came from one of the most distinguished families of Boston, being seventh in direct line of descent, on his maternal side, from John Winslow and Mary Chilton. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was General John Winslow, who served as a lieutenant under General

Washington in the Revolution. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, being the sixth to sign the original articles of association, and for many years the treasurer of the organization. He was also treasurer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and was made a Brigadier-general by the city of Boston for valuable military services, and at his death he was buried with military honors in the Winslow tomb in King's chapel burial ground, where for six generations the family have deposited their dead. The subject of this sketch was baptized in the Old South church, where most of his ancestors had been baptized before him from the time the church was built. His father, Captain James Fullerton Trott, had command of a packet of which he was part owner, and sailed between Boston and Liverpool, but when the Revolutionary War began his vessel was seized by the English, the officers and passengers being paroled and returned to Boston. His son, named after him, received his education in the Boylston Public Grammar school, where he was awarded the Franklin medal for scholarship, an honor highly prized, and afterwards attended the High school for three years. After residing for a few years in New York City he came to Niagara Falls, where he married Miss Celinda Eliza, youngest daughter of the distinguished General Parkhurst Whitney, September 9, 1844, at the Cataract House. He removed to Galena, Illinois, after his marriage, and thence to Bellevue, Iowa, at which latter place he engaged in business, but on account of General Whitney's earnest request he returned to the Falls, and as a member of the firm of Whitney, Jerauld & Company he became interested in the management of the Cataract House, the great reputation of which was more than maintained by the firm, their combined efforts adding greatly to the popularity of the hotel, which, under the management of General Whitney, had attained a world-wide popularity. In 1853 the firm built the historic ball-room in which so many distinguished people have participated on festive occasions. In 1859 the firm built the still more famous drawing-room, whose magnificent piazzas command a superb view of the rapids. These additions, however, were removed when the State of New York purchased that part of the property for reservation purposes. In 1868 the massive stone addition fronting on Main street was built. Mr. Trott for forty years managed the financial affairs of the firm with consummate ability, and retired from the business in 1886. He has always taken a lively interest in municipal affairs: He has been a member of the Board of Education since 1848, and was for many years its president. He was for six years supervisor of the town, being elected on the Democratic ticket, of which party he has always been a staunch supporter. He was at one time tendered the Democratic nomination for Congress, but declined the honor. Since 1848 he has had charge of the school district library, and has always taken deepest interest in the welfare of the schools. His aim was for many years to elevate the standard of scholarship in the public schools to the high plane which it now occupies, in which he was ably seconded by his fellow members of the board and by the public generally. At the graduating exercises June 20, 1895, one of the most interesting features of the occasion was the presentation to Mr. Trott, then president of the Board of Education, of a life-size portrait of himself in a magnificent frame, in recognition of his continuous and faithful service of the school board for forty-eight years, and his fellow citizens are a unit in the desire that his usefulness will continue for many years to come.

SPENCER FIELD.

The late Spencer Field was a grandson of John Field of Frith, England, who removed to Ireland, where he married Hannah Donovan of County Clare. He was pressed into service in the Army of Great Britain, and sailed from England to America with General Braddock, and was stationed at Fort Edward. He served until the close of the French and Indian War, and then settled in Vermont, where he died. James Field, the father of Spencer Field, was a veteran of the Revolution. He was born in Bennington, Vermont, about 1755, and at the age of twenty years he enlisted in the Continental army, and served under General Lafayette throughout that historic struggle for American independence. After peace was declared, he removed with his family from Bennington, Vermont, to Leuvea, near Geneva, New York, and settled upon a farm at that place. In 1801 he removed to Canada, near the head of Lake Ontario; while residing there he attended the funeral of the great Indian Chief Joseph Brant, with his family. In consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs between the English colonies and the United States, the family removed to Fort Schlosser, on the American side of the river. The old Stedman house was occupied by Enos Broughton at that time, and the chimney of the building is yet standing as a landmark. James Field purchased a farm about four miles up the river, where he died. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and his was the first Masonic funeral at which Masonic honors were observed in this part of the country. The subject of this notice was born in 1787 in Bennington, Vermont, and in 1807 married Miss Ruby Cowing, who lived near Geneva, Seneca county, New York, making their home in Buffalo, where they lived when the village was destroyed by the British and their Indian allies in 1813. Spencer Field was a lieutenant in the American Army during the War of 1812,

and with General Parkhurst Whitney volunteered to carry despatches to the American commander at Queens-ton Heights, at the battle of Chippewa, October 13, 1813. Both were captured by the British, and were afterwards exchanged. He was a brave officer and rendered valuable service to his country during this war. He died at his father's house, September 29, 1868. He assisted in the building of the first bridge to Goat Island. McKenzie, the prime mover in the Rebellion, was at the house of James Field, brother of Spencer Field, for several days, and very few, except his family, were aware of his whereabouts. He was a small man, of dark complexion, and resembled a Frenchman. Lieutenant Field was a valued and useful citizen, and, like his ancestors, rendered noble service to the infant Republic in the trials of the early days of its history.

HON. THEODORE G. HULETT.

At a great disadvantage in early life, the subject of this biographical sketch began his career, and despite obstacles the most formidable he wrung great success from a beginning most inauspicious. He was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, June 13, 1811, his father being Anthony Hulett and his mother Charlotte Hulett *nee* Curtiss. His grandfathers, maternal and paternal, were both soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and both lived to great old age—the one dying at the age of one hundred and two, and the other at ninety-eight years of age. When only twelve years of age the subject of this biography resolved to engage in life's battle, and unknown to his parents he left home, carrying upon his person his entire stock of worldly goods. He was apprenticed for nine years to Jason Clapp to learn the blacksmith's trade at a salary of fifty dollars per annum. After serving for three years he secured a year's salary in advance from his employer and purchased a small library and candles for night study, applying himself with entire diligence to securing an education. During the last year of his apprenticeship he attended the Pittsfield academy for three months. After completing his term of service, the young man worked for his employer for six months and afterwards worked at his trade in Albany and Troy during the summer, pursuing a course of law studies during the winter months. After a short time in Pittsfield he removed to Buffalo, and a year later, 1834, he came to Niagara Falls, where for two years he was engaged in the manufacture of carriage-springs, etc., and then engaged in business on his own account; and from that time until a few years ago, he conducted a large establishment here. During his business career in this place, he has directed and superintended the construction of important work at various points. In 1849 he constructed the first wire suspension bridge across the Niagara river, and two years later built a wire suspension bridge across the Mohawk river between Fonda and Amsterdam. Three years later he built a wire suspension bridge across the Tallapoosa river in Alabama. In 1865 he superintended the erection of the massive trusses across the Niagara river for the new suspension bridge, during which time he invented and patented the cast-iron shackle fastenings which secured the cables of the bridge to the anchors; and other undertakings of great magnitude, successfully completed, marked Judge Hulett as a mechanical engineer, singularly qualified both to plan and execute work requiring rare skill and sound judgment. He was, during this period, interested also in gas manufacture: in 1866 he built the gas-works at Niagara Falls, and in 1870 rebuilt the naphtha gas-works at Warsaw, New York; three years later he constructed the oxy-hydric gas-light works at Buffalo, on plans supplied by a French engineer. His last great work of engineering was the construction of a wire suspension bridge spanning the Mohawk river at Fink's Ferry, near Little Falls, New York. In all his undertakings he was entirely successful, and his worth is attested by his works far more eloquently than by words.

In 1832 Judge Hulett was married to Miss Mercy Amelia Bailey of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and had three children, of whom only one is living. He has seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren living. He was elected a justice of the peace of the town of Niagara, and held the position by repeated reëlections for thirty years, during which time he served with efficiency as Judge of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions of the county for two terms. He was always active during the War of the Rebellion in aiding the cause of the Union, and aided in the raising and equipment of the Eighth Regiment of Heavy Artillery in thirty days. He devised and carried into execution the plan by which \$28,000 was raised to relieve the families of soldiers in the field, and initiated the movement after the war to erect the imposing soldiers' monument at the foot of Falls street, and as president of the construction commission he delivered the monument to the town authorities September 20, 1876. Judge Hulett has written a great deal of very creditable verse and prose for publication, his poem entitled "The Three Sister Islands" having been published and widely distributed among his friends, who are legion. He is now at a ripe old age, quietly enjoying the fruits of a life of energy and great usefulness, honored by all his acquaintances as one of the foremost public benefactors of his day. In his will he directs that after his death his body be encased in cement for preservation, he being the pioneer of cementation as a means of preserving the earthly remains of the dead.



WILLIAM CARYL ELY.

WILLIAM CARYL ELY.

Eminent as a lawyer and prominent and progressive as a citizen, the subject of this biographical notice has for years been one of the successful leaders of the Niagara County Bar, and has been identified with the great commercial and industrial growth of the Falls during the past decade. He was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, February 25, 1856, and attended the public schools of his native town, the Union school at Cooperstown, New York; Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, New York; Girard academy, Girard, Pennsylvania, and entered Cornell University with the Class of 1878, but left that institution in his junior year. He began the study of law with John B. Holmes, Esq., at East Worcester, New York, where he then resided, and was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court in 1882. He began the practice of his profession then alone, and in 1885 removed to Niagara Falls and opened a law office there. Two years later he admitted Frank A. Dudley, Esq., to partnership, under the firm name of Ely & Dudley; and in 1893 Morris Cohn, Jr., became a partner, forming the firm of Ely, Dudley & Cohn, having the largest offices and practice of any law firm in Niagara county. Mr. Ely is descended from one of the oldest families of Otsego county, always closely identified with the political history of that county. In 1879-80 he was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of that county, and represented the town of Worcester on the board in 1881-2. He was elected a member of the Legislature from the first district of Otsego county in 1883-4-5, and was in the year last named nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for speaker, and was the leader of the minority in that body. He was a member of some of the important legislative committees, notably Ways and Means, Railroads, and Rules. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee in 1893-4-5, and is at present treasurer of that organization and a member of its executive committee. He has been tendered the nomination for important official positions in Niagara county, which he has uniformly declined. He was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, Eighth Judicial District, in 1891 by the Democrats, and substantially reduced the always large Republican majority in that district.

Mr. Ely is actively interested in many business and manufacturing enterprises: He was one of the original promoters and incorporators of the Niagara Falls Power Company, and has been one of the trustees and local counsel for that company since its organization. He was one of the founders of the Niagara County Savings bank and has always been its counsel. He is president of the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Railway and was the principal promoter of that important enterprise, having been actively engaged in work connected with its rights and franchises for over three years, and until its completion in the fall of 1895. Mr. Ely was married February 13, 1884, to Miss Grace Keller of Cobleskill. She is descended from some of the oldest and most prominent families of Schoharie county and her great-grandfather, General Thomas Lawyer, was the first member of Congress from that county. Mr. Ely is a valued member of the Masonic order and is also a member of the XI. chapter of the Chi Phi college fraternity. He has been one of the vestrymen of St. Peter's Episcopal church, Niagara Falls, since 1886. His life has been an active one, and crowned with great success, and in professional and business circles as in the social world he is held in highest regard and confidence.

HON. THOMAS V. WELCH.

Thomas V. Welch was born in the town of Camillus, New York, October 1, 1850, and was a son of Thomas Welch, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of that part of the State. He came to Niagara Falls in 1855, and it was in the schools here that he received his early education. In 1873 he was appointed freight agent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, relinquishing which position the following year he engaged in the dry goods business, in which he remained until 1885, at which time he was the head of the well-known house of Welch & Ryan. He has always been prominent and popular in municipal affairs, and has filled with marked efficiency many positions of honor and trust. He has been the honored president of the Niagara County Savings bank since its organization, and has filled with decided ability the positions of village clerk in 1873-4, village trustee, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and was a member of the State Legislature from 1881 to 1884. He is now superintendent of the New York State Reservation at Niagara, which office for years he has filled with marked ability and success, and in every position, fiduciary and otherwise, he has always established himself in universal confidence. He was a zealous champion of the scheme to utilize the great water power of Niagara, being one of the foremost and most zealous advocates of the great undertaking. His influence was effective in securing the passage of the bill by the Legislature, and he brought the matter to the attention of capitalists in Wall street and elsewhere, and was a potent agent in securing the formation of the syndicate which, at immense expense, has wrought out the accomplishment of one of the greatest undertakings of the age.

HON. WALTER P. HORNE.

The present able and popular postmaster of Niagara Falls was born at Brighton, now part of Boston, Massachusetts, April 20, 1849, and is a son of John and Eunice Horne. He was educated in the public schools



HON. WALTER P. HORNE.

of Brighton, and left the "Hub" in January, 1866. He first came to Suspension Bridge, New York, where he was responsibly connected with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, in the stock yards of that place; he was afterwards associated with his cousin, George E. Brock, in the butcher business, and subsequently for one year in the flour and feed business. Since 1874 he was connected with the management of the Western hotel near the New York Central depot, of which he is now the proprietor. He was for two years one of the trustees of the old village of Suspension Bridge, and filled that position at the time the city of Niagara Falls was consolidated; he was also the president of the Board of Education, and had served as president of the Board of Water Commissioners. He was appointed postmaster of Suspension Bridge by President Cleveland March 28, 1893, and performed the duties of that office with fidelity and ability until Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls were made to constitute the city of Niagara Falls. On June 14, 1894, he was directed to assume the duties of postmaster of the newly constituted city of Niagara Falls, which he did, and is now the efficient postmaster of the city. He is the vice-president of the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Light Company, and a director of the Bank of Suspension Bridge. During the session of 1884-5 he was a member of the State Legislature, and in public office as in business life, he has always commanded the esteem and

confidence of his fellow citizens. Mr. Horne was married December 25, 1874, to Miss Emma E. Atwood, and is universally recognized as one of the progressive, reliable, staunch business men of Niagara Falls.

GENERAL BENJAMIN FLAGLER.

This distinguished citizen of Niagara Falls, one of the most prominent Masons and public men in Western New York, was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, December 10, 1833. His father, Sylvester Flagler, was one of the early settlers of Niagara county, and his mother, Mrs. Abbie Flagler, *nee* Remington, also came from one of the old substantial families of this section. General Flagler in his childhood attended the district schools of his native town, and was brought up on his father's farm. He began business life as an accountant in a clothing store at Lockport, and after his father's death he returned to the homestead farm, where he remained until 1861. At the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers to put down the rebellion his patriotism prompted him to enlist, and he enrolled himself as a member of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and became a member of the Staff of the First Brigade, First Division of the Twelfth Army Corps. He was injured by a fall in the summer of 1862, and was honorably discharged from service on account of disability in October of that year. In 1863 he accepted a position in the Custom House at Suspension Bridge, and passed through all the positions in that office until appointed Collector of the Port in February, 1878, acquitting himself with great credit as a Government official. He brought to the discharge of the duties of this position that quick perception, resolute energy and promptitude which distinguished him through life among his fellow citizens, and which crowned his efforts with abundant success in all his undertakings. When in 1883 the first street railway company in Niagara Falls was organized, he was, because of his great executive ability, elected its president, and discharged his official functions with the greatest efficiency until the valuable franchises and property of the company were sold in 1890. The road is now operated under

the electric system. The Bank of Suspension Bridge was organized in August, 1886, and he was called to the presidency of the corporation, in which position he still remains. His sterling qualities and business methods inspired fullest confidence in the bank from its inception, and in the management of its affairs under his direction this confidence is abundantly justified. He was one of the incorporators of the great Niagara Falls Power Company and was its first vice-president, and in every other project toward advancing the general interests of the community he is always among the foremost. When Governor Morton was inaugurated in 1895 he appointed him Chief of Ordnance and acting Quarter-master General, with the rank of Brigadier-general, and he is one of the most efficient members of the Governor's staff. He is a very prominent Mason, and has for years been high in the councils of that ancient fraternity. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, F. and A. M.; of Niagara Chapter, No. 200, R. A. M.; Genesee Commandery, No. 10, K. T., of Lockport; Rochester Consistory, and of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction Scottish Rite 33d Degree, and is an honored past grand master of the Grand Lodge of New York State. General Flagler was married November 9, 1859, to Miss Martha J. McKnight, daughter of Robert McKnight, Esq., of Newfane, New York.

HON. O. W. CUTLER, MAYOR.

Not to know the efficient executive of the city of Niagara Falls is to argue one's self unknown in that part of the State, his Honor, the Mayor being one of the best known and most popular citizens and officials of the Cataract City. He was born in Newbury, New Hampshire, April 1, 1846, his father being a successful farmer and merchant, prominent in political and military circles, being for years the adjutant of one of the militia regiments of the Granite State. Mr. O. W. Cutler received a liberal education in the High school and the New London Literary and Scientific Institute, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1864. For two years afterwards he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, and on June 1, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary A. Tallant, a leading society lady of one of the best families of Concord, New Hampshire. The following year he settled at Suspension Bridge, where he purchased a drug store, now conducted by Cole & Merriam, and which Mr. Cutler carried on successfully for nine years. From 1876 to 1880 he was connected in a responsible capacity with the Holly Steam Company of Lockport, and negotiated for that concern contracts of great magnitude. In 1880 he purchased the Union Printing and Publishing Company's business at Lockport, and remained proprietor of the concern until 1895, and on March 8 of that year he formed a partnership with Frederick W. Corsen of New Castle, Pennsylvania, the firm purchasing the plant of the Lockport "Daily Sun," the "Niagara Sun," and the Lockport "Union," and "The Niagara Democrat," continuing these publications under the name of the "Union-Sun." Mr. Cutler established the "Daily Cataract" at Niagara Falls in 1892. He has always had unshaken faith in the future of the Falls, and has been influential and active in advancing every project for the improvement and welfare of the place. To his efforts, and those of other older residents, the water-works at Suspension Bridge were established, and he was zealous and untiring in his efforts to throw the reservation open to all; it was his arguments and his influence, more than any other one person's, that induced Governor Hill to sign the bill which made Niagara "free." For twenty years past he has taken great interest in the project to utilize the water-power of Niagara Falls, and with Mr. Gaskill, also an enthusiast on the subject, he discussed the matter in all its bearings, and submitted to Thomas Evershed, the engineer who projected the plan which was adopted by the Cataract Construction Company, the advantages which led to the drawing up of the plan from an engineer's standpoint for the great work just completed, which was published in full in the Lockport "Union," and in his papers he advocated the measure with ability and evidently to some purpose.

Mr. Cutler is a gentleman of culture and refinement, an uncompromising Democrat, generous, honest and possessing executive abilities of a high order. He is an able public speaker, prominent in social circles, and his son, John W., is the assistant business manager of the Lockport "Union-Sun." Mr. Cutler is one of the large taxpayers of the city. He is an old fireman, a charter member of the Forty-second Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., in which he served for five years. He is influential in Masonic counsels, a past-master of Niagara River Lodge, No. 785, F. and A. M., and past-commander of Genesee Commandery, Knights Templar, and is the present commander of Niagara Commandery, No. 64, at Niagara Falls. He has taken the Scottish Rite degrees, and is a popular member of Ismailia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Although active in politics for over twenty years, no suspicion of want of ability or integrity has ever been raised, and he has never been credited by his political adversaries with a single act of doubtful honesty.



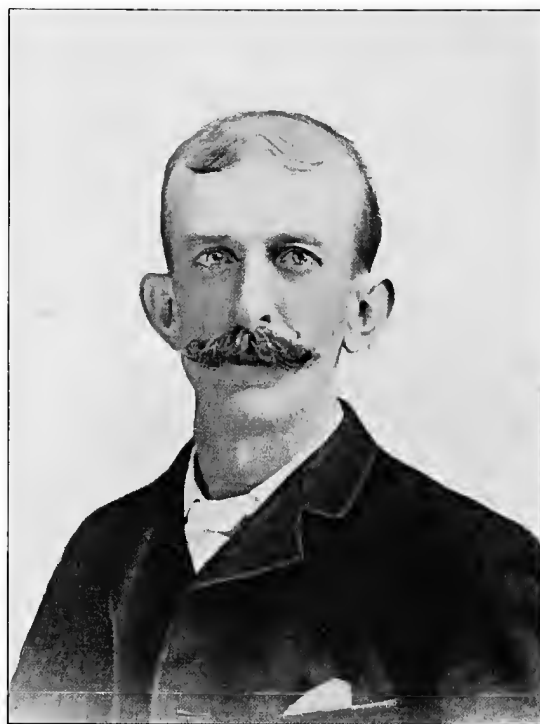
FRANK H. CLEMENT.

FRANK H. CLEMENT.

The senior member of the well-known firm of Clement & Company of Niagara Falls, engineers and contractors, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1840. His life has been one of great usefulness and activity, having been engaged in connection with some of the most extensive and important works in different parts of America from early manhood. He was for a long time engaged in engineering work in Mexico, South America and throughout the United States, and occupied a prominent and responsible position in the construction of the South Pennsylvania Railroad. He came to Niagara Falls, New York, in 1890, and has been successfully engaged since in the construction of the great tunnel of the Niagara Power Company; the entire work in connection with the sinking of the shafts on this great tunnel, was done under the direction of Mr. Clement, much of the engineering work connected with the tunnel being the result of his labors. Mr. Clement is a member of the Society of Civil Engineers; of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is an energetic, broad-gauge man of business, and is universally recognized as one of the most useful and prominent citizens.

CHARLES A. ADAMS.

This prominent contractor and citizen of Niagara Falls, a member of the well-known firm of Clement & Company, is one of those actively engaged in the construction of the extensive sewage system at the Falls, and in previous work there to utilize the power of the great cataract he has taken a most important part. Mr. Adams was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, October 26, 1856, and in early life attended the public schools of his native town, supplementing his studies by a course at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, taking the full course and graduating with honor in one year. From that time to the present he has been responsibly connected with the construction of important public works. In 1874-5 he was employed in the building of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad, and from 1876 to 1880 and again in 1884-5 with the Lachine Canal work in Canada. For several years afterwards he was successfully engaged in mining in the Western states, and was also connected with the work on the great New York aqueduct, on which he was employed for five years; from 1890 to December, 1893, his services were engaged by the firm of Rogers & Clement on the work of the



CHARLES A. ADAMS.

Niagara Falls tunnel. Messrs. Clement & Company are one of the leading contracting firms for extensive work in the country, and have special facilities for performing such speedily and effectively at lowest possible cost of construction, and their future gives promise of great success and usefulness. Mr. Adams was married in New York City, August 21, 1886, to Miss Catharine Hendley, and resides at 223 Third street. He is a genial gentleman, an expert in his line of business, and a valued citizen in all that the term implies.

JOHN R. BARRON.

This well-known successful business man is a member of the firm of Clement & Company, contractors, of Niagara Falls, whose extensive contracts here and elsewhere have given them great prominence in their field of industrial enterprise in this country. Mr. Barron was born at Baltimore, Maryland, September 10, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. From early manhood he has been actively engaged in the construction of extensive public works in many parts of the country, and in his profession he is recognized as a responsible, reliable and successful manager and director of great undertakings. He had charge of, or superintended, the construction of section number two of the Baltimore water-works; the Tillie Foster iron mines, New York State; the north end of Haverstraw tunnel on the West Shore Railroad;



JOHN R. BARRON.

the Sodam Dam tunnel, in Putnam county, New York; the timber work on the Baltimore & Ohio Junction tunnel at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; the Sidling Hill tunnel on the South Pennsylvania Railroad; the Niagara power tunnel at Niagara Falls; the sinking of the shafts on section seven of the new Croton aqueduct, and had charge of the mining operations of the Lee Mountain Syndicate in Montana. In 1887-8 Mr. Barron was superintendent for the Batopilas Mining Company, in Chick-ucha, Mexico. In Niagara Falls he had the construction of the work on the Erie street sewer, the Cliff Paper Mill incline and tunnel work, the conduit for the Cataract hotel, the subway for the Niagara Falls & Suspension Bridge Railway, and the Third and Fifth street sewers. In all his important undertakings Mr. Barron has evidenced the skill to plan and ability to execute the most difficult work in his line, and in every detail he is prompt, energetic and successful. He was married June 11, 1882, to Miss Catharine A. McCabe of Haverstraw, New York.

CHARLES E. CROMLEY.

This successful and popular attorney at Niagara Falls is the son of James and Elizabeth Cromley, the former a veteran of the Civil War, representing two of the old substantial families in Oswego county, New York, where the subject of this biographical sketch was born March 8, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the early age of thirteen he engaged in the battle of life on his own account. Largely by his own exertions he secured an excellent classical and English education, and began the study of law at Fulton, Oswego county, New York, in the office of Hardee & Piper. Messrs. Davenport & Tennant, a very prominent law firm at Richfield Springs, subsequently became his law preceptors, and in 1879, at the age of twenty years, he was admitted to the Bar at Saratoga Springs. The year following he removed to Niagara Falls, and he has been engaged in successful practice there since that time. Mr. Cromley is the senior member of the well-known law firm of Cromley & Lawrence, whose offices are located in the Arcade building. The firm are counsel for some of the most important mercantile and manufacturing interests of the Falls, and both the members are recognized as advocates of great ability and as sagacious counsellors. Mr. Cromley was the first police justice of Niagara Falls, to which position he was elected in 1886, and his record as an official is one of great usefulness and efficiency. In politics Mr. Cromley is a Republican, and has a host of political friends in his party, and many warm personal friends among the Democrats. The former are anxious to nominate him as their party's candidate for Senator in this Republican stronghold. He has declined several political nominations, among them delegate to the Constitutional convention and for Member of Assembly. On June 10, 1880, Mr. Cromley was married to Miss Hattie Ransom, daughter of the Hon. Norman Ransom of Otsego county, New York, and has two children, Ransom and Ned. In social circles Mr. Cromley is held in highest esteem. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge No. 132, F. and A. M., and was formerly Second Lieutenant of the Forty-second Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., an organization which was raised largely by his efforts. He is a gentleman of culture and social qualities of a high order, and in professional as in social life is held in general confidence and esteem.

SPENCER J. LAWRENCE.

The subject of this brief biographical notice, one of the most efficient and successful of the younger members of the Niagara County Bar, was born at Le Roy, New York, October 11, 1864, and obtained a thorough common-school education in the public schools of his native town. After attaining his majority he removed to Batavia, New York, where he began the study of law in the office of his preceptor, William C. Watson, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county in 1889. He remained in Batavia with Mr.

Watson for five years, and removed to Niagara Falls about January 1, 1891, where he formed a co-partnership with Charles E. Cromley, Esq., constituting the firm of Cromley & Lawrence, one of the best known and most reputable law firms in Western New York. The office of Messrs. Cromley & Lawrence is eligibly located in the Arcade building, and the firm have established themselves in a most important and growing practice in the courts of Niagara and adjoining counties. Both members of the firm are able advocates, and safe, reliable counsellors, and bring to the management of their business that thorough preparation which secures the best possible results for their clients. Mr. Lawrence is an esteemed member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, F. and A. M., and also of Niagara Chapter, R. A. M. He has never sought or held any political position, although he has many warm friends in the Republican party who are earnestly urging him to accept the nomination for the County Judgeship, a position which he would unquestionably adorn. He is devoted to his profession, and is regarded alike with highest favor by Bench and Bar, and is accounted a citizen and a lawyer of highest repute.

COLONEL CHARLES B. GASKILL.

Distinguished alike as a soldier and citizen, Colonel Charles B. Gaskill has long been prominent in business and social life at the Falls. He was born in Niagara county, New York, November 28, 1841, and received his early education in the public schools of his native county. Until the outbreak of the Rebellion he resided at Suspension Bridge, New York, and in the beginning of the struggle he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers. For gallant services he was rapidly promoted to lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, in recognition of his valued services in the cause of the Union. He was appointed a captain in the regular army, and was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel in the United States regular army for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Hanover Court House and Gaines' Mills. In the last-named fight he was wounded and taken prisoner, and was subsequently exchanged. He resigned his commission in the army in 1870, and returned to Niagara Falls and built the first flour mill on the Hydraulic canal, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the milling business here, and also in the manufacture of paper and in other important business enterprises. He was president of the Niagara Falls Power Company from its inception to 1893, and is still a director in that concern. He superintended the construction of the Niagara Falls Electric Railway and was elected president of the company, and in business affairs he has always displayed the ability and energy which distinguished him in the field. In all enterprises for the general welfare of his fellow citizens he has ever been among the foremost and most active, and he is universally recognized as one of the most valued, useful and honored citizens of Niagara Falls. He was married in 1866 to Miss Helen I. Sherwood of Suspension Bridge, and resides on Pine street corner of Fifth street. He is in every regard a representative citizen, and a cultured, genial and popular gentleman.

HON. MIGHELLS B. BUTLER.

This representative citizen and prominent business man of Niagara Falls was born in Phelps, New York, November 23, 1856. His father was Edgar D. Butler, and his mother Mary Butler, *nee* Bachman. At a very early age he removed to Niagara Falls, where he attended the public schools, and subsequently pursued a full course of study at DeVeaux College, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then became a student at Harvard College, where he remained for one year, and then accepted the position of master and commandant of DeVeaux College, which he ably filled for two years. He then began the study of medicine, taking a full course of instruction at the New York Homœopathic College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1881. He began the practice of his profession in Geneva, New York, at the Hygienic Institute, but relinquished his profession in a few months to engage in the mercantile business. He became a partner in the well-known dry goods house of Jackson & Bush, at Ithaca, and from there he removed to Suspension Bridge in 1884, where he engaged in the grocery business as a partner in the firm of M. V. Pearson & Company. In 1890 he took charge of the branch store of the firm at Niagara Falls, and in July, 1892, the firm was dissolved, Dr. Butler retaining the Falls store, which he is now conducting with great success in the new Gluck building on Falls street. In March, 1894, he purchased the business of his former partner at the north end of the city. He has also been prominent in municipal affairs. He filled with efficiency the position of trustee of the village of Suspension Bridge, and in 1893 he was elected mayor of Niagara Falls—the second mayor of the city after the consolidation, and in the discharge of his duties he was faithful, intelligent and prudent. He is now a member of the Board of Public Works of the city, and in official life as in private business he has established himself firmly in the esteem and confidence of his fellow



ANTHONY C. DOUGLASS.

citizens. At the time of the organization of the Forty-second Separate Company, N. Y. N. G., in 1885 he was elected second lieutenant of the organization, and in 1891 he was elected captain, a position he still holds and which he fills with eminent ability. He is a popular officer, and has made his command one of the most creditable in the National Guard of this State. He was married in Ithaca, New York, June, 1881, to Miss Jessie Jackson, and resides on Michigan avenue. In business, social and military life he is held in highest confidence and regard, and in every movement for the welfare of the city he is always one of the foremost.

ANTHONY C. DOUGLASS.

From the number and magnitude of the undertakings successfully executed under his direction and supervision in all parts of the country, it may well be assumed that Mr. Anthony C. Douglass, mining and mechanical engineer, and general contractor, of Niagara Falls, New York, is one of the recognized leaders in his profession in the country. He was born in North Oxford, Ontario, April 23, 1857; his father, James W. Douglass, who was a native of Plattsburg, New York, was descended from one of the old, substantial families of the Scotch settlement. After the War Mr. Douglass removed to Mississippi, where he remained until 1870, receiving there a common-school education. Essentially a self-made man, the knowledge obtained in contact with the world of business, supplementing the elementary instruction received at school, fitted him in a marked degree for the momentous affairs of a life of usefulness and great achievements. Until 1880 he was engaged in mining and railroad work on the Pacific slope, and in May of that year he returned East on a visit to his father. While on this visit he took charge of the Portland, Maine, water-works improvements at Sebago lake, and on its completion he went to Capleton, Province of Quebec, and had charge of the driving of a tunnel for the Oxford Nickel and Copper Company. He afterwards removed to Isaacs' Harbor, Nova Scotia, as mining and mechanical engineer for the Gallagher Gold Mining and Milling Company, to open up a gold mine at that place. From thence he went to Hanover Junction, Pennsylvania, and opened up extensive iron mines for W. W. Rossiter of New York City, and subsequently became a sub-contractor on the aqueduct tunnel of Washington, D. C., under Beckwith & Quackenbush, and then undertook part of the work on the New York aqueduct, under Brown, Howard & Company. He afterwards drove the Ruggles Avenue trunk-sewer tunnel at Newport, Rhode Island, under contract, and on its completion he became general manager of the Galena tunnel on the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, at Galena, Illinois, for Sheppard, Winston & Company of Minneapolis and St. Paul. He then became a member of the well-known firm of R. J. Malone & Company, of New York City, and was the active partner in charge of the driving of the Centralia drainage tunnel for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, on the completion of which he bought Mr. Malone's interest in the business, and contracted with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and Lentz, Lilly & Company for the driving of several other principal tunnels in that section. He came to Niagara Falls in 1891 and contracted with the Cataract Construction Company for the building of their canal and was afterwards awarded the contract for sinking the wheel-pit and building the extension of the main tunnel and its lateral branches. He received also the contract for sinking the wheel-pit for the Niagara Falls Paper Company and building their canal, and for driving their branch tunnel, connecting with the main tunnel of the Cataract Construction Company. He has contracts at this time for building the sub-structure of the filtering plant of the Niagara Falls water-works for the Cataract Construction Company, and also for the intake pier of and tunnel for the Buffalo City water-works improvement. Mr. Douglass was married June 4, 1882, to Miss Emma Ida Law of Hanover Junction, Pennsylvania. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is prominent and popular in Masonic circles. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Sing Sing, New York, and a member of Niagara Commandery, No. 64, Knights Templar; of the Philadelphia Consistory Scottish Rite, 32d Degree; and of Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Douglass is an affable and courteous gentleman and has many friends throughout the country.

NATHANIEL L. BENHAM.

The popular and very efficient Superintendent of Schools of Niagara Falls, Nathaniel L. Benham, was born at Seneca Falls, New York, October 29, 1851. He is a lineal descendant of John Benham, who came to America from England in 1630. This distinguished ancestor went to New Haven, Connecticut, with the Eaton and Davenport colonists in 1640, and was the head of one of the seventy families who settled the place. The second son of this pioneer, Joseph, removed to Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1660, and was the first settler in that town. The mother of Nathaniel L. Benham, *nee* Latham, was a descendant of Cary Latham, one of the founders of New London, Connecticut, one of whose ancestors was William Janes, who was also

one of the seventy families of the Eaton and Davenport colonists who first settled in New Haven. The subject of this biographical notice was educated in the academy at Seneca Falls, preparatory to entering college, for which his studious habits and tastes especially qualified him; but unforeseen circumstances prevented the realization of his ambition for a collegiate education. At the age of sixteen years he accepted the position of teacher in one of the country schools, and was subsequently engaged in educational work in his native village for eight years. While engaged in teaching he began the reading of law in the office of J. N. Hammond, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in 1878. Removing to Waterloo, New York, he engaged in the practice of law for one year, as the head of the firm of Benham & Rood. He came to Buffalo in 1880, and remained in that city for four years, removing to Niagara Falls in 1884. The same year he was appointed principal of the Niagara Falls Union school, discharging the duties of the position with marked ability until his appointment as Superintendent of the schools of the village. In 1892, when the city was consolidated, he was continued in the capacity of Superintendent of schools of the city, a position which he ably fills at this time. Mr. Benham has been a student diligent and untiring all his life, and has by his own energy and perseverance attained a high degree of scholarship. His long experience as an educator, and his ability to impart knowledge, have given him prominence in his special field of professional work, and he enjoys the fullest confidence of the patrons of the schools, teachers, pupils, and the general public. He was married August 12, 1886, to Miss Margaret E. Sheldon of Niagara Falls. He is a vestryman in St. Peter's church, and worshipful master of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, F. and A. M., and also a member of Niagara Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

ARTHUR SCHOELLKOPF.

This recognized leader of industrial enterprises at Niagara Falls, was born in Buffalo, June 13, 1856, and is a son of Jacob F. and Christina Schoellkopf, representatives of the foremost German-American families of the Queen City. His grandfather was Christian Schoellkopf, a native of Germany, as was the father of the



ARTHUR SCHOELLKOPF.

subject of this biographical sketch, the latter coming to America in 1841 and locating in Buffalo, of which city he has ever since been a resident, and one of the most prominent and successful manufacturers. Mr. Jacob F. Schoellkopf is the senior member of the firm of Schoellkopf & Matthews, proprietors of the Central Milling Company, whose plant, one of the largest and most complete of its kind in Western New York, is located on the Hydraulic canal.

Mr. Arthur Schoellkopf was educated in Germany and in America. He attended an academy at Kirchheim, Germany, for four years, and after coming to Buffalo, he completed his education. He learned the milling business with Thornton & Chester of Buffalo, and on the completion of the large mill at Niagara Falls, of which he was a part owner, he became local manager of the business, and is also largely interested in the Central Milling Company's interests in that city. His father and he were among the most influential citizens of the Falls and were active and prominent in forming the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, owners of the Hydraulic canal, which supplies the power for all the mills located there. The former is president and the latter secretary and treasurer of the company since its organization. Mr. Arthur Schoellkopf built the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge street railway, which was completed July 4, 1883, and was manager of that enterprise until 1890, when he sold out

his interest in the concern. The two Schoellkops were the originators of the Brush Electric Light Company of the Falls. He is also one of the directors of the Bank of Niagara, and president of the Power City bank in the Gluck building, and a stockholder, director, secretary and treasurer of the International Hotel Company

here. He is vice-president of the Cliff Paper Company; president of the Park Theatre Company, who lately built the handsome and complete new Park theatre, facing Prospect Park; also president of the local branch of the New York Mutual Loan and Savings Association.

Mr. Schoellkopf has been a member of the Board of Public Works for three years, and is a trustee of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, F. & A. M.; a prominent Knight Templar, and a member of Ismailia Temple of Buffalo. He was married October 13, 1880, to Miss Jessie Gluck, daughter of Alva Gluck of Niagara Falls, and resides here, where he is held in high esteem. Mr. Schoellkopf is recognized universally as one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of Niagara Falls.

ANDREW KALTENBACH.

The name of this prominent citizen of Niagara Falls is familiar as a household word among tourists from all parts of the world, his fame as proprietor of the elegant hotel bearing his name having spread over two continents. He was born in 1828 at Baden, Germany, and was educated at the schools of his native place. He came to the United States and became a resident of Rochester, New York, where he engaged in business as restaurateur. He came to Niagara Falls from Rochester, New York, in the fall of 1877, and purchased a delightful site for a first-class hotel, with a commanding view of the American Park and the rapids, and erected the famous Hotel Kaltenbach, designed by the most prominent architects, as a modern, model hotel, which in its appointments and arrangement is unsurpassed by any house of its kind in the country. This imposing building, with its healthful surroundings, was opened to the public May 21, 1878, and from the first was the most popular resort for European and American tourists sojourning at the Falls. The taste displayed in its arrangement and appointments is unexceptionable, the menu is all that could be desired, and the service is polite and accommodating. The furnishing of this establishment is in keeping with the imposing building and its attractive surroundings, and the guests of the Kaltenbach find in the proprietor a genial, cultured, and competent host. The house is conducted on the American plan, and for seventeen years it has received the patronage of the better class of travelers visiting the Falls, who are unqualified in their praise of the Kaltenbach and its model proprietor. He is a man of rare tact and judgment in catering to the requirements of refined and critical patrons, and as a business man and citizen he is finely established in general regard and confidence.

HON. CHARLES H. PIPER.

Distinguished alike at the Bar and on the Bench, Judge Charles H. Piper has for years been a prominent citizen of Niagara Falls and one of the most popular and successful practitioners in the courts of Niagara and adjoining counties. He was born October 17, 1860, at Niagara Falls, New York, and in boyhood attended the public schools of his native place. His father, Charles H. Piper, was the first and oldest lawyer at Niagara Falls, and his mother was a daughter of Judge Hulett. After completing his common-school studies he entered De Veaux College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877. He began his law studies in his father's office, and pursued the study of law in the office of William C. Fitch, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the courts of Niagara county in January, 1882, since which time he has been engaged in successful practice at Niagara Falls. He was elected justice of the peace, and filled the position efficiently for four years. In 1889 he was elected police justice of the village of Niagara Falls, and was reelected in March, 1892, and in April of the year last named he was elected police justice of the city, after the consolidation. He was for one year (1882) village clerk. Judge Piper was married September 1, 1885, to Miss Lizzie J. Pfeiffer, daughter of Bernard Pfeiffer, Esq., of Niagara Falls, his wife dying, however, April 17, 1895. He is a popular member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, F. & A. M., and is influential in the councils of Niagara Chapter No. 200, R. A. M. He resides at 134 Third street.

WILLETT W. READ.

A valued and useful citizen and efficient public official is the subject of this short biographical notice, the city engineer of Niagara Falls. He was born in Watertown, New York, February 12, 1865, his father being D'Estang C. Read, Esq., one of the prominent citizens of Watertown. His early education was secured at Watertown and at Potsdam, New York, and in 1884 he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then removed to Washington, Indiana, and was there engaged in engineering and constructing works under contract, and in enterprises of greatest importance he was always successful,

his work taking him to Cleveland, Chicago, and Niagara Falls, and for the past two years he has been located in the latter city. On April 1, 1895, Mr. Read was elected city engineer of this place, a position which he now fills with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Nassoij of this city, and resides at No. 1004 Grove avenue. Valued for his public services and esteemed for his worth and energy, he is one of the prominent figures in official and business circles at the Falls.



CONTENTS

CITY OF BUFFALO

PART FIRST.

COLONIAL DAYS.

CHAPTER I.

The Original Occupants of Erie County—Their Extermination by the Iroquois—The Company of New France—Arrival of De La Salle—The First Sailing Vessel on Lake Erie—Destruction of Seneca Villages by De Nonville—His Prophecy Concerning Buffalo—The Indians in the Revolutionary War—Phelps and Gorham Purchase—Treaty of Fort Stanwix—Ellicott Lays Out the Village of Buffalo—Birth of the First White Child in the Village—Anecdotes of Red Jacket—First State Election—First Postmaster at Buffalo—First Mail Brought to Buffalo—Niagara County Formed—Town of Buffalo Created.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

CHAPTER II.

Recruiting Officer in Buffalo—First State Senator Elected from Buffalo—News of Declaration of War Received—Senecas Agree to Remain Neutral—Capture of Two British War Vessels Near Fort Erie—The British Open Fire on Black Rock—Retreat of the British—Fort Niagara Captured—Destruction of Buffalo—Drunken Indians Loot the Town—Capture of Fort Erie—Battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane—Peace Declared—Reorganization of Towns—Politics in 1818—First Steamboat on Lake Erie—First Work on the Canal—Population of Buffalo in 1825—Abduction of William Morgan.

BUFFALO AS A CITY.

CHAPTER III.

Incorporated as a City—Population, Census of 1835—Buffalo and Attica Railroad—Treaty With Senecas—Commerce of the City—Buffalo's Part in the War of the Rebellion—News of Surrender of Fort Sumter—Public Meeting—First Volunteer Company—The Death Roll—Battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg—Other Battles—The Gallant One Hundredth Infantry—Mysterious Disappearance of Colonel Brown in Battle—Many Other Engagements—Heavy Losses Sustained—Colors of the One Hundredth Planted on Last Stronghold of the Rebels.

PART SECOND.

BUFFALO AFTER THE WAR.

CHAPTER IV.

American Hotel Fire—Invasion of Canada by Fenians—Inauguration of a Park System—City and County Hall Dedicated—Numerous Large Fires—Unveiling of Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument—Rapid Increase of Churches—Real Estate Values Greatly Appreciated—Many New Railroads Centering in Buffalo—Labor Organization Troubles—Rapid Growth of City—Population in 1890—New Passenger Boats on the Lake—Importance of Buffalo as a Harbor—The Necrological Record—Many Costly Buildings Erected—A Princely Gift to the Hospital—Extending the Suburbs.

PART THIRD.

GREATER BUFFALO.

SUMMARY	Page 79	CLUBS OF BUFFALO	Page 122
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	" 82	WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS	" 125
BUFFALO HARBOR	" 93	BANKS AND BANKERS	" 130
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	" 96	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS	" 145
HOMES, ASYLUMS, ETC.	" 101	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES	" 154
NATIONAL GUARD	" 104	BENCH AND BAR	" 166
MUSIC	" 105	MEDICAL PROFESSION	" 194
JOURNALISM	" 119	BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY	" 212

PART FOURTH.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL INDEX

- Acacia club, 123
Academy of Sacred Heart, 163
A cold summer, 34
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Com-
pany, The, 109
Adams Major, 25
A dearth of flour, 34
Agrarian outbreak, 41
American Exchange bank, 132
Amherst township erected, 36
Antietam, battle of, 43
Anti-slavery agitation, 41
Ararat, a refuge for Jews, 38
Army, an act to organize, 21
Asphalt pavement, miles of, 79
Aspinwall, Lieutenant-colonel, 28
Assembly, first member of, 21
Assessed valuation 1886, 58
Assessed valuation, increase of, 84
A strange crew's fate, 39
- Bank at Attica, 131
Bank of Buffalo, 131, 132
Bank of Commerce, 132
Bank of Niagara, 130
Banks and Banking, 130
Bemis, Captain Jonathan, 12, 22
Bench and Bar, 166
Berry, Major Jack, 16
Bidwell, Captain, 28
Biographical sketches, 215
Bird, William A., 36
Bishop, Colonel, 25
Black Rock, attempt to capture, 25
Blakslie, Lieutenant-colonel, 25
Bloody Angle, the, 44
Boston township formed, 34
Boughton, Lieutenant-colonel, 25, 27
Bradstreet, General, 11
Brant, Joseph, 11, 18
Brant township formed, 41
Breckenridge, Rev. Dr., 18, 19
Brewing industry, the, 114
British captives, 27
British gunboats captured, 24
Brooks, Joseph, 14
Brown, Jacob, 27, 29
Buffalo after the War, 49
Buffalo as a city, 40
- Buffalo & Attica Railroad completed,
41
Buffalo Charity Organization founded,
51
Buffalo Commercial bank, 131
Buffalo General Hospital, 101
Buffalo harbor, 93
Buffalo Historical Society, 212
Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital, 102
Buffalo incorporated as a city, 39
Buffalo in 1800, 12
Buffalo Savings bank, 133
Buffalo Society of Vermonters, 225
Buffalo, first mayor of, 40
Buffalo, first postmaster of, 13
Buffalo, prophecy of, 10
Buffalo, rebuilding of, 27
Buffalo, town of, created, 15
Buffalo, village plot of, 12
Buffum, Richard, 16
Bull, Captain, 25
Bull Run, battle of, 43
- Canisius College, 163
Carding mill, the first, 15
Cash, William, 15
Catholic Union and Times, The, 120
Cattaraugus county set off, 34
Cavalry companies, 48
Cedar Creek, battle of, 45
Cemeteries, 102
Census of 1810, 15
Census of 1823, 38
Census of 1830, 39
Census of 1835, 40
Census of 1840, 41
Census of 1845, 41
Census of 1850, 41
Census of 1860, 42
Census of 1875, 51
Census of 1880, 65
Chapin, Lieutenant-colonel, 25
Chapman, Asa, 15
Charter of 1628, 9
Cheektowaga, first settlement in, 15
Cheektowaga township formed, 41
Chippewa, battle of, 27, 30
Chronological record of events, 1865 to
1805, 49-76.
- Churches, 81
Asbury Methodist, 150
Ascension, 149
Annunciation, 159
Berith Shalon, 152
Beth El Synagogue, 152
Beth Jacob, 152
Beth Zion, 150
Church of the Atonement, 152
Church of the Messiah, 150
Delaware Avenue Baptist, 151
Delaware Avenue Methodist, 150
English Evangelical Lutheran, 152
Evangelical Lutheran, St. John's,
152
First Baptist, 149
First Free Methodist, 150
First Unitarian Congregational,
150
Free Baptist, 150
Grace Episcopal, 149
Grace Methodist Episcopal, 150
Holy Angels', 160
Immaculate Conception, 161
Lafayette Street, 147
Prospect Avenue Baptist, 150
Sacred Heart, 161
Seven Dolors, 161
St. Ann's, 162
St. Boniface's, 161
St. Francis Xavier, 159
St. James' Episcopal, 149
St. John's Episcopal, 149
St. Joseph's, 159
St. Louis', 158
St. Mary's, 149
St. Nicholas', 162
St. Patrick's, 159
St. Paul's, 147
St. Vincent's, 161
Trinity Episcopal, 149
United Brethren, 152
West Avenue Presbyterian, 146
Churches erected at Aurora, 39
Citizens Bank of Buffalo, 132
City and County hall, corner-stone
- laid, 50
City bank, the, 133
City debt 1895, 84

- Civic club, 127
 Clarence, first town meeting in, 13
 Clarke, Archibald S., 21
 Clearing house, 133
 Cleveland, Hon. Grover, 50, 55, 57
 Climate, 79, 91
 Clinton De Witt, 38
 Close of War of 1812, 33
 Clubs of Buffalo, 122
 Colden, first settlement in, 16
 Collins, first settlement in, 16
 Colonial days, 9
 Columbia National bank, 132
 Commercial Advertiser, The, 120
 Company of New France, 9
 Concord, town of, formed, 21
 Congress confirms Indian treaty, 41
 Cornplanter, 18
 Council of Jewish Women, 128
 Counties reorganized, 14
 Country club, 123
 Courier, The, 120
 Court-house, the first, 14
 Court-house, the second, 34
 Courts established, 14
 Cushing, Zattu, 14
 Custom-house business 1895, 74
 Cuyler, Major William H., 24
- Daillon, Rev. Father, 9
 De Nonville, 10
 Destruction of Black Rock and Buffalo, 27
 Douglass, Captain, 28
 Drummond, Lieutenant-general, 26, 28
 Dudley, W. C., 16, 24, 27
- Early attorneys, 14
 Early struggles, 21
 East Hamburg, township formed, 42
 Eden, first settlement in, 15
 Eden, town of, formed, 21
 Educational institutions, 96
 Efner, E. D., 26
 Ellicott club, 124
 Ellicott, Joseph, 12, 16, 38
 Elma, township formed, 42
 Empire State express, 111
 Empire State Savings bank, 133
 Enquirer, The, 121
 Erie canal begun, 36
 Erie canal completed, 38
 Erie County Savings bank, 133
 Evans, first settlement in, 15
 Evening News, The, 120
 Express, The, 120
- Fanning, Captain, 28
 Farmer's and Mechanic's bank, 131
 Farmer's Brother, 15, 25
 Fast time, 111
 Father Spencer, 36
 Federalists, prominent early, 21
 Fenian outbreak, 49
 Fillmore, Millard, 15, 39, 41
- Fillmore, Rev. Glezen, 15, 34, 37
 Fire department, 86
 Fires—
 American hotel block, 49
 Arcade building, 71
 Barnes, Hengerer & Company, 61
 Bickford & Francis block, 61
 Birge & Son's wall-paper factory, 52
 Burt block, 67
 Carroll street, 62
 Clothing Exchange, 65
 Exchange elevator, 64
 "Express" building, 58
 Glucose works, 71
 Miller-Greiner building, 55, 60
 Music Hall, 57
 Pierce's Palace hotel, 53
 Richmond hotel, 60
 S. S. Jewett & Company building, 76
 Walbridge & Company, 65
 First church society organized, 13
 First land-owners, 12
 First murder trial, 34
 First town-meeting, 12
 Fitch Accident Hospital, 102
 Fleming, Colonel Robert, 30
 Flour, output of, 81
 Fort Erie, 11, 22
 Fort Erie, surrender of, 27, 30
 Fort Johnson, 25
 Fort Niagara captured, 25
 Fort Niagara surrendered, 12
 Fort Sumter fired upon, 42
 Fort Tompkins, built, 24, 25
 Fortifications at Black Rock, 24
 Forty-ninth regiment, 44
 Fourth brigade, N. G. N. Y., 104
 Fredericksburg, battle of, 43
- Gaines, Brigadier-general, 28, 29
 Gazette, The Buffalo, 16, 120
 German American bank, 133
 German Bank of Buffalo, 51, 133
 Ghastly trophies, 32
 Grade Crossing Commission, 62
 Graduates Association, 127
 Grain elevators, 81
 Grand Island, 25, 36
 Grand Island, squatter sovereignty, 37
 Grand Island, township formed, 42
 Granger, Erastus, 13, 14, 22, 25
 Grosvenor, Abel M., 21
 Greater Buffalo, 79
 Guaranty building, the, 117
- Haight, Albert, 50
 Hall, General Amos, 22, 25
 Hamburg, town of, formed, 21
 Harrison campaign, the, 41
 Haven, Solomon G., 41
 Health, 90
 Hill, Samuel, Jr., 16
 Holland Company, 11, 12, 16
- Holland Company's land war, 41
 Holland, first settlement in, 13
 Holland purchase, 13
 Homes, asylums, etc., 101
 Hopkins, Timothy S., 15, 16, 25
 Horse-bedsteads, 15
 Hospitals, 101
 Hull, Captain, 25, 26
 "Hunkers" and "Barnburners," 41
 Hydraulic bank, the, 133
- Indian allies, 32
 Indian reservation ceded to Ogden Company, 38
 Indians—
 Cayugas, 11
 Eries, 9
 Five Nations, 9, 10, 18
 Hurons, 9
 Iroquois, 9
 Mohawks, 11
 Neuter, 9
 Niagaras, 11
 Oneidas, 11
 Onondagas, 11
 Senecas, 10, 11, 18, 22
 Six Nations, 11, 18, 22
 Indians cede lands to British, 11
 Indians refuse to sell lands, 37
 International Boundary Commission, 36
 Iroquois hotel, 108
- Jesuits, 9
 Johnson, Dr. Ebenezer, 21, 40
 Journalism, 119
- Kain, Robert, 26
 Knownothing party, 42
- Lafayette, Marquis De, 38
 Lake traffic, 81
 Lancaster, first settlement in, 15
 La Salle, Robert De, 10
 Lawyer, first in Buffalo, 33
 Le Couteulx, Louis, 14
 Lewis, Loran L., 50
 Lexington Heights Hospital, 102
 Libraries, public, 98
 Literary club, Church of the Messiah, 126
 Lundy's Lane, battle of, 27, 30
- MacDonough, Colonel, 28
 Mallory, Lieutenant-colonel, 25
 Manufacturers and Traders bank, 131
 Manufactories, number of, 81
 Marilla, township formed, 42
 Marine bank, 131
 McCready, Daniel, 34
 McMahon, Lieutenant-colonel, 25
 Medical profession, 194
 Merchants Bank of Buffalo, 132
 Merrill, Frederick B., 24
 Methodist church, first in Buffalo, 36

- Metropolitan bank, 132
 Militia, early organizations, 13, 15, 16, 21, 22
 Miller, Major Frederick, 24
 Missouri compromise repealed, 42
 Morgan, Major, 27, 28
 Morgan, William, abduction of, 39
 Morris, Robert, 11
 Mosely, William A., 41
 Mt. St. Joseph's academy, 164
 Municipal court established, 51
 Municipal government, 82
 Music, 105
- National Guard, 104
 Natural Gas, 64
 New Amsterdam, 10, 12, 13
 Niagara bank, organization of, 34
 Niagara Bank of Buffalo, 132
 Niagara Falls Power Company, franchise to, 76
 Noah, Mordecai M., 38
 Normal school, the, 97
 North Collins, township formed, 42
 Nott, Ezra, 15
- O'Bail, Captain, 11
 Ogden, David A., 16
 One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, 46
 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth regiment, 47
 One Hundredth New York Volunteer regiment, 45
 Original occupants, 9
 Osborn, Elias, 34
 Outrages by Indians, 22
- Parks, public, 91
 Park system inaugurated, 49
 Peace treaty with Senecas, 10
 People's Bank of Buffalo, the, 132
 Perry, Oliver H., 24
 Phelps and Gorham purchase, 11
 Phœnix club, 124
 Police department, 84
 Political Equality club, 128
 Politics in 1817, 36
 Polo club, 123
 Population, 91
 Porter, Augustus, 14
 Porter, Colonel Moses, 24
 Porter, Colonel Peter A., 39
 Porter, General Peter B., 16, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 39
 Post-offices in Erie county, 39
 President Monroe at Black Rock, 34
 Prophecy concerning Buffalo, 10
- Quakers, 13
 Queen City bank, 132
 Queenston Heights, battle of, 9
- Railroads—
 Buffalo & Southwestern, 51
 Railroads—
 Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric, 75
 Buffalo, Cayuga Valley & Pine Creek, 54
 Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Western, 54
 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 51
 New York Central & Hudson River, 111
 New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 51
 New York, Lackawanna & Western, 51
 West Shore, 56
 Ransom, Asa, 12, 14, 25
 Red Jacket, 11, 15, 16, 22, 25, 30, 33, 37, 39, 65
 Religious denominations, 145
 Religious revival, 36
 Reminiscences of coaching, 34
 Residence of Leonard B. Crocker, 254
 Riall, Major-general, 26
 Richmond Guards, 43
 Ripley, General, 28, 29
 Rivals for the canal terminus, 38
 Roman Catholic churches, 154
- Sardinia, first settlement in, 15
 Saturn club, 123
 Saulisbury, Aaron, 15
 Saunders, Captain, 25
 Schooner Connecticut captured, 22
 Scott, Brigadier-general Winfield, 30
 Scribbler's club, 126
 Scroggs, General Gustavus A., 42, 104
 Second Mounted Rifles, 48
 Seeley, Lieutenant, 25
 Seventy-fourth regiment, 43, 54, 104
 Sewerage, miles of, 79
 Shinplasters, 34
 "Silver Grays," the, 22, 24
 Sisters of Charity Hospital, 162
 Sixty-fifth regiment, 54, 104
 Sixty-seventh regiment, 43
 Smythe, Brigadier-general Alexander, 24
 Society of Artists, 123
 Soldier's and sailor's monument, 52, 53
 South Mountain, battle of, 43
 Spaulding, Elbridge G., 41, 42
 St. Bridget's school, 164
 St. Francis' home, 164
 St. John's Protectory, 163
 St. Joseph's College, 165
 St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 163
 St. Mary's Institution for Deaf Mutes, 162
 St. Stanislaus school, 164
 State constitution of 1846, 41
 State Hospital for Insane, 102
 State senator, first from Buffalo, 21
 Steamboat, first on Lake Erie, 36
 Street paving, 86
 Suffering among Redmen, 36
- Sullivan, General, 11
 Surrender of General Hull, 24
 Swift, Colonel, 22, 24
- Tatman, Adjutant, 27
 Taxation, rate of, 81
 Teacher's Mutual Benefit Association, 125
 Tenth New York Cavalry, 47
 The Bucktail and Clintonian factions, 38
 The D. S. Morgan building, 269
 The notorious "Three Thayers," 38
 The Times, 56, 119
 The William Hengerer Company, 265
 Third National bank, the, 131
 Thirty-third New York Infantry, 43
 Tonawanda, town of, incorporated, 40
 Towson, Captain, 28
 Tracy, Albert H., 34, 39
 Treaty of Fort Stanwix, 11
 Treaty of Geneseo, 11
 Trimble, Major, 28
 Trowbridge, Dr., 24
 Tubbs, Samuel, 15
 Tupper, Judge Samuel, 13, 14
 Twelfth New York Cavalry, 48
 Twentieth Century club, 125
 Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, 43
 Twenty-seventh Light Battery, 48
- Union bank, 132
- Vandenventer, Peter, 12
 Van Rensselaer, General, 22
 Vessel, first on Lake Erie, 10
 Vessels, arrivals and clearances, 81
 Volksfreund, The, 130
 Volunteers, call for, 42
- Wadsworth, General James S., 43
 Wadsworth, General William, 22
 Wagner Palace Car Company, the, 113
 Walden, Ebenezer, 21
 Wales, first settlement in, 13
 War declared against Great Britain, 22
 Woodruff, Ephraim, 22
 War of 1812, Indians pledge neutrality, 22, 24
 War of 1812, on the Niagara frontier, 22
 Warren, William, 13, 15, 16
 Water supply, 81, 90
 Welch, Ezra, 15
 West Seneca, township formed, 42
 Whaley, Benjamin, 16
 White building, the, 117
 Wiedrich's Battery, 48
 Wilkes, Major, 10
 Wilkes, Samuel, 34
 Williams, Captain, 28
 Williams, Jonah, 21
 Willink, township abolished, 36
 Women's Athletic club, 128

Women's Christian Association, 127
 Women's Educational and Industrial
 Union, 128
 Women's Hospital, 102
 Women's Investigating club, 126

Women's organizations, 125
 Women's Progressive Union, 127
 Women Teachers' Association, 125
 Working Girls' club, 126
 Writing club, 123

Wyoming, massacre of, 11

Young King, 11
 Young Men's Christian Association,
 54, 55.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Armstrong, Charles B., 233
 Ash, James, 259

Babcock, F. A., 292
 Bacon, John E., M. D., 208
 Barber, Amzi L., 273
 Beals, Edward P., 223
 Becker, Philip, 286
 Becker, Tracy C., A. B., LL.D., 184
 Bennett, Lewis J., 247
 Benson, Edwin A., 295
 Bingham, George, 260
 Bishop, Hon. Charles F., 235
 Bissell, Herbert P., 175
 Bissell, Wilson S., LL.D., 174
 Blocher, John, 247
 Boeckel, Adam, 278
 Box, Henry W., 191
 Bradish, William H., 261
 Briggs, Albert H., M. D., 202
 Brush, William C., 257

Callahan, Michael, 281
 Chemnitz, Matthew F., 290
 Cleveland, Hon. Grover, 171
 Clinton, General George, 223
 Clinton, Hon. De Witt, 173
 Clinton, Spencer, 173
 Cook, Rev. Philos G., 251
 Cornell, S. Douglas, 279
 Cornwell, William C., 136
 Cothran, George W., LL.D., 176
 Coxe, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland, 152
 Crandall, Azor Brown, 290
 Cronin, Rev. Patrick, 157
 Cronyn, Dr. John, 197
 Curtiss, Brig. Gen. James E., 243

Dake, Moses W., 293
 Daniels, Charles, 174
 Donovan, Daniel J., 298
 Donovan, John W., 298
 Dorland, Elias T., M. D., 210
 Dorr, Samuel G., M. D., 204
 Drake, Marcus M., 272

Emerson, Henry P., A. M., 269
 Emery, Hon. Edward K., 186
 Endres, Matthias, 188

Feldman, Charles L., 197
 Fillmore, Hon. Millard, 169
 Fleischmann, Gustav, 265
 Fowler, Joseph, M. D., 202
 Franklin, James, 287

Gerrans, Henry M., 277
 Gerst, Philip, 284
 Goltra, John N., M. D., 207
 Goodyear, Charles W., 300
 Gorham, George, 183
 Graves, John C., 236
 Greene, Joseph C., M. D., 198
 Greene, Walter D., M. D., 203
 Green, Stephen S., M. D., 200

Haight, Hon. Albert, 180
 Hamlin, Cicero J., 261
 Hammer, Conrad, 281
 Hatch, Hon. Edward W., 178
 Hauenstein, John, M. D., 203
 Hayes, George B., 236
 Hazard, George S., 224
 Hengerer, William, 263
 Hickman, Arthur W., 188
 Hinkley, Nelson P., 303
 Hopkins, Hon. Nelson K., 182
 Howard, George, 253
 Hubbell, Mark S., 283

Illig, Frank J., 280

Jewett, Edgar B., 252
 Jewett, Sherman S., 215

Kenefick, Daniel J., 187
 Kirkover, Henry D., 295
 Klinck, Christian, 270

Laughlin, Hon. Frank C., 190
 Lautz, Frederick C. M., 143
 Lewis, Hon. Loran L., 181
 Lewis, George W., M. D., 211
 Lewis, George W., Jr., M. D., 211
 Littell, Hardin H., 272
 Lothrop, Thomas, M. D., 201

Mack, Norman E., 257
 Marcus, Hon. Louis W., 190
 McHenry, Edwin D., 303
 McLennan, Charles J., 296
 Miller, John George, 288
 Mischka, Joseph, 301
 Mooney, James, 255
 Munger, Frank E., 301

Newman, John, 229
 Newman, William H. H., 230

Orcutt, Hon. William H., 185

Palmer, Everard, 284
 Park, Roswell, M. D., 199

Poole, Rushmore, 240
 Potter, William W., M. D., 205
 Pratt, Hon. Pascal P., 138

Quackenbush, James L., 189

Ramsdell, Orrin P., 249
 Ramsdell, Thomas T., 249
 Red Jacket, 16
 Richmond, Dean, 235
 Richmond, Jewett M., 140
 Roberts, Hon. James A., 183
 Rogers, Hon. Henry W., 171
 Rochevot, George, 285
 Rochford, Thomas H., 302
 Rupp, Charles A., 244
 Ryan, Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent, 155

Scheu, Augustus F., 245
 Scheu, Hon. Solomon, 238
 Shafer, Edward C., 266
 Simon, William, 285
 Sloan, Charles T., 293
 Smither, Robert K., 258
 Smith, Hon. T. Guilford, 241
 Spaulding, Hon. E. G., 135
 Straus, Mathias, 278
 Strootman, John, 266
 Stumpf, Daniel B., M. D., 209
 Sweet, William C., 251

Thornbury, Frank J., M. D., 206
 Tift, George W., 227
 Tillinghast, James, 221
 Titus, Hon. Robert C., 178
 Tompson, Sheldon, 217

Urban, George, Jr., 242

Veling, Joseph C., 260

Walbridge, George B., 230
 Ward, Francis G., 299
 Warhus, William H., 300
 Weeks, Edson J., 278
 Weisenheimer, Henry J., 193
 White, Hon. Truman C., 185
 White, James P., M. D., 196
 White, John, 234
 Wilcox, Dewitt G., M. D., 208
 Wilkeson, Hon. Samuel, 218
 Williams, Gibson T., 267
 Willoughby, Matthew, M. D., 204
 Woolley, William E., 277

Zipp, Henry, 276

PORTRAITS

- Ash, James, 259
- Babcock, F. A., 292
- Bacon, John Elmer, M. D., 208
- Bankers, Early, group of, 31
- Barber, Amzi L., 274
- Becker, Tracy C., A. B., LL.D., 184
- Bemis, Aurelia, 23
- Bennett, Lewis J., 246
- Benson, Edwin A., 296
- Bingham, George, 260
- Bishop, Hon. Charles F., 235
- Bissell, Herbert P., 289
- Bissell, Wilson Shannon, LL.D., 175
- Blossom, Ira A., 31
- Boeckel, Adam, 278
- Brace, Lester, 23
- Brace, Mrs. Lester, 23
- Briggs, Albert Henry, M. D., 202
- Bristol, Daniel, 23
- Bristol, Mrs. Daniel, 23
- Buffalo Society of Vermonters, 226
- Chemnitz, Matthew F., 98
- Cleveland, Hon. Grover, 170
- Clinton, Spencer, 173
- Coit, George, 23, 31
- Conjockety, Captain Phillip, 22
- Cornell, S. Douglas, 280
- Cornplanter, 10
- Cornwell, William C., 136
- Cothran, George W., LL.D., 177
- Coxe, The Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland, D. D., 145
- Crandall, A. B., 291
- Cronin, Rev. Patrick, 157
- Cronyn, John, M. D., 197
- Curtiss, Brig. Gen. James E., 243
- Deh-he-wa-mis, 19
- Donovan, Daniel J., 298
- Donovan, John W., 298
- Dorr, Samuel G., M. D., 205
- Drake, Marcus M., 272
- Early Bankers, group of, 31
- Early Settlers, group of, 23
- Emerson, Henry P., 96
- Emery, Hon. Edward K., 187
- Feldman, Charles L., 191
- Fillmore, Hon. Millard, 166
- Fleischmann, Gustav, 265
- Fowler, Joseph, M. D., 203
- Fox, Mrs. Esther P., 23
- Gerrans, Henry M., 277
- Gerst, Philip, 284
- Gorham, George, 183
- Graves, John C., 238
- Greene, Joseph C., M. D., 198
- Greene, Walter D., M. D., 203
- Green, Stephen S., M. D., 200
- Gy-ant-wa-ka—The Cornplanter, 10
- Haight, Hon. Albert, 181
- Hammer, Conrad, 281
- Harris, Mrs. Mary, 23
- Hatch, Hon. Edward W., 179
- Hayes, George B., 236
- Heacock, Mrs. Reuben B., 23
- Hengerer, William, 262
- Hickman, Arthur W., 188
- Hinkley, Nelson P., 303
- Hodge, Benjamin, 23
- Hopkins, Hon. Nelson K., 182
- Hubbell, Mark S., 282
- Illig, Frank J., 280
- Jemison, Mary, 19
- Jewett, Edgar B., 82
- Jewett, Sherman S., 215
- Johnson, Ebenezer, 40
- Kenefick, Daniel J., 187
- Kibbe, Mrs. Cyrene, 23
- Kirkover, Henry D., 294
- Klinck, Christian, 271
- Lautz, Frederick C. M., 142
- Lewis, Hon. Loran Lodowick, 181
- Littell, Hardin H., 273
- Lothrop, Thomas, M. D., 201
- Mack, Norman E., 256
- Marcus, Hon. Louis William, 190
- Marshall, Mrs. Dr. John E., 23
- McHenry, Edwin B., 304
- McLennan, Charles J., 297
- Miller, John J., 288
- Mooney, James, 255
- Munger, Frank E., 301
- Newman, John, 228
- Newman, William H. H., 231
- O'Bail, Solomon, 14
- Orcutt, Hon. William H., 185
- Palmer, George, 31
- Park, Roswell, M. D., 199
- Potter, H. B., 31
- Pratt, Hon. Pascal P., 139
- Quackenbush, James L., 189
- Ramsdell, Orrin P., 250
- Red Jacket, 17
- Rich, G. B., 31
- Richmond, Jewett M., 140
- Rochevot, George, 286
- Rochford, Thomas H., 302
- Rogers, Hon. Henry W., 172
- Rupp, Charles A., 245
- Ryan, Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent, 154
- Salisbury, Mrs. H. A., 23
- Scheu, Augustus F., 245
- Scheu, Hon. Solomon, 239
- Shafer, Edward C., 266
- Shelton, Rev. Dr., 148
- Shumway, Horatio, 31
- Sidway, Mrs. Parnell, 23
- Simon, William, 285
- Sloan, Charles T., 293
- Smither, Robert K., 258
- Smith, Hon. T. Guilford, 241
- Spaulding, E. G., 31, 130
- Straus, Mathias, 279
- Stumpf, Daniel B., M. D., 209
- Sweet, William C., 251
- Tillinghast, James, 220
- Titus, Hon. Robert C., 180
- Tracey, Albert H., 31
- Trobridge, Dr. Josiah, 31
- Urban, George, Jr., 243
- Veling, Joseph C., 261
- Walbridge, George B., 232
- Walden, Mrs. Ebenezer, 23
- Ward, Francis G., 299
- Warhus, William H., 300
- Warren, General, 23
- Weisenheimer, Henry J., 193
- White, Hon. Truman C., 186
- White, James Platt, M. D., 194
- White, John, 234
- Wilcox, Dewitt G., M. D., 208
- Wilkeson, Hon. Samuel, 219
- Willoughby, Matthew, M. D., 204
- Woolley, William E., 277
- Zipp, Henry, 276

SCENES AND BUILDINGS

- American block, rebuilt, 110
 American hotel, ruins of, 1865, 50
 Buffalo club, the, 122
 Buffalo from the lake, in 1829, 38
 Buffalo from the lighthouse, 53
 Buffalo harbor in 1827, 37
 Buffalo harbor from foot of Michigan Street, 92
 Buffalo in 1853, 47
 Buffalo Library, the, 99
 Buffalo Park — The Lake, 57
 The Bridge, 60
 The Driveway, 61
 The Boat-house, 73
 Buffalo Pen, 80
 Chiefs of the Cayuga Nation of Iroquois, *Frontispiece*.
 City and County Hall, 85
 Delaware avenue at Barker street, 63
 Delaware avenue at Utica street, 66
 Eagle Tavern, 26
 Elmwood avenue, 68
 Elmwood avenue near Barker street, 54
 Elmwood avenue north from North street, 75
 Empire State express, 112
 Erie County Bank building, 56
 Fort Porter, ruins of, 29
 Franklin street, 89
 Front, The, 78
 Grosvenor library, 100
 Guaranty building, 116
 High-school, 97
 Historic monument erected by Hon. E. G. Spaulding, 136
 Holy Angels' church, 160
 Hospital for the Insane (New York State), 74
 Iroquois hotel, 108
 Lafayette square and Main street, 214
 Lake and Fort Erie from Buffalo creek in 1800, 12
 Main street, corner Lafayette square, 51
 Main street, from Niagara to Erie, 56
 McLennan French Paint works, 297
 Mooney & Brisbane building, 214
 Municipal building, 71
 Music Hall, old, 52
 Music Hall, new, 105
 "North Land," 94
 North street, 89
 Old Court-house and Jail, 35
 Old Music Hall, 52
 Parade, dedication of Soldiers' monument, 1885, 59
 Presbyterian church, the old First, 144
 Presbyterian church, the new First, 146
 Residence of Bishop Ryan, 156
 Residence of Ebenezer Johnson, 41
 Residence of Edmund Hayes, 237
 Residence of Henry W. Box, 192
 Residence of Hon. E. G. Spaulding, 134
 Residence of James Tillinghast, 222
 Residence of John Nelson Goltra, M.D., 207
 Residence of Leonard B. Crocker, 254
 Residence of Lewis J. Bennett, 248
 Richmond avenue, 87
 "River Lawn," villa of Hon. E. G. Spaulding, 135
 Sixty-fifth Regiment Armory, 104
 Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, 214
 State Hospital for the Insane, 74
 Steamer "North Land," 94
 St. Louis' church and school, 158
 St. Paul's Episcopal church, 56, 148
 Temple Beth Zion, 151
 The D. S. Morgan building, 268
 The William Hengerer Company building, 264
 Tippecanoe log cabin 1840, 42
 Wagner Palace Car Company's plant, 113
 White Building, the, 56, 118

ERRATA.

The views on pages 54 and 68 should read Linwood avenue instead of Elmwood avenue.

The Grosvenor Library building is located at the corner of Edward and Franklin, instead of Edward and Pearl, as printed under the engraving.

NIAGARA FALLS

GENERAL INDEX.

- Abbott, Francis, 13
Advantages of Niagara Falls, 21
A notable footrace, 12
- Biddle staircase, 17
Boundary line, 5
Bridges, 26
British besiegers repulsed, 11
Brock, General, 9
- Campaign of 1814, 9
Cartier, Jacques, 5
Cataract Construction Company, 20, 21
Cataract House, early beginnings, 11
Cataract mill, 19
Chippewa, battle of, 9
Churches, 24
Civic Societies, 27
Clifton House, the, 11
Congress awards gold medals, 11
Crossing the river, primitive method of, 13
- Daillon, Joseph De La Roche, 5
"Detroit", the, sent over the Falls, 17
De Veaux College, 13
Devil's Hole, Indian massacre at, 9
Distinguished guests, 11
- Early maps of Niagara Falls, 5, 6
Electric light, 19
Ellet, Charles, 13
Extortionate fees abolished, 20
- Fire department, 24
First building, ruins of, 8
First White to see the Falls, 5
Flouring mills, 19
Fort Erie evacuated, 9
Fort George captured, 9
Fort Niagara captured, 9
Forty-second Separate company, 27
Free parks, 19
French Catholic missionaries, 5
French deposed of possession, 5
French-English war, 8
French possessions, 8
- Gallinee's account of the Falls, 6
Goat Island, an Indian burial place, 8
Goat Island bridge, 17
- Harnessing Niagara Falls, 20
Hennepin, Father, 6
Hermit of the Falls, the, 13
Horseshoe Falls, face of changed, 13
Hotels, early, 11
Human sacrifices, 8
Hydraulic canal, opening of, 18
- Imports in Niagara district, value of, 19
Indians, Neuter Nation of, 6, 8
Senecas, 5, 6
Traditions of, 8
International hotel, origin of, 11
International park proposed, 18
- Jewish nationality, plan to restore, 11
- La Salle, 8
Les Carbot, 5
Lewiston, 8
Lewiston, sacking of, 9
Lundy's Lane, battle of, 11, 12
- "Maid of the Mist", 18
Manchester, 9
Marquis of Lorne visits the Falls, 14
Michigan, the, 17
Miller, Colonel, 12
Monument to General Brock, 9
Museum, 12
- Newark, destruction of, 9
New Suspension Bridge, 14
Niagara, early methods of spelling, 6
Niagara Falls, battle of, 11
Niagara Falls beautified, 19
Niagara Falls, ceded by Indians, 5
Niagara Falls city government, 24
Niagara Falls, history of, 5
Niagara Falls in verse, 14
Niagara Falls in winter, 17
Niagara Falls library, 27
Niagara Falls, when first known, 5
Niagara University, 26
- Noah, M. M., 11
Nonville, Marquis De, 8
- Ontario House, 11
Over the Falls, 17
- Patriot war, the, 11
Pavilion hotel, the, 11
Poetical tributes, 14
Portage road, 8, 11
Porter, Colonel, 14
Porter, General, 12, 17
Porter, Judge, 17
Prince of Wales visits the Falls, 14
Profitable kiteflying, 13
Purchase of Niagara Falls, 19
- Railroads, 19
Railway suspension bridge built, 13
Rapids, navigation of, 18
Riall, General, 9
River bed left dry, 13
Robinson, Joel R., 18
Roebbling, John A., 13
- Sam Patch's leap, 17
Schools, 26
Scott, General, 9
Ship canal projected, 11
Steamboat lines, 26
Suspension bridge at Lewiston destroyed, 13
Suspension bridge, the first, 13
- Table rock, 12
Terrapin Tower, 17
The New Niagara, 20
The tunnel, building of, 23
Three Sisters Islands, 13
Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, 18
- Van Rensselaer, General, 9
Vessels burned at Grand Island, 9
- Whitney, General P., 11
Wood pulp industry, the, 19
Woodruff, Major, 12

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

- Adams, Charles A., 43
 Barron, John R., 43
 Benham, Nathaniel L., 47
 Butler, Hon. Mighells B., 45
 Clement, Frank H., 43
 Cromley, Charles E., 44
 Cutler, Hon. O. W., 41
 Douglass, Anthony C., 47
 Ely, W. Caryl, 39
 Field, Spencer, 36
 Flagler, General Benjamin, 40
 Gaskill, Colonel Charles B., 45
 Horne, Hon. Walter P., 40
 Hulett, Hon. Theodore G., 37
 Kaltenbach, Andrew, 49
 Lawrence, Spencer J., 44
 Piper, Charles H., 49
 Porter, Colonel Peter A., 29
 Porter, General Peter B., 29
 Porter, Peter A., 31
 Read, Willett W., 49
 Schoellkopf, Arthur, 48
 Trott, James F., 35
 Whitney, General Parkhurst, 32
 Whitney, Major S. M. N., 33
 Welch, Hon. Thomas V., 39

PORTRAITS.

- Adams, Charles A., 43
 Barron, John R., 44
 Clement, Frank H., 42
 Douglass, Anthony C., 46
 Ely, William Caryl, 38
 Horne, Walter P., 40
 Porter, Colonel Peter A., 30
 Porter, General Peter Buell, 28
 Porter, Peter A., 31
 Schoellkopf, Arthur, 48
 Whitney, General Parkhurst, 32
 Whitney, Major Solon M. N., 34

SCENES AND BUILDINGS.

- American Falls, 3
 Armory, Forty-second Separate com-
 pany, 27
 Basket used for crossing river, 13
 Bridge, Three Sisters Islands, 12
 Horseshoe Falls, 15
 Niagara Falls, American side, 3
 Niagara power tunnel, works on, 21
 Power House, Cataract Construction
 Company, 25
 Prospect Point by Moonlight, 22
 Rock of Ages, Cave of the Winds, 7
 Whirlpool Rapids, 10
 Whirlpool, American side, 18
 Whirlpool from Canadian side, 19

