











NEW YORK STATES  
PROMINENT  
AND PROGRESSIVE MEN



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NEW YORK STATE'S  
PROMINENT  
AND PROGRESSIVE MEN

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF CONTEMPORANEOUS  
BIOGRAPHY

COMPILED BY MITCHELL C. HARRISON

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*George C. Austin.*





## GEORGE CURTIS AUSTIN

**T**HE State of Pennsylvania was largely settled by the so-called Scotch-Irish from Ulster, and by Germans, and many families of the present day are blendings of these two strains. Such is the case with George Curtis Austin, who was born at Saluvia, Fulton County, Pennsylvania, on July 19, 1863. His father, Rowland Austin, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his forefathers having come from Ulster, and his mother, Elizabeth Bohn Austin, was of German extraction.

The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at local schools, and then was sent to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1885. Then he came to New York and entered the Law School of Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1887.

Soon after receiving his degree at Columbia, Mr. Austin was admitted to the practice of his chosen profession at the bar of New York, and entered the office of Turner, Lee & McClure. There he remained until 1893, when he became a member of the firm of Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele. For the last few years he has been practising law alone.

His natural ability and his careful college training made Mr. Austin from the first a notable figure at the bar, and placed him by the side of many men of more years and wider experience. He has been engaged as counsel in various important cases, and is now the counsel for the Manhattan State Hospital. He has also been an instructor in the law of contracts at the New York Law School.

A few years ago he became actively interested in politics, as a Republican, and in 1895 was nominated for Assemblyman from a city district. He made a vigorous campaign, and was elected

over his Tammany Hall opponent by more than fifteen hundred majority. In the ensuing session of the Legislature he was made chairman of the committee on the affairs of cities, and in that place did valuable service. He was also a member of the claims committee.

With such a record in campaign and Legislature, Mr. Austin was naturally a candidate for reëlection in the fall of 1896. He was successful by a majority of more than four thousand. With such indorsement from his constituents he went to Albany at the beginning of 1897 prepared to take a more conspicuous part in legislation than before. As was fitting, he paid his chief attention to matters affecting the welfare of New York city, framing and introducing many bills for the promotion of its welfare and securing the enactment of some of them into laws. Thus it was he who introduced the bill providing a new charter for the consolidated city comprising the former New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Staten Island, and other communities. He also introduced the bills providing for the extension of Riverside Drive northward, for the new Hall of Records, for a court-house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, for the incorporation of the New York Law School, for the foundation of the New York Public Library, for the appropriation of ten million dollars for public schools, and twenty-five hundred thousand dollars for high schools, the Reform School Bill, the Special Jury Law, and appropriations for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, New York Botanical Society, and New York Zoölogical Society.

In college Mr. Austin was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and the Washington Literary Society. He is now a member of the Bar Association, the Republican Club of New York, and the Colonial, Lawyers', Delta Kappa Epsilon, and West Side Republican clubs.

He was married on October 8, 1889, at Watkins, New York, to Miss Harriet J. Newman of that place, and they have one child, a daughter, named Wilhelmine.





*Becke*



## JULES SEMON BACHE

**A**MONG the soldiers in Napoleon's Grand Army, which made the disastrous retreat from Moscow, was a Hebrew named Joel Bach, who survived the horrors of the campaign, though with feet so frozen that amputation was necessary. He was a native of Fürth, Bavaria, and there his son, Semon Bach, became a prosperous manufacturer. In 1843 he came to this country, and ultimately became the head of one of the largest houses in the country dealing in mirrors and glass of all kinds. On the advice of an uncle he added a final *e* to his name, putting it into its present form. He died in 1891, leaving several children, one of his sons continuing in the glass business and another becoming a banker and broker. It is with the latter we are now concerned.

Jules Semon Bache was born in this city on May 9, 1861, and was educated at first at the well-known Charlier Institute, in this city, and afterward at Frankfort, Germany. His first business experience was acquired in his father's office, where he got valuable training and was well grounded in sound principles. He remained there from 1876 to 1879. Then he decided to engage in the business of a banker and broker, and for that purpose secured a place in the office of Leopold Cohn & Co., on Wall Street. There he remained year after year, steadily rising in importance to the house, until, on January 1, 1892, the firm was reorganized under the style of Jules S. Bache & Co., with Mr. Cohn as special partner.

Under Mr. Bache's headship this firm has achieved great success. It now has branches in Albany, Troy, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Montreal, and Liverpool. Its standing and reputation are therefore not merely national but

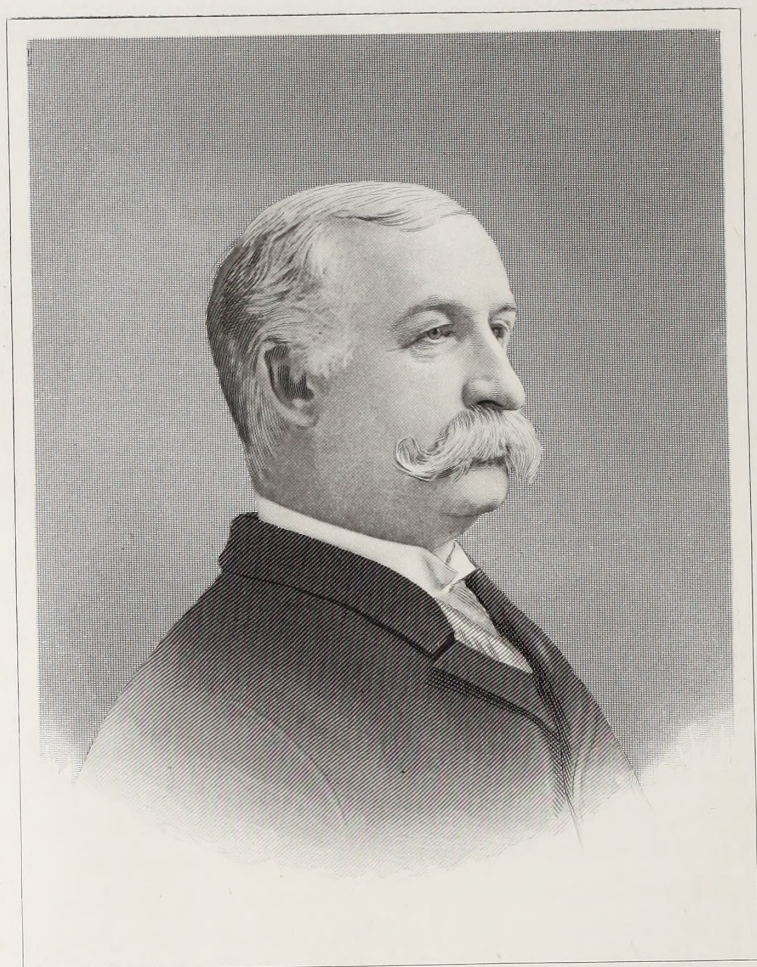
international. Mr. Bache is vice-president of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, which was reorganized in 1895 with thirty-five million dollars capital stock and two million dollars in bonds; president of the Chicago Electric Traction Company; director of the Spirits Distributing Company; vice-president of the Central Traction of St. Louis; vice-president of the Economy Gas Lamp Company of Kansas City; director and chairman of the board of the Detroit and Northern Railway Company; director of the Anniston City Land Company; and director and chairman of the finance committee of the American Union Life Insurance Company. In 1896 he was a member of the reorganization committee of the Oregon Improvement Company. His firm was largely instrumental in the reorganization of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, which was effected in 1897, with a capital stock of forty million dollars.

Mr. Bache is a member of the New York Club, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, the Liederkrantz Society, the Transportation Club, the Merchants' Association, and the New York Stock, Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges, the Philadelphia and Chicago Stock Exchanges, and the New Orleans and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges.

He was married, in 1892, to Miss Florence Scheftel, daughter of Adolph Scheftel, one of the foremost leather merchants of this city, and has two daughters, named Hazel and Kathryn. He has a handsome house at No. 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, in this city, and a country-seat in the beautiful suburban village of Tarrytown, on the Hudson, called Ardsdale Manor. In the Adirondacks he has, on the shore of Saranac Lake, a fine place called Camp Winona. He is a prominent member of the Saranac Association, which has done a great work in the improvement of that part of the Adirondacks.







*Mr M Belding*





## MILO MERRICK BELDING

**T**HE Belding family is an old New England one, which was planted at Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1640, by William Belding of Baylden Court, Yorkshire, England. His descendants settled the Connecticut River valley, in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and some of them in time found their way up into the Berkshire Hills of the latter State. Among these were Samuel Belding, who settled in the Berkshires long before the Revolution. His son, John Belding, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the latter's son, Hiram Belding, was a prosperous farmer, merchant, and school-teacher at Ashfield, Massachusetts. Upon his farm was built the first house in Ashfield, which venerable edifice is still in existence.

Milo Merrick Belding is the son of Hiram Belding, and was born in the old homestead at Ashfield, on April 3, 1833. He worked on the farm, when he became old enough to do so, and attended the local district school. Later he attended the Shelburne Falls Academy, and there completed his schooling. At the age of seventeen he went into business, and was until 1858 in the employ of a firm at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Then he opened an establishment on his own account.

His father and two brothers removed to Michigan, in 1858, and Mr. Belding's first independent business was sending them invoices of silks. That was the beginning of the great silk business which now extends all over the continent and with which Mr. Belding's name is identified as the head. In five years he established a silk-house in Chicago. Two years later a house was opened in New York city. In 1866 a silk-mill was built at Rockville, Connecticut, and in 1874 a larger one at Northampton, Massachusetts. Then the town of Belding, Michigan, was

founded by Mr. Belding and his brothers, and another mill was built there. At present the firm has five mills in different parts of the country, and offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Paul, and San Francisco. The firm employs more than three thousand people, with an output of two thousand five hundred pounds of finished silk per day, and its town of Belding, Michigan, has more than five thousand inhabitants.

Great as this silk business is, it has by no means monopolized Mr. Belding's attention. He is president of the Livonia Salt and Mining Company, and of the St. Lawrence Marble Company of Gouverneur, New York. He has large timber and mining interests in North Carolina and Tennessee, and an extensive ranch in Montana. He was one of the organizers and first president of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, and is president of the American Union Life Insurance Company. He is also very largely interested in the Betsy Salt Mining Company, the largest salt-mine in the country.

Mr. Belding is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the American Geographical Society, the Order of the Sons of the Revolution, the Order of Patriots and Founders of America, the Silk Association, and the Colonial and Merchants' Central clubs of New York.

He was married, in 1858, to Miss Emily C. Leonard, daughter of William Leonard of Ashfield, Massachusetts, a descendant of Noadiah Leonard, who fought at Bunker Hill and was a captain in the Revolutionary army. Mrs. Belding's mother was Almira A. Day, a member of an old New England family. Mr. and Mrs. Belding have one son, Milo M. Belding, Jr., who married Miss Anne Kirk, daughter of Daniel Kirk of Belfast, Ireland, and is now in business with his father.

The New York home of the Beldings is in West Seventy-second Street, near Central Park, and their summer home is on the old farm at Ashfield, Massachusetts.



## ROBERT DEWEY BENEDICT

**T**HE names of Benedict and Dewey are both well known in American history, in both early and later times. At this day there is perhaps none more potent to conjure with than that of Dewey of Vermont. Wherefore, a man who bears the family name of Dewey, and who is a native of the Green Mountain State, becomes on that account alone, if for no other, worthy of more than passing notice. We shall find, however, that there are other circumstances which commend him to our attention.

“In the good old colony days” there came to this country from the storied land of Nottinghamshire, England, one Thomas Benedict. He settled here in 1638, and his descendants were well identified with the growth of the New England colonies. In the seventh generation of direct descent from him was George Wyllys Benedict, who was for many years a member of the faculty of the University of Vermont at Burlington, and afterward editor of the “Burlington Free Press,” perhaps the foremost newspaper in that State.

Five years before Thomas Benedict arrived, Thomas Dewey came over, also from England, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. For a time he and his descendants were identified with the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Later they migrated westward to Vermont, which was then not an independent colony, but claimed partly by New York and partly by Massachusetts. Like the Benedicts, the Deweys contributed much to the growth of Vermont, and to its development into a sovereign State. In the seventh generation from the original Thomas Dewey was Eliza Dewey, who became the wife of Professor George Wyllys Benedict, already mentioned.

To this couple was born, at Burlington, on October 3, 1828, a

son,— their third,— to whom, in anticipation of his possession of the sterling qualities of both branches of the family, they gave the name of Robert Dewey Benedict, and then set out to make him, by education and training, worthy of the names. He was well instructed at home and in the best schools, and was finally graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1848.

Mr. Benedict then came to the metropolis, and was a school-teacher in Brooklyn for two years. He also studied law in the office of his uncle, Erastus C. Benedict, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He became his uncle's partner, and practised law with him until the latter's death in 1880, since which time he has continued the business, giving special attention to admiralty law. He is considered to-day to be the foremost authority in the United States on admiralty cases, he having edited the third edition of "Benedict's Admiralty," the former editions having been the work of his uncle. He was connected with the "New York Times" as law reporter and editorial writer from its foundation to the death of Henry J. Raymond. For five years he was president of the Board of Elections in Brooklyn. He is a director of the Lawyers' Surety Company; president of the Gates Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn; a trustee of the Adelphi College and Academy since 1869, and of the Central Congregational Church since 1882; a prize commissioner of the port of New York since 1885; a member of the Hamilton Club; a member of the college fraternity of Sigma Phi, and president of its incorporated society; a member of the New England Society of Brooklyn, and its president in 1893-94, and a director since 1890; president of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters in 1891-92, and president of the Republican League of Brooklyn in 1896. He received the degree of M. A. in 1851, and that of LL. D. in 1891, from the University of Vermont. Mr. Benedict was married, on March 2, 1854, to Frances A. Weaver of Winooski Falls, Vermont, and has two sons and a daughter.





*W. H. Bennett*



## WILLIAM HENRY BENNETT

**T**HE legendary "British lion" has well been said to have his realization in the metaphorical "dogs of Devon." The latter phrase has long been historic. The strength of the mastiff and the unyielding courage and persistence of the bulldog are typical of the spirit of Devonshire men, who, in many a crucial encounter, have proved themselves a bulwark of the British throne and of the Anglo-Saxon race. It was "men of Bideford in Devon" who, when assailed by overwhelming numbers of foemen,

... shook 'em off as a dog that shakes his ears  
When he leaps from the water to the land.

Whether in martial guise bound "Westward ho!" from Bideford, or from Plymouth seeking "freedom to worship God," the men of Devon have unerringly reached their goal and made their mark.

It was in Devonshire that the Bennett family had its rise, and that it long dwelt and developed the characteristics that made for high success in every lawful undertaking. Thence some of its members removed to Scotland, to be imbued with the sturdy virtues of that land of freedom. Another removal took them to the north of Ireland, where, amid the heroic traditions of Londonderry, so masterful a race has been evolved, and one that has given so much to the upbuilding of the American republic. Finally, about a hundred years ago, it was transplanted to these shores. The first comers made their home in the upper part of the Hudson valley in Albany, Rensselaer, and Schoharie counties in New York State. There the Bennett family soon became fully acclimated, socially and politically, and became even more intimately incorporated into the commonwealth through inter-

marriages with the families of Ross, Stewart, Cooper, Douglass, Smith, and others already settled there.

In the last generation Thomas Bennett was a prominent caterer and hotel manager of this city. To him and his wife, Susan S. Bennett, the subject of this sketch, William Henry Bennett, was born on April 17, 1852. Their home, his birth-place, was in what is now known as the "lower East Side," to wit, Forsyth Street, then a fine and attractive neighborhood. The boy was sent to the public schools, where he showed a studious disposition and ranked as an admirable scholar. From these he was in due time graduated to the institution then known as the Free Academy, and now as the College of the City of New York. In the latter he acquired thorough instruction in the classics, modern languages, and sciences, and the general culture and discipline of a college man. Finally he turned his attention to maritime affairs, and received instruction in various naval schools in foreign lands.

Mr. Bennett's first business engagement was with the Western Union Telegraph Company. On leaving that company, he went to the West, and spent some time steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Next he traveled through Texas and various Territories, speculating in the cattle trade. When the mining fever broke out in the Black Hills, in 1874, he hastened thither and took part in that famous "boom." His checkered career next took him to San Francisco, whence he sailed to foreign climes aboard a British clipper-ship. Three years later he had command of a steamer in foreign service. Most of his time was spent in China and Japan, but he was soon called thence by the war between Russia and Turkey, in which he volunteered as a naval officer. From that struggle he came back to the western hemisphere, and took part in various conflicts in the South American states. He secured, in this wandering career, the highest certificates in the American, British, and other mercantile marines, as well as a number of naval commissions, and acquired probably a wider reputation abroad than at home.

Since 1884 Mr. Bennett has been settled in his native country and city, prosperously engaged in the business of a steamship agent and broker, which is, of course, particularly congenial to his tastes, and for which he has a particularly complete equip-



ment. He is at this time senior partner of the firm of Bennett, Walsh & Co. He confidently claims to have made more contracts for building or time-chartering steamships than any man in this country, and to have made not a single failure. His firm has at the present moment between two hundred and three hundred steamships under time charter alone, and boasts that it has never lost a dollar for a client, nor borrowed nor owed a man a dollar.

Such a career has surely been sufficiently varied, adventurous, and picturesque for any son of old Devonshire. It involved the making and spending of several handsome fortunes, and innumerable experiences on land and sea that would fill a volume in their telling, and would sound more like tales of romantic fiction than the plain record of a practical nineteenth-century man of affairs. Throughout it all Mr. Bennett has maintained the sturdy independence and unfailing integrity which we are wont to associate with the race from which he is sprung. At the present time, in full success, his work is apparently by no means near its ending, but gives promise of still further achievements of profit to himself and of benefit to the community of which he is a part.

Mr. Bennett is now a stock-holder in various steamship lines. He is also actively interested, in both proprietary and managerial capacities, in the fruit trade, he having been prominent in bringing the fruit importers of this country together in the United Fruit Company. He has had no time to take any active interest in political affairs, though his services as a naval officer materially affected the politics of more than one foreign land.

Mr. Bennett is a member of many social and other organizations in this and foreign lands. Among those best known locally may be mentioned the New York Club and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the Maritime Exchange, the Port Society of New York, and other commercial bodies.



## CHARLES HILDRETH BLAIR

THE Blair family came from Scotland to Virginia in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Its members were Scotch Presbyterians, and they were, in 1693, the founders of William and Mary College, in Virginia, the Rev. James Blair becoming its first president. In the last generation John A. Blair went to Ohio in 1830, and from that time until his death, in 1875, was one of the foremost men in the development of that State. He was also a political leader, being closely associated with Benjamin F. Wade and Salmon P. Chase in the fight against slavery and the organization of the Republican party. He was for years a member of the Ohio Legislature. The Van Voorhis family came from Holland in 1660 and settled on Long Island, their grant of land including what is now Coney Island and a part of Brooklyn. In the last generation Theresa Van Voorhis became the wife of John A. Blair, and to them was born Charles Hildreth Blair, at Zanesville, Ohio, on July 5, 1851.

He was educated in the Zanesville schools, Kenyon College, and Cornell University, being graduated at the last-named as A. B. in 1872 and as A. M. in 1876. Then he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio and New York. From 1873 to 1877 he was engaged in the railroad business at Ithaca, New York, practised law there until 1884, and then came to New York, where he has since resided, and at present is the head of the law firm of Blair & Price. His practice is a large one, and deals chiefly with railroads and other corporations. He is also trustee for several large estates. He has been a director of various railroad companies, and is now president of the Ithaca Calendar Clock Company. In 1890 he was candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Twelfth District in this city, but was



*Chas. H. Blair.*



defeated by Mr. Roswell P. Flower. Since his student days at Cornell he has taken a deep and active interest in military matters. At the university he was captain of cadets. In 1878 he became a captain in the New York National Guard, and was a leader in the movement for rifle practice and expert marksmanship. In 1880 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the National Guard, and engineer on the staff of Major-General Brinker. Colonel Blair is a keen lover of hunting, fishing, and outdoor life, and maintained for several years a camp in one of the best hunting regions in Wyoming. He has a country place on Staten Island and a residence at Ithaca, where he has a fine stock-farm also. His house at Ithaca was built by Ezra Cornell, the founder of the University, and at its completion, in 1876, was reckoned the finest country house in America.

In college Mr. Blair was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and has cherished a warm interest in it ever since. He was one of the founders of the Ohio Society of New York, and belongs also to the Union League and Cornell University clubs. He was married, in December, 1873, to Miss Emma P. Cornell, the youngest daughter of Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University, and the pioneer of the electric telegraph of America. Three sons have been born to them. The oldest, Ezra Cornell Blair, was graduated at Cornell University in 1897, and in 1898 served throughout the Spanish War in Manila as a member of the Astor Battery. The second son, C. H. Blair, Jr., was graduated at Cornell in 1898, and was a distinguished athlete in the university, being pitcher of the university base-ball team. The third son, John H. Blair, is an undergraduate in the university.





## H. K. BLOODGOOD

**W**ITH all their proverbial devotion to the pursuit of "the almighty dollar," Americans are probably, after all, the most pleasure-loving people in the world. Or perhaps it would be better to say that they are most of all given to the pursuit of manly, healthful, out-of-door sports on land and sea. In no other country is so much attention given to athletic games, to the training and speeding of thoroughbred horses, and to boating and yachting. Indeed, in the breeding of fine horses and dogs, and in the designing and building of fine yachts, the United States may well claim a foremost place among the nations of the world. Nor is this an inconsiderable title to distinction. For the public character is largely denoted, if not largely determined, by the public sports and pleasures. Thus the remorseless cruelty of Rome was well exemplified in the tragedies of the arena, and the Olympic games equally typified a salient characteristic of the Greeks. To-day we shall find among those who love fine horses and the open-air life that is associated with riding and driving, and who find joy in sailing yachts and kindred sports, are possessed of a vital, manly, healthful spirit, at once honorable and strong for achievement.

The subject of the present sketch, Mr. H. K. Bloodgood, may be reckoned a typical American devotee of these wholesale sports. He is a native of Mobile, Alabama, and inherits a large measure of the chivalrous nature which is the proverbial possession of the people of the South. It was about the year 1892 that he began to pay serious attention to the thoroughbred horse. He interested himself especially in the hackney class, in which at that time this country was supposed to lag considerably behind England. It is largely through his influence that there



*Wm. V. Bloodgood*





has in recent years been so marked an increase of interest in such horses, and so great an improvement in their form, until now American hackneys and harness horses generally are able to challenge comparison with any in the world. Mr. Bloodgood has for years been esteemed one of the very best judges of hackney and harness horses, and one of the most accomplished "gentlemen horsemen" in this country.

Mr. Bloodgood has at the same time become equally prominent in the dog-fancying world. He holds several important places in committees of the American Kennel Club, and is a prominent member also of the Spaniel Club, which latter owes much to his labors, influence, and generosity. In his own kennels he has some of the finest dogs in the United States, and has repeatedly won for them the highest honors at the bench show. He was the judge of the Westminster Kennel Club show in 1899 and again in 1900, and enjoys the confidence of all dog-fanciers for the soundness and impartiality of his judgments. In the late eighties Mr. Bloodgood became prominent in the yachting world, and won the high esteem of all devotees of that noble sport by his spirit of generous rivalry. His victories with the swift *Huron* are still held memorable in yachting annals. The cups that he has won are many, and the friends he has made in the yachting world are legion.

In addition to his connection with the interests already mentioned, Mr. Bloodgood is a member of the Union, Racquet, and other prominent clubs of New York.





## HUGO BLUMENTHAL

**T**HE subject of the present biography, as his characteristic name would indicate, is of German ancestry — indeed, of immediate German parentage. His father and mother were both born and educated in Germany, and came from that country to the United States in early life. The father was born in 1830, and came to America in 1850, at the age of twenty years. The mother was born in 1837, and was accordingly eighteen years old when, in 1855, she also came to this country. Both of them are still living.

Mr. Blumenthal's father, Isaac Blumenthal, entered mercantile life in New York city, and attained marked success therein. He had a prosperous career for many years at the head of the well-known importing firm of I. & A. Blumenthal, and in 1879 retired from active business pursuits to enjoy the results of his labors.

Hugo Blumenthal, the son of Isaac Blumenthal and subject of this sketch, was born in New York city on February 7, 1862, and was educated in local institutions, the chief of them being the well-known Charlier Institute, facing the southern end of Central Park,—an institution which, unhappily, no longer exists,—and the famous Business College conducted by S. S. Packard, now deceased.

Mr. Blumenthal's inclinations were toward a business rather than a professional career, and it was for such that he was fitted by education. Instead of following his father's footsteps in a mercantile career, however, he turned his attention to financial operations on Wall Street.

His first business engagement was in the capacity of a clerk in a broker's office. He applied himself diligently to acquiring a mastery of the ins and outs of Wall Street, with much success.



Hugo. Pomeroy.



In 1885 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and thus qualified himself to conduct any operations that might be required by his patrons.

In 1890 Mr. Blumenthal became a member of the well-known firm of J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and brokers, and for ten years after that date ranked among the most active and prominent brokers in the Stock Exchange. He has in recent years been conspicuous in a number of important syndicate dealings in leather and various stocks. He has been reputed, also, to be a confidential broker for the Standard Oil Company and its varied and extensive interests. He has done a large foreign business in stocks and bonds, grain, coffee, and a number of large corporations. He has, however, taken no official place in any of them, and has never permitted any such interests to interfere with his duties to his firm and to its clients.

He is a member of the Harmonie Club, one of the foremost German social organizations of New York, of the Criterion Club, and also of many other leading social and charitable institutions.

Mr. Blumenthal was married, in 1892, to Miss Estelle Mayer of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children.

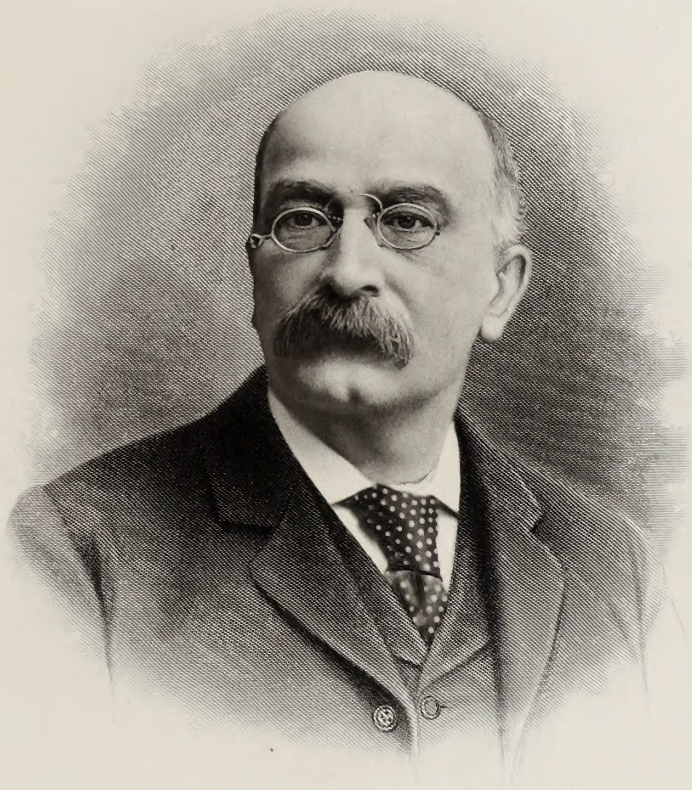




## ALFRED P. BOLLER

**A**LFRED PANCOAST BOLLER comes of German ancestry on the paternal side and of English ancestry on the maternal side. His father, Henry J. Boller, was a man of moderate circumstances, living a life of retirement from business cares. His mother's maiden name was Anna M. Pancoast, which identifies her with one of the best-known families of Philadelphia. To this couple the subject of this sketch was born, in the city of Philadelphia, on February 23, 1840. He enjoyed the best educational and social privileges obtainable. His regular collegiate course was pursued at the University of Pennsylvania, from which, in 1858, he received the degree of A. M. Thence, his inclination being toward engineering as a profession, he went to the well-known Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, and was there graduated, in 1861, with the degree of C. E.

After leaving the Rensselaer Institute he engaged actively in his profession, commencing as rodman on the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, and becoming eventually an assistant engineer and topographer, in which latter capacity he made an elaborate topographical map of the middle and southern anthracite coal-fields, with their various outlets to market. In June, 1862, he was detailed as an assistant on the repairs of the Lehigh Canal, which had been damaged almost to obliteration by the great freshet of that month. In the spring of 1863 he entered the service of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which had just been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and, attached to the staff of the general manager, attended to various miscellaneous duties to which he was detailed. In 1865 he became engineer of bridges on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, planning the International Bridge over the Niagara River at Black Rock



Chas. P. Bolles





and the Cattaraugus Viaduct — works never carried out because of the collapse of the railroad company in the same year.

In the fall of 1865 he entered the service of the Hudson River Railroad as chief engineer, which place he resigned to go into the iron business with Samuel Milliken (Milliken & Boller) as agents of the Phoenix Iron Company in New York and England. In 1870 he became vice-president and engineer of the Phillipsburg Manufacturing Company, which lasted until the panic of 1873. During the existence of that company numerous railroad and highway bridges were built by Mr. Boller.

Since the failure of that concern, Mr. Boller has been practising as engineer and contractor up to the present time, with his office for over twenty-five years at 71 Broadway, New York. During this time he has been engaged on much miscellaneous work: as consulting engineer of the Zaza Railroad, Cuba; of the Port au Prince (horse) Railroad, Haiti; as chief engineer of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, New York; as chief engineer of the West Side and Yonkers Railroad (from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, New York, to High Bridge, and covering the bridge over the Harlem River at Eighth Avenue); as contracting engineer for structural work on the New York and Putnam Railroad; as contractor (Boller & Drake) for building the Bergen County branch of the Erie Railroad; as consulting engineer for the Department of Public Parks, New York, for bridging the Bronx River at several points, and for the superstructure of the Madison Avenue Bridge; as chief engineer of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Road, including the tunnel under the United States Lighthouse grounds, and St. George Ferry development. He formed the contracting firm of Boller & McGaw, which built the twin gas-holder tanks (one hundred and fifty feet in diameter) for the Bay State Gas Company, Boston; a tank for the Staten Island Gas Light Company; the Metropolitan Avenue Bridge over Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, New York; the concrete base foundation block (twelve thousand cubic yards) for the Bartholdi statue pedestal; and the foundation and masonry substructure for various bridges on the Pennsylvania Railroad; planned and built the Arthur Kill Bridge, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was one of the syndicate for building the Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota Railroad.

In 1887 he was appointed chief engineer for building the bridge and approaches over the Thames River, at New London, on the Shore Line route to Boston, which was opened in the fall of 1889—one of the most difficult engineering works ever undertaken. He was an expert commissioner for harmonizing the railroad interests centering at Providence, Rhode Island, and for planning a joint terminal system for that city. After the completion of the above works he served as designing and supervising engineer in building the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct and Central Bridge over the Harlem River, with approaches thereto, for the city of New York, involving an expenditure of nearly two million dollars, and also the Harlem Ship Canal Bridge, Kingsbridge Road, in which Professor W. H. Burr was associated with him.

Mr. Boller was consulting engineer of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad, the Cape Cod Ship Canal project, the Sault Ste. Marie power development, and various other enterprises and interests; consulting engineer to the city of Newark for the track elevations of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads; chief engineer of the great four-track railroad and highway bridge between Duluth and West Superior, completed in the summer of 1897; and consulting engineer to the city of New York on important structural work in the Twenty-third Ward. In 1899 he was consulting engineer for the building of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct in the borough of the Bronx, and of the Ninety-sixth Street Viaduct for Riverside Drive, in the borough of Manhattan.

As an author, Mr. Boller has written a work on bridge-building, and has contributed to the technical papers. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, the American Institution of Mining Engineers, the Century Association of New York, and the Republican Club of East Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Boller was married, in Philadelphia, in April, 1864, to Miss Katharine Newbold, daughter of William Henry Newbold. They have five children: Margaretta, William Newbold, Alfred Pancoast, Richard Emlen, and Mary Newbold.





*Albert C. Bostwick.*



## ALBERT C. BOSTWICK

**T**HE name of Bostwick first appears in the annals of the New England colonies at an early date in the seventeenth century—not long, indeed, after the foundation of those communities. It was transplanted thither from Great Britain, and was borne by men of energy and character, such as befitted those who were to take part in the founding of a new nation. In the course of a few generations the members of the Bostwick family became distributed throughout nearly all of the North American colonies. They intermarried with other prominent families, and ranked among the most forceful elements of the communities in which they were settled.

One branch of the family was established at an early date in Delaware County, New York, or in the region which now forms that county. There it attained prosperity and prominence. The head of it in the last generation was the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch. He lived at Delhi, and there his son, Jabez Abel Bostwick, was born. When the latter was in early boyhood the family removed to Ohio, and in that State Jabez A. Bostwick was educated and grew to manhood. His proficiency in his studies enabled him to finish his schooling at an early age, and then to go at once into business. He lived successively in Cleveland, Ohio, Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and was engaged in business in each of those cities. His business comprised both banking and commercial operations, and he amassed a handsome fortune and rose to the foremost rank in the business world of the central West.

New York, however, is the natural goal of the most enterprising careers, wherever begun. Mr. Bostwick rightly deemed that in the nation's metropolis he would find amplest scope for the

exercise of his business talents, as well as the highest enjoyment of the fruits of his labors. Accordingly, in 1866 he came hither and established the firm of Bostwick & Tilford, cotton brokers. His partner was John A. Tilford, son of his own first employer at Lexington, Kentucky. The firm was successful, but its business was only a stepping-stone to a vastly greater undertaking. At that time the mineral oil industry was just being developed. Mr. Bostwick was quick to recognize its importance and the wonderful possibilities it afforded to shrewd business men. He accordingly devoted much attention to it, with his characteristic energy and foresight, and took a leading part in the organization of the Standard Oil Company, which has now become one of the largest and wealthiest corporations in the world, if not, indeed, the largest. For many years Mr. Bostwick was treasurer of that company.

But not even its vast interests monopolized his activities. He was also engaged in railroading on an extensive scale. He was for some time president of the New York and New England Railroad Company, and the principal owner of the Housatonic Valley Railroad, and personally directed the affairs of them. He was likewise associated prominently with many other business concerns, in manufactures and commerce. In social and other spheres in New York he was a conspicuous figure. He belonged to many of the principal clubs, and was a member of the Stock Exchange, Cotton Exchange, and other like bodies. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and contributed liberally to its support, building and endowing at his own expense the Emanuel Church in Suffolk Street, New York. He also gave large sums of money to Wake Forest College, North Carolina, Richmond College, Virginia, and other educational, religious, and charitable institutions. He died in New York in 1892.

Mr. Bostwick was married, in 1866, to Miss Helen C. Ford, daughter of Smith R. Ford of New York city, and to them were born three children. One of these is the widow of the late Francis Lee Morrell of New York city. Another is the wife of Captain Albert Carstairs of the Royal Irish Rifles. The third is the subject of this sketch.

Albert C. Bostwick was born in New York in 1877, and was carefully educated. His father's great wealth made it unneces-

sary for him to earn his own living or to pass through any of the business struggles of the average young man. Nevertheless he did not propose to be an idler. Being inclined toward the financial operations of Wall Street, he entered the brokerage firm of Walter C. Stokes & Co. in a subordinate capacity, and served faithfully until he was master of the business. He then became a special member of the firm, with a large investment of capital in its business.

Mr. Bostwick is an enthusiastic and successful horseman, figuring conspicuously in the leading clubs devoted to riding and driving, and in the great New York horse shows. His fine four-in-hand, composed of Lady Ursula, Lady Flavia, Lord Chumly, and Lord Chesterfield, which cost him some ten thousand dollars, won the blue ribbon at the horse show of 1898. He has one of the finest stables of horses for riding and driving, in New York, and is a most accomplished master of them, on the road or in the field.

He is a member of the Riding Club, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, and the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. Of the last-named organization he is one of the crack polo-players, and has distinguished himself by contributing to many a "famous victory." His love for horses does not, however, prevent Mr. Bostwick from appreciating the merits of horseless vehicles. He was one of the first owners of automobile carriages in New York city, and became an expert in the management of them. He is one of the founder members of the Automobile Club of America, and is one of the committee on runs, exhibitions, and tours. He is also devoted to the sports of the sea, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club and the American Yacht Club. He belongs to the Westchester Country Club, and is prominent among those who have made it conspicuous in suburban sports and festivities.

Mr. Bostwick was married, in June, 1898, to Miss Marie L. Stokes, daughter of Henry B. Stokes, president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York.



## ELMER FRANCIS BOTSFORD

**T**HREE generations ago Warren Botsford, then a young man, removed from Sharon, Connecticut, where the family had long been settled, and founded a new home at Burke, in the northern part of New York State. His son, Loren Botsford, became one of the first supervisors of the town of Burke. The latter's son, Henry Botsford, also spent his life at Burke as a farmer. He married Miss Jennie Bromley, and to them Elmer Francis Botsford was born, at Burke, on November 24, 1861.

After studying in the local schools, the boy was prepared for college at Franklin Academy, Malone, New York, and in the fall of 1882 entered Dartmouth College. His course at Dartmouth was variegated with periods of work at school-teaching, selling goods for a nurseryman, hotel service, etc., as were common with students there who were not blessed with riches. But in June, 1886, he was creditably graduated with his class. After some more hotel work and school-teaching, he studied law at Plattsburg, New York, and on November 26, 1889, was admitted to the bar at Albany. He had meanwhile been, in two successive years, a candidate for school commissioner, first in Franklin County, and then in Clinton County. But Mr. Botsford was a Democrat, and the districts in which he was a candidate were strongly Republican. There was, therefore, little hope of his election. He made a vigorous fight, however, and won many voters over to his support. The result of the last polling showed him to be defeated, but by a margin of only twenty-eight votes in a district which usually gave a Republican majority of sixteen hundred. That was, in a measure, gratifying to his pride, but it did not encourage him to seek further for political preferment. Instead,





*E. F. Potsgord*



he withdrew his attention from politics and devoted it more earnestly to the pursuit of his profession.

On being admitted to the bar, he opened an office at Plattsburg, and conducted it on his own account for one year. Then, in the spring of 1892, he formed a partnership with George H. Beckwith, under the style of Beckwith & Botsford, with a branch office at Saranac Lake, New York. After several changes, the firm is now known as Botsford & Cotter.

Mr. Botsford has been for three years Corporation Attorney of Plattsburg. He is a director of the First National Bank of Plattsburg; the Plattsburg secretary and member of advisory board of the Commercial Union Coöperative Bank of Albany; secretary and treasurer of the Golden Wedge Mining Company of Rossland, British Columbia; secretary, treasurer, and general traffic manager of the Ladue-Yukon Transportation Company; and secretary, treasurer, and director of the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon, which latter he organized with Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City, whose personal attorney he has been since Mr. Ladue returned from the Klondike.

In college Mr. Botsford joined the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He is now a member of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York, the Masonic Order, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Lakeside Club of Plattsburg, and the Transportation Club of New York. On June 29, 1892, he was married to Miss Catherine L. Lyon, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Lyon of Plattsburg. They have one child, Benedict Lyon Botsford, born at Plattsburg, where they make their home.

Mr. Botsford has a large general practice throughout the northern part of New York State, his clients including many of the foremost men and corporations in that region. He is also an influential figure in business and financial affairs, through his connection with banks at Plattsburg and Albany, and with the various mining and transportation companies above mentioned.



## JOSEPH BENJAMIN BOWDEN

AMONG the great mercantile and manufacturing enterprises of New York city, a prominent place must be accorded to the trade of jewelry and gems. New York is, of course, the center of the import trade in such articles, through its market passing practically the entire supply of the United States. But it is not, of course, by any means dependent upon foreign countries. On the contrary, in New York city and its environs are to be found some of the most extensive and important manufactories of jewelry in the world. Here the deftest artificers in gold and silver execute the designs of the most accomplished artists. There is scarcely a conceivable article of adornment which is not here produced, of the best quality and most attractive design. The result is that New York is not only a place of import, but of export, too; its wares of gems and precious metals being eagerly sought after by purchasers in foreign lands. With a conspicuous master of this fascinating industry we have in these pages to deal.

Joseph Benjamin Bowden, who is well known in this city as a leader in the jewelry manufacturing trade, comes of English ancestry on both sides of the house. Some of the Bowdens in earlier generations were prominent in colonial affairs. One of his ancestors was Thomas Bowden, an officer of the British army who served with distinction in the French and Indian War. His father, Joseph Bowden, was a successful jeweler, and from him Mr. Bowden naturally acquired his liking for the trade.

The son of Joseph and Charlotte Bowden, Joseph Benjamin Bowden, was born in the then city of Brooklyn, New York, on January 10, 1852. His parents moved to Flushing, New York, in 1854. He received a good practical academic education in the



*Jos. P. Bowden*



local schools and in the Flushing Institute, Flushing, New York. Then he entered upon the business in which his father has long been engaged.


At an early age Mr. Bowden was taken into partnership with his father. That was in 1873-74, the firm bearing, however, the name simply of Joseph Bowden. From 1874 to 1878 Mr. Bowden was the head of the establishment of J. B. Bowden. From 1886 to the present time he has been senior partner of the firm of J. B. Bowden & Co., manufacturing jewelers, with offices in the heart of the wholesale jewelry trade of New York, at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway.

Mr. Bowden's time has been pretty steadily given to business, so that he has had none to give to office-seeking. He has long taken, however, an active interest in political matters, as a Republican, and is the president of the Jewelers' Republican Organization.

He is prominently connected with various jewelry trade organizations, being president of the Jewelers' Security Alliance, vice-president of the Jewelers' League, and a director of the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade. In addition to his strictly trade interests, Mr. Bowden is also a director of the Chatham National Bank of New York.

Mr. Bowden makes his home in Brooklyn, and is largely identified with the social life of that part of the metropolis. He is a member of several of the leading clubs of Brooklyn, including the Crescent, Union League, Lincoln, and Atlantic Yacht clubs. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Acanthus Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Aurora Grata Scottish Rite Organization.

He was married, on May 14, 1874, to Miss Alice M. Jaggar, and has three children: Joseph L. Bowden, Laurens R. Bowden, and Alice R. Bowden.





## MATTHEW P. BREEN

**M**ATTHEW P. BREEN was born in County Clare, Ireland, on December 4, 1845, the son of an eminent civil engineer. He was educated in the Queen's University, now the Royal University, of Dublin, and in 1866 came to New York, where he entered the law office of Hamilton W. Robinson, late chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and in 1871 opened an office of his own. He soon secured a large and profitable clientage, and won, by his ability, integrity, and industry, a leading place at the New York bar.

Early in his career Mr. Breen became interested in politics, as a Democrat of independent and anti-boss proclivities. He was one of the Committee of One Hundred who organized the County Democracy, which was a formidable rival of Tammany Hall; yet he continued to be the personal friend of John Kelly, then head of the latter body. In 1882 he served a term in the State Assembly, and was the author of several important laws, including that regulating monthly tenancies, which closely affects the welfare of more than one hundred thousand families in this city.

Mr. Breen played an important part in the development of what is now the borough of the Bronx. When, after annexation, it was neglected by Manhattan politicians, he was one of the chief organizers of the Citizens' Local Improvement party, which elected Louis J. Heintz Commissioner of Street Improvements for those wards; and he also served for two years as counsel to the Taxpayers' Association, which, through his efforts before the Legislature and elsewhere, effected the establishment of the Department of Street Improvements, and opened a way for the growth of the sparsely populated "annexed district" into the populous and attractive borough it now is. When grateful





Matthew P. Breau



property-owners and business men wanted to give him a testimonial purse of five thousand dollars, Mr. Breen declined it, though he proudly accepted a set of eulogistic resolutions.

Mr. Breen, in the Assembly of 1882, presented and secured the passage of a resolution appointing a committee of five, of which he was chairman, and of which Theodore Roosevelt, present Governor, was an associate member, to examine into the advisability of establishing public parks and parade-grounds for the National Guard in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. The committee reported in favor of the project, and its recommendations led to the establishment of the magnificent chain of parks in that portion of the city. Finally, he was prominent among the advocates of the consolidation of Brooklyn and other municipalities with New York.

For six years Mr. Breen was a school trustee of the Seventh Ward, and he has long been a friend of public education. He is an authority on corporation and municipal law, and most of his practice is now in those departments. He has been closely identified with the development of transportation facilities in the northern part of the city, and secured for his clients extensive and valuable franchises throughout the borough of the Bronx and Westchester County.

In 1899, after long and careful research, Mr. Breen published a large volume entitled "Thirty Years of New York Politics." It is a coherent study of political doings in this city from the rise of the Tweed Ring to the present day. Written with the assured authority of personal observation and knowledge, it reveals, in a most interesting manner, the interior workings of the "machines" under the direction of William M. Tweed, John Kelly, and Richard Croker. It has an extensive circulation, and seems assured of permanent rank among records and studies of municipal politics.

Mr. Breen is married and has six children. He resides in the borough of the Bronx, and has a pleasant summer home on Long Island.

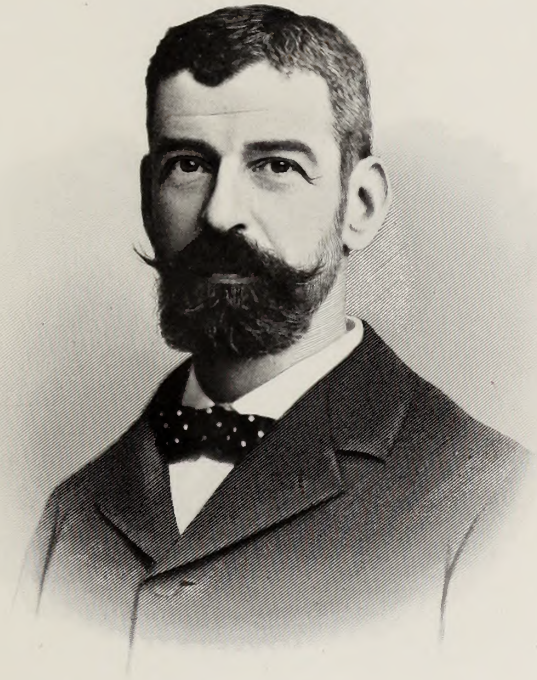


## GEORGE ALEXANDER BROWN

**T**HE name of Brown is well and honorably known in the financial world of America, and, indeed, all around the globe, the firm of Brown Brothers having given it an international standing of the highest character. The first of this particular branch of the family in America was Stewart Brown of Baltimore. He was descended from the famous Irish king, Brian Boru of Ulster. He came to this country from Ireland, and married Sarah Harman, a girl of English origin. To this couple was born a son, to whom was given his father's name of Stewart, and who was one of the founders and the senior partner of the great banking firm to which we have alluded. This second Stewart Brown married Mary Ann Abbott, a native of London, England, and the subject of this sketch was their thirteenth child.

The family had removed from Baltimore to New York, and here George Alexander Brown was born, on February 10, 1853. His early education was secured under the careful direction of private tutors and in private schools in this city, and then, in the fall of 1872, he entered the School of Mines of Columbia College as a member of the class of 1876. His career as a student was creditable, but he left college in 1875, and entered the banking-house of Brown Brothers as a clerk. After mastering the details of the business he was transferred to the house of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, England, where he remained for seven years.

Being a good American, and preferring life in New York to that of London, he left the last-named firm and returned to the United States. He then became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. That was in March, 1882. He then formed



*Yost*  
Gen. Alexander Brown



with his two brothers a copartnership under the title of Stewart Brown's Sons, which had a highly profitable and honorable career of twelve years. In 1894 the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Brown continued in the same business alone, in which he has been successful beyond the ordinary measure of the Street.

Mr. Brown has never held political office of any kind. He has always been a Democrat, and never voted for a Republican President until 1896, when he voted for McKinley. In 1892 he was an active member of the New York Stock Exchange Cleveland and Stevenson Club, and was one of its delegates to the executive committee of the United Business Men's Cleveland Clubs. In that campaign he was one of the chief organizers of the Democratic meeting on the steps of the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, which Mr. Cleveland afterward declared to have been, in his opinion, one of the strongest factors in his campaign.

Mr. Brown is a life member of the Calumet Club, and was on its governing committee for six years. During that time he held successively the offices of secretary, vice-president, and president. After serving as president for two years he declined a reëlection in 1898. He is a member of the St. Anthony's Club, the college fraternity of Delta Psi, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

He was married, on St. Valentine's Day in 1895, to Mary I. P. Whitmore, daughter of Charles J. and Sarah Blake Whitmore of Boston, Massachusetts. The wedding ceremony took place in Emmanuel Church, Boston. One daughter, whom they have named Mary Anne, has been born to them.





## STEWART BROWNE

**T**HERE is no business pursuit that requires a higher degree of ability and integrity, and that more directly concerns the welfare of the general community, industrially and commercially, than that of the financier. The banking system of a country is, indeed, the foundation of its business transactions, and the vast development of the insurance business, both in fire and life departments, in recent years, has made it scarcely second to any in importance. The present sketch has to do with the career of a man who has attained more than ordinary success and world-wide prominence in both these great financial pursuits.

Stewart Browne, who is well known throughout the United States for his connection with insurance and financial interests, is a Scotsman by birth, having been born in the city of Glasgow, in 1855, where his father is a well-known merchant.

He began his business career in the Bank of Scotland, where he served in various positions for four years, resigning to connect himself with the Bank of Commerce, in which service he was for five years at various branches and in various positions, lastly as assistant branch manager.

He resigned from the Bank of Commerce to accept the general managership of the English Investment Company of London, which he resigned to become assistant Canadian manager of the Fire Insurance Association of London, from which position he was taken to become American manager of the Glasgow and London Insurance Company, which position he held for a number of years.

His executive and organizing ability attracted the favorable attention of the late W. H. Beers, for many years president of





Stewart Monroe



the New York Life Insurance Company, who invited him to enter the service of the New York Life, as its New England manager, and he subsequently became manager of the company's business at London, England.

Upon the retirement of President Beers and the election of that well-known financier and insurance expert, John A. McCall, to the presidency, the latter appointed Mr. Browne his confidential assistant, which position he held until October, 1899.

During his career on both sides of the Atlantic Mr. Browne has been indirectly identified with a number of financial and insurance interests, and has traveled all over the world on special missions. While with the New York Life he organized the National Surety Company and became its vice-president, and also organized and became president of the International Banking and Trust Company, which has been merged in the North American Trust Company.

Mr. Browne resigned from the New York Life because the directors of the International objected to his also continuing his connection with the New York Life — a course that President McCall reluctantly concurred in.

He next founded the firm of Stewart Browne & Co., bankers, whose chief business is handling consolidations and reorganizations of corporations. He is one of the most active and aggressive men in New York, and will, no doubt, before long be identified with some large corporation as its executive.

Mr. Browne is a member of New York's principal clubs and societies. He married, in 1876, a daughter of Frederick Harris of Ringwood, Hants, England, and has a son and daughter.

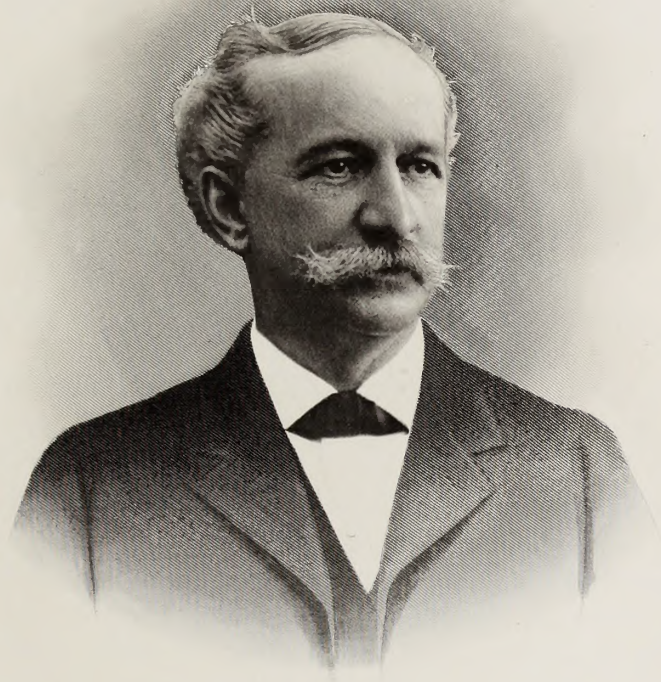




## J. HULL BROWNING

**T**HE first paternal ancestor of J. Hull Browning in this country was Nathaniel Browning, who came from England in 1645 and settled at Warwick, Rhode Island, where, in 1649, he bought of John Roome "a dwelling house and two lots of eight acres for three pounds in wampum." He and his descendants, down to the fifth generation, were Quakers. The first maternal ancestor of our subject in this country was Richard Hull, one of the original settlers of New Haven Colony, Connecticut. Several of the Hull family were prominent in the army and navy in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812. Colonel John W. Hull, grandfather of Mr. Browning, was the commander of a regiment at the battle of Stonington. Mr. Browning's paternal grandfather was William T. Browning, who married Catherine Morey, daughter of a rich ship-owner of Newport, and lived on a farm at Preston City, near North Stonington, Connecticut. His son, John Hazard Browning, became a merchant at North Stonington, then came to New York city and rose to a commanding position in the wholesale dry-goods trade. He sent two men to California in the early days of that State, and had a prosperous career there until 1860, when he retired from business. Later he was deeply interested in iron works in the South. He married, in 1829, Miss Eliza Smith Hull, daughter of John W. Hull, above mentioned, who bore him three sons, William C. Browning, of Browning, King & Co. of New York, Edward F. Browning, and John Hull Browning. He died on March 21, 1877.

John Hull Browning was born at Orange, New Jersey, on December 25, 1841, and at the age of two years was brought by his parents to New York city. Here he was educated in the



*Isaac Browning*



public schools and in the Free Academy, now known as the College of the City of New York. On being graduated from the latter institution he turned his attention to mercantile affairs. His first engagement was with his brothers in the clothing business. He began as their clerk. After three years of such service he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and maintained that relationship until 1883.

At the latter date he became actively interested in railroad affairs. He had married Miss Eva Sisson, daughter of Charles G. Sisson, president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and thus was led to take an interest in that corporation. Upon the death of Mr. Sisson he was chosen to be a director of that road, and a year later was elected president of the company. The road was sold to the Erie Railroad in July, 1897.

His administration of the road was marked with a most progressive and enlightened policy. He increased the transportation facilities, erected fine, new station houses, and in general much improved the property. He has also been connected with various other railroad enterprises and other businesses. Upon the death of his father in 1877 he was elected a director of the Richmond County Gaslight Company, and is now president of that corporation.

Mr. Browning is an earnest Republican in politics, and although he has held no public office he has been for years an active and efficient worker for the success of that party. He is president of the Republican League of Bergen County, New Jersey, and has done much to maintain and increase Republican strength in that traditional stronghold of the Democratic party.

Mr. Browning's home is in the attractive suburban town of Tenafly, New Jersey, and is one of the most beautiful of the many fine country-seats which adorn that region. He is a public-spirited citizen and has done much for the welfare of his less prosperous neighbors. He has contributed generously to many benevolent enterprises, notably to Christ Hospital, in Jersey City, of which institution he is vice-president.



## CHARLES CORNELIUS BULL

CHARLES CORNELIUS BULL comes of English stock, settled in Orange County, New York, some time before the Revolutionary War. His father was that Richard Harrison Bull, now deceased, who is remembered by thousands of depositors in the New York Savings Bank as for many years the efficient president of that institution, and by another multitude of alumni of New York University as professor of mathematics and civil engineering in their Alma Mater. There was scarcely a more noteworthy figure in the higher educational world of the metropolis than that of Professor Bull, and New York University—then called the University of the City of New York, and in a far less prosperous condition than at present—had no more loyal and efficient supporter. The ripe scholarship, firm discipline, genial comradeship, unflinching wit, and exceptional ability to impart instruction, which he possessed, together with his commanding and patriarchal appearance, make him a marked figure in the memory of all who enjoyed the privilege of sitting in his lecture-room.

The subject of the present sketch was born in this city on June 7, 1855, and was carefully educated. His college course was naturally pursued in New York University, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1874. Subsequently he received the degree of A. M. from the university. On graduating in arts and science, he at once entered the University Law School, and was there graduated in 1876 with the degree of LL. B., securing the prize offered for the best thesis written by a member of the graduating class. He served, also, the usual clerkship in law in the office of Messrs. Weeks & Forster.

Soon after his graduation from the law school Mr. Bull was





Charles Buel



admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession. His first office was opened in partnership with James B. Butler, under the firm-name of Butler & Bull. The late James W. Husted, the well-known political leader and speaker of the State Assembly at Albany, was for some time a consulting partner. This firm was dissolved in 1879. Two years later Mr. Bull joined Samuel R. Taylor in the firm of Taylor & Bull, which firm lasted until 1887, when it, too, dissolved. For twelve years thereafter Mr. Bull was alone in his business. But on May 1, 1899, he for a third time entered into a partnership, this time with Newbold LeRoy Edgar, under the name of Bull & Edgar, with offices at No. 27 William Street. The practice of the firm is of a general character, including the management of estates and large private interests. Mr. Bull's pursuit of his profession has been marked throughout with a gratifying measure of success, due chiefly to his personal qualities of scholarship, integrity, and indomitable energy.

Mr. Bull has held no political offices, and has taken no part in politics save as an intelligent private citizen. He belongs to a number of social and professional organizations, among them being the Association of the Bar of New York City, the Calumet Club, the Delta Phi Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Oakland Golf Club, and the New York Historical Society. He is now secretary of the Calumet Club, and treasurer of the Delta Phi Club. He is also a trustee of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of New York.

Mr. Bull remains unmarried.



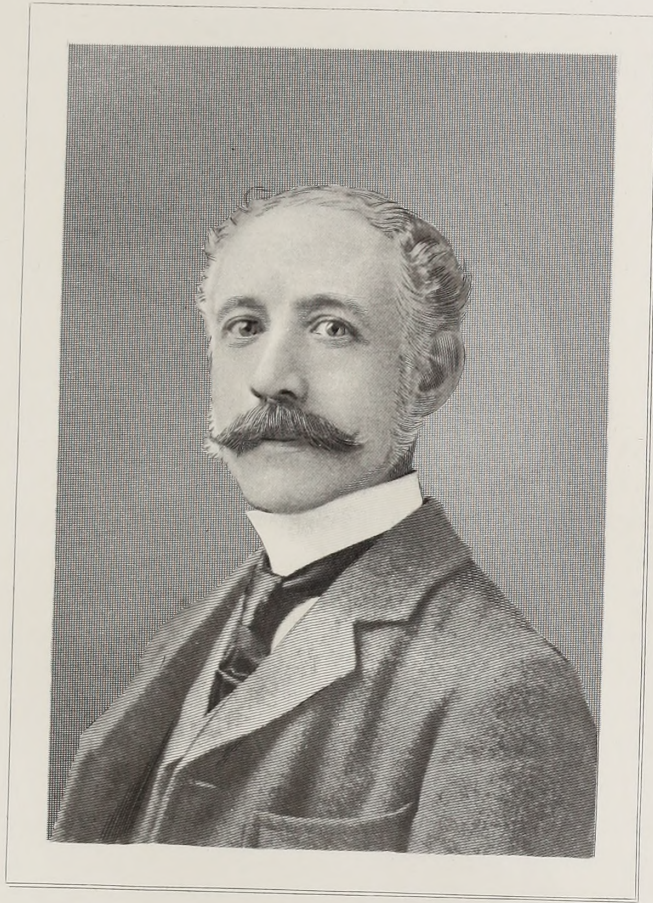


## JAMES EDGAR BULL

**I**N all the numerous and distinguished company of those men who have held professorial chairs in New York University, or the University of the City of New York, as it was formerly called, there are few figures remembered so vividly, so gratefully, and so pleasantly, as that of Professor Richard H. Bull. For many years, in the historic old building on Washington Square, which has now given place to a lofty new edifice, he held sway alike over the minds and hearts of the students. His patriarchal appearance, his ripe scholarship, his rare fund of humor, and his warm sympathies and genial disposition, endeared him to all his "boys," as he called them, and fixed him forever in affectionate memory. He filled with eminent ability and for many years the two chairs of mathematics and civil engineering, and contributed largely to the sterling reputation of that great institution of learning. At the same time he was a most successful practical man of business, as president of the New York Savings Bank, and at his death both university and city sustained and realized an irreparable loss.

Professor Bull came of good old English stock. His first American ancestors came to this country in early colonial days, and were among the first settlers and most valuable citizens of Orange County, New York. He married Miss Mary Schouten, whose name indicates Knickerbocker origin, thus uniting the two worthy and masterful races of England and Holland.

James Edgar Bull is their son. He was born in this city on August 26, 1857, and after careful preparation entered New York University in the fall of 1874. He was a good student and a popular companion, the fact that his father was a conspicuous member of the faculty having no influence upon his standing



*John P. Hill*



among his fellows. He was a member of the Delta Phi Fraternity, and at the end of his course was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. He was graduated an A. B., in 1878, and then entered the University Law School, from which, two years later, he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. His graduation thesis on "The History of Crimes and Punishments since the Time of Blackstone and Howard" won for him the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar essay prize, the highest honor of the institution.

Mr. Bull devoted a couple of years to general law practice in the New York courts. Then he formed a partnership with Amos Broadnax, and began practice in the United States courts, and thereafter devoted most of his attention to such practice. The firm of Broadnax and Bull continued in prosperous existence until the death of Mr. Broadnax, in 1894. The present firm of Gifford & Bull was then formed.

For several years Mr. Bull's practice has been exclusively confined to litigations relating to patents, patent rights, and trademarks. He has been connected with many of the important suits which, in the last fifteen years, have been brought before the courts in relation to electric light and power appliances. The vast development of electrical devices, and the multiplication of inventions thereof, have made this one department of legal practice of great importance to the industrial world, and correspondingly profitable to those who devote their attention to it.

Mr. Bull is a member of the Delta Phi Club, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association, the Republican Club, the Calumet Club, the Lawyers' Club, and the Baltusrol and Richmond Hill Golf clubs.

He was married on August 1, 1885, at Rouen, France, to Miss Sarah Adams Williams. They have two children living: Marion Frances Bull and Priscilla Mullins Bull.





## HENRY L. BURNETT

THE Burnett family was planted here in the seventeenth century by men of mark from England. One of its members, William Burnett, was Colonial Governor of New York and New Jersey in 1720-28, and afterward of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Another William Burnett, of a later generation, was a distinguished physician in New Jersey, a member of the Continental Congress of 1776, and a surgeon-general in the army throughout the Revolution. Another in that generation was Samuel Burnett, of New Jersey, a leading promoter of the Revolution, and a man of exceptional culture. At the end of the war he removed to what is now the State of Ohio, and there established his new home. There his son, Henry Burnett, grew up as a farmer, and also a contractor and builder. The latter married Nancy Jones, a member of an old Virginia family, and to them was born, at Youngstown, Ohio, on December 26, 1836, the subject of this sketch.

Henry L. Burnett rebelled, at the age of fifteen, against a mere district-school education, and so stole away from home with a bundle of clothes, forty-six dollars, and two books—"The Lady of Lyons" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw." He walked a hundred miles to Chester Academy, where James A. Garfield was then a student. There he worked at odd jobs to pay his way. Then he went to Hiram Institute, where Garfield was one of his teachers. Finally he entered the Ohio State and National Law School, and was graduated in 1859. The next year he was admitted to the bar and began law practice at Warren.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the cavalry. Each recruit was to bring his own horse and be paid for it. When the men found they were not to get cash, but certificates,





Henry L. Burnett



they demurred. But Burnett cried out, "All who go into the war to fight, and not to sell horses, follow me!" The company followed him to a man. In the army he had a distinguished career, both in cavalry service and as a judge advocate. He was appointed by Secretary Stanton to take charge of the investigation of the facts relating to the assassination of President Lincoln, and to prepare the testimony for the trial, and was subsequently assigned as one of the judge advocates on the trial of the assassins. He resigned in December, 1865, and returned to the practice of the law.

After some years of successful practice at Cincinnati and at Washington, General Burnett came to New York, in 1872, and quickly took leading rank at the metropolitan bar. He has been counsel for the Erie Railroad Company, counsel for the English stock-holders of the Emma Mine, and in the great case of the Rutland Railway Company against Governor Paige of Vermont. In the last-named case his masterly defense of Governor Paige marked him as one of the greatest advocates of the age.

General Burnett is a member of the Union, Century, Metropolitan, and other prominent clubs, and president of the Ohio Society, succeeding in the latter office Colonel William L. Strong, who was Mayor of New York from 1894 to 1897. He is also one of the new "reform" directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and is interested in numerous other business and social enterprises, and at this time holds the responsible office of United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

General Burnett's wife was formerly Miss Tailer, a descendant of Governor Tailer, one of the colonial governors of Massachusetts. She is a woman of rare literary and artistic culture and high social position, who aids him in making his home a delightful center of intellectual and social graces.





## LYMAN SATTERLEE BURNHAM

**T**HE ancestors of Lyman Satterlee Burnham were among the earliest settlers in this country, coming hither from England. They made their home in the New England colonies, and played their part in the development of the latter into independent States. In the closing years of the last century the family was settled in Vermont, and took part in the Revolutionary War with the other patriots of that region. One member of it, Abigail Clark Burnham, was the only woman who remained in the town of Bennington during the famous battle there. She stayed in order to bake bread for the patriot soldiers, and she and her brother, who had been wounded in the battle, personally distributed it to them as they filed past the house. A younger member of the family was Nathan Burnham, who was born at Shaftsbury, and who married Rebecca Noble of Tinmouth, a member of another eminent patriot family. They removed to New York State in 1812, and lived on a fine farm at Woodville, in Jefferson County.

Their son, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1816. He was educated at the Belleville Academy, and then went West, to Detroit, Michigan, and became a clerk in a dry-goods store. Afterward he filled a similar place at Utica, New York. Finally he went to Brooklyn, New York, and there formed a partnership with H. P. Journeay, and established what soon came to be one of the foremost dry-goods stores not only in that city, but in the whole United States. Later Hugh Boyd was added to the firm. It was Mr. Burnham's theory that a good clerk must be made by long training and education in correct business methods. He therefore selected with care the young men who gave the most promise of such development, and had them carefully trained in



*L. S. Burham*



the ways of the firm. There are to-day in that store men who were personally engaged by him in its early years and who have grown old in its service. In such ways, and through the constant practice of the most honorable methods, the unsurpassed patronage of the great establishment was secured.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Burnham became a leader in many movements to sustain the government and to aid in preserving the Union and to care for the soldiers and their families. He was conspicuous in organizing and managing the great Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, and suggested the establishment of the medal of honor for bravery in the field given by the Kings County War Fund Committee.

In other public works he was equally active. He participated with Henry Ward Beecher in the early closing movement. He was a sincere lover of good music, and was one of the foremost members and for many years an officer of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn. He was also one of the founders of the Apollo Club. From 1870 to his death he was a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank. He was a life member of the Brooklyn Library and the Brooklyn Historical Society. He belonged to the New England Society of New York until a similar society was formed in Brooklyn, when he transferred his allegiance to the latter. He was a stock-holder in the Brooklyn Athenæum, and a member of the Brooklyn Club, the Oxford Club, the Old Brooklynites, and the Vermonters.

Mr. Burnham was an earnest member of the Swedenborgian Church, and a memorial window has been placed in the church to which he belonged in his honor, the entire congregation gratefully contributing to the fund. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Emma Molineux, sister of General E. L. Molineux. He died on February 20, 1897, leaving no children.





## J. ADRIANCE BUSH

**T**HE ancestors of J. Adriance Bush came from Europe in early colonial days. Those on his father's side came from Holland, and settled at the old town of Rye, in Westchester County, New York, where the family homestead of colonial times still stands, a picturesque landmark in some of the most historic regions of the country. There Mr. Bush's father, William L. Bush, lived during his early life and until he became engaged in the lumber trade elsewhere, as merchant and shipper. Mr. Bush's mother was before her marriage Miss Virginia Renshaw, the daughter of Commodore James Renshaw of the United States navy, whose family was settled for many generations in Washington and in Virginia.

J. Adriance Bush was born at Rye, on May 29, 1850. He was at first intended for a military career, and accordingly was educated at military academies in New York and Connecticut. Later he came to New York city and entered the Law School of Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1873. Immediately after graduation he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession.

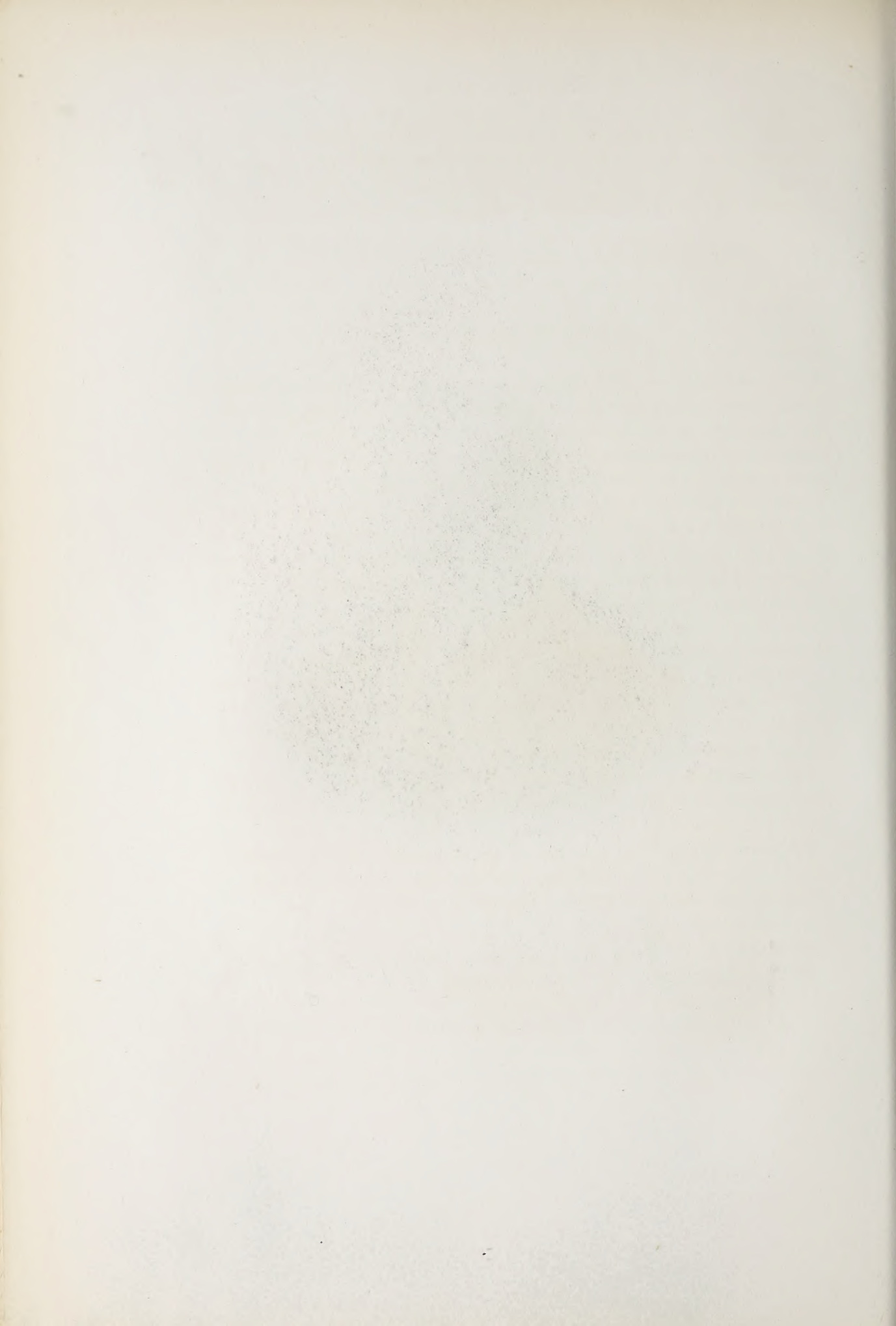
For a time Mr. Bush's practice was of a general character. Then he began to pay especial attention to corporation law, which in this city is one of the most important branches of the profession, and for some years he has been engaged with it almost exclusively. He is the counsel of a number of the largest manufacturing corporations and is also a director in several railroad and other companies.

Mr. Bush has not been a politician in the ordinary sense of that term. He has not been an office-seeker, and indeed has never held any purely political office. He was, however, on the





J. Adriance Bush



ground of his professional fitness for the place, in 1880, appointed one of the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. In that capacity, and as vice-president of the board of trustees, he served the city in a valuable manner for ten years.

Nor did his interest in bridges begin and end with that service. He has long taken a deep interest in the art which was so highly esteemed and honored by the ancient Romans. He has been intimately concerned in the securing of franchises and charters for a number of important bridges, has conducted litigation in behalf of several, and has had the satisfaction of seeing several, chiefly through his initiative and unflinching efforts, carried to completion. Mr. Bush enjoys the distinction of having prepared the first bill for the construction of what will, when built, be probably the most noteworthy bridge in the world, namely, one across the North River from Fort Washington, on the New York side, to Fort Lee, on the New Jersey shore. The practical features of that bill were subsequently embodied in the bill for the construction of another bridge, farther down-stream. He has recently published a book, which has had a wide sale, on the National Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898.

Mr. Bush is much given to riding, driving, and similar sports. He has a home in New York city, where he spends five months of the year. The remainder of the year he lives at his country home in Mount Pleasant Township, Westchester County, New York, where he has a large farm. He is a member of the Century Association, the Union League, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Lawyers', and Lambs' clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Bar Association, and various other organizations, including fishing, shooting, and golf clubs.

He was married, on October 26, 1880, to Miss Eliza P. Raynor, daughter of James A. Raynor of this city. Mrs. Bush died in 1884, leaving him a daughter, Anna Raynor Bush.





## McCOSKRY BUTT

**T**HE name of Butt was transplanted hither from Stamford, England, four generations ago. The first to bear it in this country was John Butt. He had a son, George Amos Butt, who, in 1825, married Miss Mary Elizabeth Coskry, whose mother was a descendant of Major-General Marinus Willett, the defender of Fort Stanwix. A son of George Amos Butt was Robert McCoskry Butt, who married, in 1857, Miss Frances Morris, a member of the famous Westchester County family of that name. An uncle of the Mary Elizabeth Coskry named above was Robert McCoskry, who was one of the original directors of the Chemical Bank of New York.

McCoskry Butt is the son of Robert McCoskry and Frances Morris Butt, and was born in this city in April, 1858. He was taken to Paris, France, in 1869, and was there educated at Chaptal College, receiving the degree of B. S. in 1877 from the University of France. He then studied at the Polytechnic School at Hanover, Germany, and finally came home, and was graduated with the degree of C. E. at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in 1882. Two years later he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, of which he is still a member, though he has retired from business.

Mr. Butt's career has been largely military. While at the Polytechnic Institute he joined the Troy Citizens' Corps. That was in 1880. He was then a private of the Sixth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y. He was transferred to Company K, Seventh Regiment, January 30, 1883; became second lieutenant, Company E, Twelfth Regiment, February 27, 1885; first lieutenant, Company D, October 28, 1885; resigned November 14, 1887. He then enlisted as private in Company K, Seventh Regiment, March



W. C. C. C. C. C. C.  
Brig. Genl.



24, 1888; was made first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence, Twelfth Regiment, February 19, 1891; lieutenant-colonel, February 27, 1893; colonel, November 20, 1896; and brigadier-general, First Brigade, N. G. N. Y., March 3, 1898.

In all these various capacities he was an exceptionally effective member and officer of the National Guard. Under him the Twelfth Regiment was made one of the crack regiments of the State, standing first in marksmanship and second in numbers only to the Seventh. At the State camp at Peekskill, in 1895-97, he had the unequalled record of ninety-five per cent. of his men present. He served efficiently with his command in the Buffalo and Brooklyn strike riots of 1892 and 1895. Governor Morton made him inspector of guard duty at the Peekskill camp in 1895 and 1896, and Governor Black, in 1897, made him a member of the commission to prepare a new military code for the State troops. Governor Roosevelt made him president of the Regulations Board in 1899. At Creedmoor he qualified for four years as a marksman, ten years as a sharp-shooter, and four years as an expert.

On the outbreak of the war with Spain he was put in command of a brigade at Camp Black, and was recommended for a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers by Governor Black. Later he was offered the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers, but declined it because the regiment was not sure of seeing service in Cuba. He was, he considered, moreover, properly entitled to a colonelcy. General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., wrote the strongest possible letter recommending him for the command of a brigade, and General Wilson wrote twice to the President asking that he be sent with him to Porto Rico as brigadier-general of volunteers. But, even though General Butt offered to pay his own expenses, the appointment was not made, to the great regret of all who knew General Butt's worth.

General Butt was one of the original members of the Calumet Club, and belongs also to the Union Club, New York Yacht Club, Country Club, New York Athletic Club, Riding Club, Seventh Regiment Veterans, and Association of Engineers. He was married, in 1884, to Miss Minnie Havemeyer Elder, daughter of J. Lawrence Elder, of the firm of Havemeyer & Elder, and has two sons, Robert McCoskry and Lawrence Havemeyer.



## JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN

**T**HE family of Calhoun traces its ancestry back to King Conock of Ireland, and to the Earls of Lexon, in Dumbartonshire, Scotland. The name of Conock was transformed into that of Colquhoun, which was borne by a famous Scottish clan. The family was planted in America in the person of James Colquhoun, or Calhoun, who came hither by way of Donegal, Ireland, in 1733, with his wife, Catherine Montgomery. They settled first in Pennsylvania, and then in Virginia. Finally they established Calhoun Settlement in Abbeville, South Carolina, in February, 1756. Their youngest son, Patrick, was colonel of a regiment of border troops in the Revolution. He married Martha Caldwell of Charlotte County, Virginia. The son of this couple was the Hon. John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's most distinguished statesman. The latter's son, Andrew Pickens Calhoun, was one of the foremost planters of that State and of the South. He married Margaret Maria Green, daughter of General Duff Green, and a relative of the Washington, Willis, Marshall, Edwards, Lee, Lewis, Henry, and other noted families.

John Caldwell Calhoun, son of Andrew Pickens Calhoun and Margaret Green Calhoun, was born near Demopolis, Marengo County, Alabama, on July 9, 1843. His first ten years were spent in that place, and most of the next six at Fort Hill, the ancestral estate in South Carolina. His mind was trained and his life directed chiefly by his mother, a woman of noble character and great force of intellect. His schooling began in a log school-house near the family home. In the fall of 1860 he entered the South Carolina College, at Columbia, as a sophomore, but on the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate army, and began service at the first firing upon Fort Sumter





*John C. Calhoun*



with the college cadets. Thereafter he was actively employed in the field, and commanded a superb company of cavalry, serving in the Hampton Division of General M. C. Butler, until the end of the war, and was reputed to be the youngest captain in the service.

After the war he returned home, to find Fort Hill devastated and the family fortune swept away. His father had died, and the care of his widowed mother devolved upon him, together with the support and education of his brothers and sisters. In 1866 he formed a partnership with James R. Powell at Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of colonizing negroes in the Yazoo valley, Mississippi, to work plantations on the coöperative plan. The enterprise proved successful, but at the end of a year Mr. Calhoun sold out his interest to his partner for ten thousand dollars. Then he went to Arkansas and repeated the experiment on a much larger scale. For fourteen years he was engaged in such operations, and he not only recouped his own fortunes, but rendered inestimable service in opening the way to the industrial elevation of the former slaves.

Mr. Calhoun disposed of his plantation interests in 1884, at a net profit of over one hundred thousand dollars, and came to New York city. His first operation was the organization of a syndicate to refund the State debt of Arkansas. He was at the head of the Richmond Terminal Railroad enterprise, which afterward absorbed the Richmond and Danville and Eastern Tennessee Railroad systems. He also led the movement to obtain control of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia and its tributaries; and became vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of that corporation, as well as a director of the Richmond and Danville Railroad and of the West Point Terminal Company. Thus he became one of the foremost figures in the commercial and industrial rehabilitation of the South.

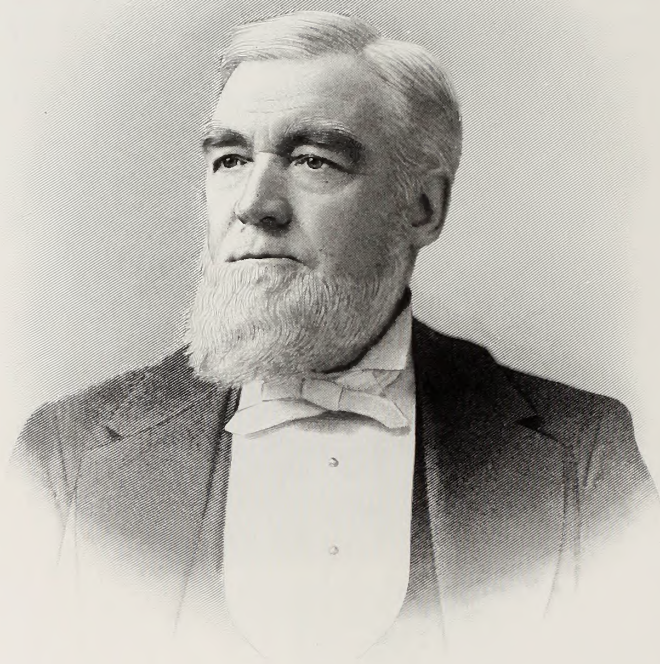
Mr. Calhoun was one of the founders of the Southern Society of New York, and its president, and is a member of the Manhattan, Reform, Lawyers', and other clubs, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. The latter body sent him to France, in 1897, as a special ambassador from it to the President and Cabinet of the French Republic, and to the descendants of Lafay-

ette, Rochambeau, and De Grasse, asking their coöperation in commemorating the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the signing of the treaty between France and the colonies, and in recognition of his services the society presented to him a beautiful set of illuminated and engrossed resolutions. He was an official delegate to the Cotton Expositions at New Orleans in 1884, and at Louisville in 1885, and was one of the World's Fair Committee of One Hundred, selected in New York in 1890, and one of its executive committee of twelve.

He was married, in 1870, to Miss Linnie Adams, daughter of David Adams of Lexington, Kentucky, and grand-niece of Richard M. Johnson, once Vice-President of the United States. Of their children four died at early ages. Four others survive: James Edward, born in 1878, who became a prominent officer in the Spanish-American War; David Adams, born in 1881; Julia Johnson, born in 1884; and John Caldwell, born in 1887.







*Hiram Ballou*



## HIRAM CALKINS

**T**HE Calkins and Lockwood families are of English ancestry, transplanted in early times to Connecticut. The former numbers among its members Deacon Hugh Calkins, a deputy to the old Connecticut court, and John Deming, who was named in the famous charter which was hid in the Charter Oak. The Lockwoods trace their descent from Rogerus de Lockwoode of Staffordshire, England, through Sergeant James Lockwood of the Connecticut Light Horse, in the War of the Revolution. From these families came Elisha Deming Calkins and Abigail Lockwood, who were born in Connecticut, moved to Saratoga County, New York, and, in 1815, were among the pioneer settlers in the far western part of the State.

Hiram Calkins, son of this couple, was born at Gainesville, Wyoming County, New York, on December 28, 1830. He was educated in the public schools and at the academy at Castile, New York. His early years were spent upon his father's farm, but at the age of twenty-one he became a bookkeeper at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. There he served for four years, and then, in 1856, became the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia "Sun" and the New York "Herald." In 1858 he came to New York and became a member of the staff of the "Herald," on which he served until the fall of 1866.

From 1860 to 1864 he represented that paper at Albany, and then, in 1864-65, at Washington. At Washington he was instrumental in securing the Democratic votes in Congress necessary to make the majority for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. For this he received the personal commendation of both President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. He was at the death-bed of Lincoln, and furnished to the "Herald" its

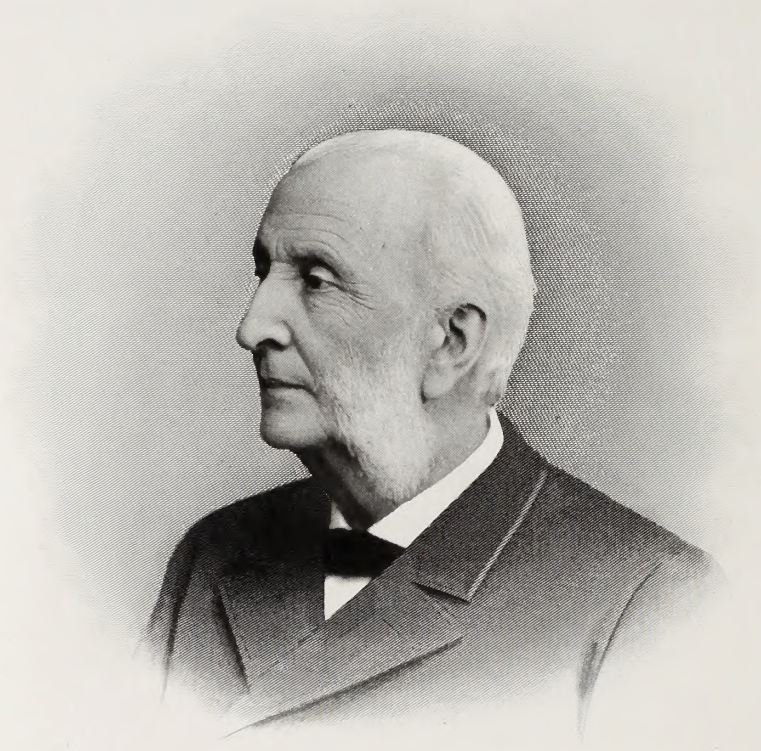
account of that memorable scene. He was also at the conference of Republican leaders at the house of Thaddeus Stevens, in 1865, at which the reconstruction policy for the Southern States was agreed upon. In 1866 he became a member of the staff of the New York "World," under the headship of Manton Marble, and in 1868-69 was also editor-in-chief of the "Citizen." He attended every national convention of both political parties from 1860 to 1884, and was familiar with the plans that controlled all the nominations for President.

Mr. Calkins entered the public service, in 1870-71, as clerk of the Senate at Albany. In 1872-73 he was secretary of the State Constitutional Commission, elected by the united vote of both Democrats and Republicans, and in the latter year he was an influential member of the Democratic State Convention. In 1875 he was clerk of the Assembly. At the Democratic Convention of 1873 he was a member of the sub-committee which drew up the platform on which Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor, and which, remodeled, was that on which Mr. Tilden ran for the Presidency in 1876. While clerk of the Assembly he rendered invaluable services in securing legislation for dock improvements in this city.

Mr. Calkins was appointed a port warden of New York in May, 1885, and since 1892 has been president of the board. He was one of the founders, and from 1870 to 1875 was the first president, of the Hahnemann Hospital in this city. In 1890 he was again elected president, and still holds that place. He is a trustee of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, having served continuously on the board for twenty-six years. He is a member of the Maritime Association of New York, and is active in its affairs; also of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was married to Miss Mary J. Partch, at Hinesburg, Vermont, on January 28, 1858. She died on April 7, 1872, leaving him four children: Frederic Hudson Calkins, Cascenda Calkins Sanders, Lillian Calkins Strong, and Hiram Calkins, Jr.







*A. C. Calving*



## DELANO CHIPMAN CALVIN

**A**MONG those who have given character and distinction to the bar of New York the name of one farm-lad from "up the State" must have high rank. This is Delano Chipman Calvin, the son of Alpheus Reed Calvin and Minerva his wife. These were Vermont people, as had been their parents before them; but about 1820 they settled on a farm in Jefferson County, New York, and there, in the township of Clayton, on November 3, 1824, their son was born. His early years were those of a typical farm lad, working on the farm most of the time, but going to a district school in the winter. After a time he was sent to a select school, then to the Black River Literary and Religious Institute at Watertown, and finally to the Lancaster Academy at Rochester. While at Watertown he began the study of law in an office there, and pursued it elsewhere until the summer of 1849, when he was admitted to practice at the bar. A partnership was immediately formed with one of the leading lawyers of that part of the State, at Watertown, and there he practised his profession with marked success until 1866, when he removed to New York. In 1853-55 he was District Attorney of Jefferson County.

On coming to New York city, Mr. Calvin soon became associated with the late Judge O'Gorman and Henry B. Anderson in some important municipal litigation, and he secured a conspicuous place among the lawyers of the metropolis. In April, 1876, he was appointed surrogate to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Surrogate Van Schaick, and in the following fall was elected to fill out the unexpired term, lasting until the end of 1881. In that office it was his lot to hear and dispose of many important cases, including the Stewart, Vanderbilt, Leslie, Merrill, Dickey,

Seaman, Dancer, and Marks will cases, and the Astor, Gardiner, Stevens, Whitney, and Carman accountings. His official opinions in these and other cases fill much space in the legal reports, and are deemed standard and important law literature. Of them that eminent lawyer and critic, the late Austin Abbott, said: "They bear the impress not only of experience and clear insight into the questions discussed, but of great terseness and facility of expression, seldom found in judicial discussions. They are models of composition, as well as reliable precedents on all questions which they discuss." Soon after his retirement from the bench, one hundred and seventy-five representative members of the New York bar gave him, in May, 1881, a dinner at Delmonico's, in order that they might thus express their high estimation of his judicial and personal character, and their commendation of "the ability, impartiality, and efficiency with which he had discharged his official duties." He has not been an active partizan, but has been a steadfast member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Calvin was married, in June, 1852, to Mary Elizabeth Merrell of Watertown. She died in April, 1877, and two years later he was married to his second wife, Eliza Ann Weaver of New York. She died in September, 1886. He had no children by either marriage. Mr. Calvin has never been a club man, objecting to such organizations on principle as detrimental to domestic interests. He is, however, a member of the Church Club, of the executive committee of the Church Temperance Society, and of the State and American Bar Association. He is a prominent and active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In June, 1881, he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Hobart College.







*John Carter*



## JOHN CASTREE

**A**MONG the numerous citizens of New York city of Irish origin there may have been some more conspicuously brought before the public eye, but there have been few, if any, of more sterling worth to the home of their adoption than John Castree.

Fintona, County Tyrone, Ireland, was his birthplace, where he first saw the light on February 17, 1811. His mother died in his infancy. His father, who had been a colonel in the British army, came over some years later and spent the rest of his life here. John was only three years old when he was brought to New York under his grandmother's care. He got his education in the public schools, and entered the grocery store of his uncle, James Beatty, as an errand-boy.

When he came to years of manhood he purchased the store from his uncle and conducted it on his own account. It was at the corner of Washington and Jay streets. After a time he moved it to the corner of Hudson and North Moore streets, then near the heart of the fashionable part of the city. He prospered greatly in his business, and presently began to look about for other channels into which to direct his energies. He invested in real estate, and then turned his attention to insurance and banking. The latter businesses were then just coming into importance in this country. The great fire of 1835 gave an impetus to insurance, for, while it nearly ruined the existing companies, it showed the need of a more extensive and stronger system of insurance. Mr. Castree became a stock-holder and also a director in the Irving, Globe, Commercial, and other companies. Of the last-named he was president, and when, in his administration, it voluntarily went out of existence, he would

up its affairs by paying dollar for dollar on all it owed, and left a handsome surplus to be distributed among the stock-holders. He was also president of the Irving Bank for some years.

The most important business connection of his life, however, was his presidency of the Irving Savings Institution. He managed its affairs with rare discretion and success, and made it not merely a sound business establishment, but in a high sense a benevolent institution. It was his pleasure to encourage habits of thrift in young men, and in doing so he started many a young man on a career of prosperity. He was also a member of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and of the Mercantile Exchange, and was deeply interested in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Castree was a profoundly religious man. At the age of fourteen he was converted at the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his grandmother belonged, and on November 29, 1828, he was received as a member of the Duane Street Church of the same faith, where he was a singer in the choir. In 1831 he left the church with many other members, and founded the Greene Street Church, where he was prominent in Sunday-school work. Two years later he removed his membership to the Vesey Street Church, and remained in it all the rest of his life, going with it to Seventh Avenue near Fourteenth Street, where it was known as the Central Methodist Church, and is now the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Besides his proficiency as a choir singer, he was a fine performer on the flute, violin, and violoncello.

He was twice married. His first wife was Clarissa Baldwin, daughter of Timothy Baldwin of Connecticut. He was married to her at Newark, New Jersey, in 1837, and she died in 1850, leaving him three daughters and one son, all of whom are now living. In 1855 he was married to Louisa Lynch. She died in 1888, and thereafter his own health rapidly failed. He died at his home in West Nineteenth Street, on September 11, 1890.







Ward B. Chamberlin.



## WARD BRYAN CHAMBERLIN

**T**HE family of Chamberlin, or at least that particular family of that name which is under present consideration, was planted in this country two and a quarter centuries ago. That long space of time has, however, been spanned by only four generations, of which the fourth is still in strong middle age.

The progenitor of it was Jehu Chamberlin, who came hither from England in the year 1675. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Jehu Chamberlin had a son to whom he gave the name of Judah, and Judah Chamberlin in turn had a son to whom he gave the name of Calvin.

Calvin Chamberlin, a man of great versatility of talents and force of character, lived at Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, one of the most charming regions in the eastern United States, adapted alike to action and repose, to the pursuits of industry and to the contemplative retirement of the philosopher. Calvin Chamberlin, being a man both of thought and of action, appreciated all these qualities of his chosen home. He was in turn an inventor, a manufacturer, and a farmer, the broad fields of Dutchess County affording an unsurpassed opportunity for the latter pursuit. He entered business pursuits at an early age, and, while still a comparatively young man, amassed a fine fortune, and thereupon retired from active business. With his wife, formerly Miss Charlotte Finch, he made his home at Amenia, amid ideal environments of wealth, taste, and beauty.

Ward Bryan Chamberlin, son of Calvin and Charlotte Chamberlin, and in the third generation from Jehu Chamberlin, was born at Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, on June 25, 1843. His father's means and tastes, and his own aptitude, secured him an admirable education. This was acquired at various institu-

tions, including the Pittsfield Institute, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; the Alger Institute, in Connecticut; the old college on College Hill, Poughkeepsie, New York; the University of the City of New York, now New York University; and the Law School of the last-named university.

The profession chosen by Mr. Chamberlin is indicated by the character of the institute in which his scholastic training was completed. Upon being graduated from the University Law School, he was promptly admitted to the bar, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been in all these years a steady and hard worker, and has attained a goodly measure of that success which such efforts merit. The law firm of Ward B. & George F. Chamberlin, of which he is the head, with offices at No. 31 Nassau Street, New York, enjoys a large and lucrative practice, especially in matters pertaining to real estate — in New York one of the most important branches of the profession. The Messrs. Chamberlin are members of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, and are among its examining counsel. They are also legal advisers to numerous estates, and other properties, owned by individuals and corporations.

Mr. Chamberlin has never been a "club-man" in the common meaning of that term. He is, however, connected with a number of professional and social organizations of the best class.

He was married, in 1871, to Miss Elizabeth F. Barker, a daughter of James W. Barker, a retired merchant of New York. Their only child, Ward Bryan Chamberlin, Jr., is, at the date of this sketch, a student in Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.







J. S. Clarkson



## JAMES SULLIVAN CLARKSON

**J**AMES SULLIVAN CLARKSON comes of English stock, traced back to the fifteenth century. He is of the same family as Thomas Clarkson, the English abolitionist, and also the Clarksons of Wiesbach, Cambridgeshire, several of whom were at different times in the faculty of Cambridge University. The Clarksons came to the United States in 1778, settling first in New Hampshire and afterward in Maine, where Coker F. Clarkson was born. He married Elizabeth Goudie, who was born in Brownville, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and in 1820 moved to Brookville, Indiana, where, on May 17, 1842, their son, J. S. Clarkson, was born. At the age of twelve, having already worked at the printer's trade in the office of the "Indiana American," owned by his father, the boy removed with his father to a farm in Iowa. His education was gained in his father's Indiana newspaper office, and in the country schools of the Iowa prairies. He afterward taught school in Iowa for three winters.

From earliest boyhood Mr. Clarkson was an ardent abolitionist, and, while his father was a pro-slavery Whig, the son maintained on the farm a station of the "underground railway," aiding many slaves to escape to Canada. Three times, in 1861-62, he enlisted in the Union Army, but was rejected on account of a weakness of the lungs.

In 1866 he went to Des Moines as a printer in the office of the "State Register." In 1867 he became the paper's city editor, in 1868 the managing editor, and in 1870 proprietor, in partnership with his brother, R. P. Clarkson. He edited the paper until 1889. Mr. Clarkson strongly advocated negro suffrage, and

was the author of the plank in the platform in which Iowa, first of all the States, enfranchised the negro.

He was chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1869-70; delegate at large from Iowa in the Republican National Conventions of 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, and 1896, and became a member of the National Committee in 1884, to which place he was reëlected three times. He was vice-chairman of the committee in 1889, and chairman in 1890-92, and was on the executive committee during the entire sixteen years of his service. He was president of the Republican National League in 1891, and was reëlected in 1892.

Mr. Clarkson organized and constructed the St. Louis and Des Moines Railway (since merged in the Wabash system), the Des Moines Northwestern, the Des Moines and Northern, and the Des Moines and Albia, since consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company. These companies, of all of which he was president, constructed three hundred and eighteen miles of railroad. He also organized and raised the capital for several large manufacturing corporations in Iowa.

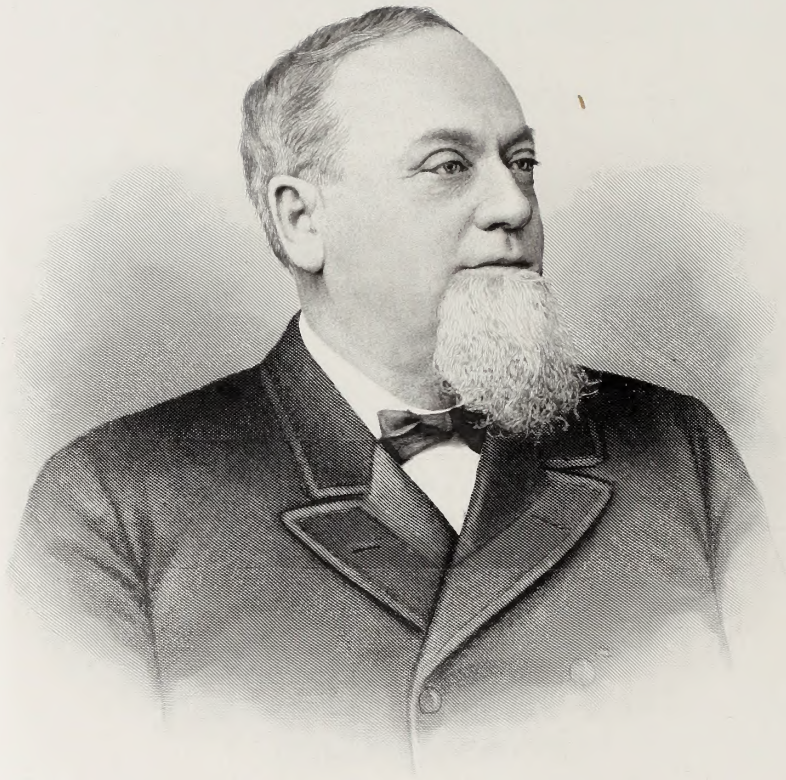
Mr. Clarkson has steadily declined nominations for Congress, or any other elective office. He was appointed postmaster of Des Moines in 1870, but resigned before his term was out. He has declined no less than five foreign missions. At President Harrison's personal request, he accepted temporarily the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General in 1889, resigning after twenty months' service.

Mr. Clarkson is now a resident of New York, and has been for five years the president of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, which is to construct a bridge over the Hudson River at West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mr. Clarkson's wife was Miss Anna Howell, a native of Ohio. They have three sons, two of whom were educated at Harvard College. Mr. Clarkson has published two works in fiction, and is collecting material for a history of the United States west of the Mississippi River. He has also gathered much material for a history of printing and newspapers in America.







*E. Frank Cox*



## ELMORE FRANK COE

**T**HE Coe family, long settled and well known in Connecticut, and in recent generations equally prominent in New York and Brooklyn, and in other parts of the United States, is of English origin. Its pioneers in this country came across the Atlantic in the sixteenth century, and settled in the then colony of Connecticut. With the interests and developments of that colony the family was actively identified, and it has since played a worthy part in the social and industrial affairs of the State.

In the early part of the present century Enoch Coe, a member of this family, was a prosperous farmer, living at Middlefield, Connecticut. He married Mary Birdsey, the daughter of another family well known in Connecticut history, and to them was born the subject of this sketch.

Elmore Frank Coe was born at Middlefield, on October 10, 1828, and received a good education in the schools of his native State. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, where he obtained a practical knowledge of agricultural matters which was of great service to him in the mercantile and manufacturing enterprises of his after life. For some time he utilized his own fine scholarship in teaching school in Connecticut. But before reaching his thirtieth year he decided upon pursuing a business career, and came to New York city to begin his enterprise.

His chosen field of business operations was the then comparatively new but important one of manufacturing agricultural fertilizers. In this undertaking he was one of the pioneers. The house of E. Frank Coe, which he founded in 1857 for the manufacture and sale of fertilizers, was one of the first in this country, and it speedily became and remained one of the foremost. Its goods attained a wide sale throughout the United States and did

much to establish commercial fertilizers in the favor of farmers and gardeners. It has been said that Mr. Coe personally attained the greatest success known in the records of that trade. He combined within himself a thorough and practical knowledge of the business and its requirements, an indomitable and untiring energy, and a sterling integrity which literally made "his word as good as his bond" wherever he was known. To adapt a hackneyed phrase, his enterprise filled a want which had already been long felt, and which was more and more keenly felt as time went on. The result was a career of high and unbroken prosperity. Mr. Coe remained in active control of the business he had founded for more than a third of a century. Then, in 1892, he retired from it to enjoy a well-earned rest, leaving the enterprise to be continued by the E. Frank Coe Company, which he had organized for the purpose.

Mr. Coe made his home in Brooklyn, and was largely identified with the interests of that city. He was for many years a director of the First National Bank of Brooklyn. He had a large country estate, known as the Oakmere Stock Farm, at New Windsor, in Orange County, New York, one of the most famous horse-raising regions of the United States. There he kept a large number of fine trotting horses, and was an excellent judge of their qualities.

In New York Mr. Coe was a member of the Republican Club, the New England Society, the Board of Trade, and the Produce Exchange.

He was married, in 1860, in Philadelphia, to Miss Emma Harmstead. He died, literally "full of years and honors,"—the honors of friendship and esteem as well as of eminent success,—on October 8, 1895.







*E. Holloway Coe*



## ELMORE HOLLOWAY COE

**T**HE old Connecticut family of Coe, which was planted in that colony in the sixteenth century by colonists from England, is now widely distributed throughout various States of the Union, and for at least two generations has been well represented in the metropolis. Two generations ago the branch with which we are now concerned was settled at Middlefield, near Middletown, in the south-central part of the State of Connecticut, its head being Enoch Coe, a typical New England farmer of the old thrifty, intelligent school. To him and his wife was born a son who was named Elmore Frank Coe, and who became first a school-teacher and afterward one of the pioneers of the trade in manufactured agricultural fertilizers. Elmore Frank Coe spent most of his life in New York and Brooklyn, where he made his home and conducted his extensive business. He married Miss Emma Harmstead, who bore to him, at their Brooklyn home, a son, to whom they gave the name of Elmore Holloway Coe.

The latter, who is now the head of the family and of the great business with which the family is identified, was born on September 17, 1867, about ten years after his father had established his business interests in New York. He was educated in New York and Brooklyn, and then, in 1885, at the age of eighteen years, entered his father's office as an employee. There he familiarized himself thoroughly with general business methods, and with the special features and requirements of the fertilizer and manufacturing industry. In time he became his father's partner, and a member and officer of the E. Frank Coe Company when that corporation was organized to take the place of the old firm, in 1892. At that time, upon his father's retire-

ment from active participation in the affairs of the house, he became practically the head of the corporation, and upon his father's death, in October, 1895, he succeeded him as its president. This place he still holds, and administers its duties with a high degree of success.

This house was established in 1857, and from a very small beginning has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth until now it is known as one of the leading houses in this line in the world. It may be said that the name "Coe" in connection with commercial fertilizers is a household word in all farming communities throughout the country. It is probably no stretch of the imagination to say that this house is generally credited with having made the greatest success in this line ever known in the trade.

Mr. Coe, Sr., who founded the house, was a very aggressive man, believing the possibilities before him almost unlimited. He was largely responsible for the introduction of commercial fertilizers in the Southern States, particularly in the cotton and sugar belt. He was one of the first to look for foreign markets, and this concern is now said to control a large share of the export fertilizer trade. The present company now possesses all facilities for making fertilizers, and in addition are manufacturers of sulphuric acid, operating one of the largest and most modern sulphuric-acid plants in this country. This house never borrows a dollar or discounts a note, and thus enjoys the highest credit.

When the fertilizer combination was formed in 1899, the E. Frank Coe Company stayed out, and now conducts its business as a purely independent concern. The "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," in its issue of February 27, 1899, aptly referred to this in a special article, calling attention particularly to the fact that Mr. Coe announced his intention to carry on the business started by his father on the same independent lines as heretofore. "With one exception," said the "Eagle," "all the big fertilizer companies and firms of this vicinity have expressed their intention of entering the new combination. This exception is the E. Frank Coe Company of Barren Island, whose brands are the oldest and best known in the trade. Although efforts have been made to induce the Coe Company to enter the com-



bination, they have been unsuccessful, and Mr. Coe has announced his intention of continuing the business started by his father many years ago on the same independent lines as heretofore. Some time ago the fertilizer companies of the South Atlantic coast, south of Baltimore, combined, and as this has been found to have proved profitable, the northern coast companies are determined to put their business on the same paying basis, which is possible by reason of the many economies that can be brought about through the concentration of the business and reduction of competition." The E. Frank Coe Company, however, did not worry about competition, and would not surrender its individuality, but remained an independent concern. Events have proved the wisdom of this course.

Mr. Coe has given his attention so largely to this business that he has not identified himself conspicuously with any other enterprise. Neither has he concerned himself in political affairs further than to discharge the duties of a citizen.

He inherits his father's fondness for fine horses, and is the owner and driver of a number of exceptionally good trotters of blooded pedigree.

Mr. Coe is a member of the Union League Club of New York.





## CHARLES A. COLLIN

**T**HE prosperous and beautiful rural region of Benton, Yates County, in the lake country of western New York, was the native place of Charles A. Collin, a farmer's son. He was born there about fifty years ago, and was the second in age of six sons. The father was a fine type of the prosperous, intelligent, and ambitious farmer. Consequently, while the boys spent most of their early life upon the farm, accustoming themselves to its work, they also enjoyed the best educational facilities obtainable, and were all sent, one after the other, to Yale University, and were all graduated from that institution.

Charles A. Collin was graduated from Yale in the class of 1866. He then followed the common course, and himself became, for a time, a teacher. For four years he taught in the Free Academy at Norwich, Connecticut, at the same time himself studying law. In the spring of 1870 he was admitted to the bar of New London County, Connecticut, and at that time gave up school-teaching and prepared to devote his whole attention to the practice of his profession.

He did not, however, practice it at the place where he was first licensed to do so. On the contrary, he returned to New York State, settled at Elmira, and in the fall of 1870 was there admitted to the bar. For seventeen years thereafter he practised law at Elmira with eminent success.

In 1887 a material change came over his affairs. He was then engaged as special counsel to the Governor of the State, the Governor at that time being his Elmira neighbor and friend, David B. Hill. He thus served all through the remainder of Governor Hill's administration, and also through that of his



*C. F. Collins*



successor, Governor Flower, his incumbency of that place ending in 1894.

At about the same time, in 1887, Mr. Collin was chosen to be a professor of law in the newly founded Law School of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York. Two years later he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Statutory Legislation by the Governor of the State, and performed the duties of that important place until the change of administration at the end of 1894. In the spring of the following year, 1895, he resigned his professorship at Cornell University in order to come to New York city and devote all his attention to the practice of the law on a more important scale than thitherto.

Mr. Collin, on coming to New York, entered into a partnership with William F. Sheehan, who had formerly been Lieutenant-Governor of the State, when Mr. Hill was Governor, and with whom Mr. Collin had become closely acquainted at Albany while he was special counsel to the Governor. The firm of Sheehan & Collin was formed, with offices at No. 32 Nassau Street, New York. It has since had a highly prosperous career, its practice being largely in railroad and other corporation law. The firm is counsel for a number of important corporations.

In addition to his office and court practice, Mr. Collin has found time to edit the ninth edition of the "Revised Statutes of the State of New York," which was published in 1896.

In politics Mr. Collin is a Democrat, and his influence in party councils has been considerable, though he has never been an office-seeker, and has held no public offices save those named. His legal practice has been of a high order, marked with gratifying success.





## ROLAND RAY CONKLIN

**T**HE family of Conklin, or Conkling, as it is also spelled, is of Scotch origin, and at an early date was settled in this country in the eastern part of Long Island. Among its notable members in recent years was Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator from New York. In the last generation Joseph Okell Conklin was a prosperous manufacturer and wholesale dealer in furniture, at Dayton, Ohio. His wife, Julia Louise Conklin, was a native of Norwich, England, and was the daughter of a professor of literature and a member of a family of artists and engravers. She came to this country at the age of sixteen.

Of this parentage Roland Ray Conklin was born at Urbana, Illinois, on February 1, 1858. He was educated at school in the neighboring town of Champaign, and at the University of Illinois, being graduated from the latter institution in 1880. Ten years later the same university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Literature.

Mr. Conklin was thrown upon his own resources, not merely for continuing his education, but for supporting his very life, at the early age of fourteen. He assumed the responsibility with indomitable courage. By hard work he earned sufficient money, as an employee in a queen's-ware firm and as bookkeeper in a hardware house, to pay his way through two years of his college course. Then his funds were exhausted, and he was compelled to stay out of college for a year, to earn more money. This he did to such purpose that he was enabled, a year later, to reënter college and complete his course, entirely upon his own resources, without seeking financial assistance from any one.

On the day of his graduation this ambitious scholar had just one dollar and twenty cents left in his pocket. But he had



John W. Corbin





no debts. Thereupon he borrowed fifty dollars from a friend, and went to Winfield, Kansas, where his brother was already successfully established as the publisher of a newspaper. He did not go there as a visitor or as an idler. His first thought was to get to work, and earn money to repay the loan and to support himself. The very day after his arrival at Winfield, accordingly, he entered the real-estate and loan business, with a firm that afterward became well known all through the southern part of Kansas as Jarvis, Conklin & Co. At this time Kansas was being settled with great rapidity, and the business of the firm grew so rapidly that in a year it moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and was incorporated as the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, with a capital of one million dollars. It continued its career for twelve years, its headquarters being removed in 1893 to New York, and it was generally recognized as one of the most conservative and at the same time enterprising and successful companies engaged at that time in making loans on farm lands in the West.

The agricultural and financial depression of 1893, however, caused such a shrinkage of values, and such inability of farmers to pay their obligations, that a vast number of mortgages became unproductive and, for the time being, all but worthless. As a result, company after company that had been dealing in such securities was forced into bankruptcy or into some form of liquidation. The Jarvis-Conklin Company held its ground with stubborn resolution, surviving most of its rivals. But in the end, it, too, found the pressure too great to bear. It went into liquidation. Mr. Conklin and Mr. Jarvis were appointed its receivers, and they succeeded in effecting a reorganization in which the charter of the North American Trust Company was utilized. The mortgage business was closed up, and a general trust and banking business was begun.

The reorganized company soon commanded wide confidence, and entered upon a prosperous career. When the Spanish war brought about changed conditions in Cuba, and changed relations of the United States toward that island, it was, in 1898, appointed fiscal agent of the United States government in Cuba. In that capacity it was the first United States company of the kind to establish offices and begin business in Cuba after the war.

Upon the reorganization of the company in 1896, Mr. Conklin was chosen its vice-president, and through his business perspicacity and energy he contributed largely to its success. He remained in intimate connection with it and held the office named in it until June, 1899. At that time its success was established beyond doubt or question, and Mr. Conklin, feeling the need of freedom from the confining duties of his official position, resigned his office. He did not, however, by any means retire from business. On the contrary, he devoted himself all the more earnestly to other important enterprises, including a number of financial operations connected with the rehabilitation and development of the resources of the island of Cuba. To these he brought his old-time energy, and in them he has attained a marked measure of success.

Mr. Conklin is now a director of the North American Trust Company, the Ogden Street Railway Company, the Bear River Irrigation Company, the Waukesha Water Company, and the Augusta Railway and Electric Company, of which last-named he is also vice-president. He has taken no public part in political matters, contenting himself with the duties and privileges of an intelligent private citizen. He has traveled much throughout the world, having made many visits to Europe, and is exceptionally well informed concerning all that is of general interest to mankind. He has a library of three thousand well-selected and valuable books, and has cultivated his literary tastes and abilities to a high degree.

Mr. Conklin is a member of numerous social organizations, including the Colonial Club and Lawyers' Club of New York, the Chicago Club of Chicago, and the Baltimore Country Club of Baltimore.

He was married in Paris, France, in the spring of 1898, to Miss Mary Macfadden. They have one child, Julia Cecilia Conklin.







William W. Cook



## WILLIAM WILSON COOK

AN interesting study is to be found in the fluctuations and vibrations of population in the United States, from East to West and from West back to East again.

Thus in 1832 John P. Cook removed from Cayuga County, New York, to what was then the remote West, and settled at Hillsdale, Michigan, his wife being from the same county in New York State. He was a banker and merchant, and became prominent in the history of the State of Michigan. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, the convention that framed the present Constitution of Michigan, he was chairman of the Committee on Corporations. To him, on April 16, 1858, at Hillsdale, was born the subject of this sketch, William Wilson Cook. The boy was prepared for college at local schools, and then sent to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. There he pursued his studies with a special view to becoming a lawyer, and was graduated from the classical course in 1880 and from the law department in 1882.

Thus equipped, Mr. Cook returned to the home of his forefathers. Immediately after graduation he located in New York city, and with that city he has ever since been identified. He at once entered upon the studies and practice of his profession. The first years of his life in New York were devoted almost exclusively to mastering the law of corporations, it having been his definite purpose from the beginning to study and practise that branch of the law. In time he acquired a reputation as an authority on corporation law, and his counsel was sought in complicated and difficult matters. He was particularly engaged in connection with the reorganization of street-railway systems in their expansion and transformation into electric railways. He

became proficient in corporation mortgage deeds of trust and in the issue of stocks and bonds, and became known as a safe adviser in the conservative financing of large and growing properties. As general counsel for the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, and as personal counsel for John W. Mackay, he devised and carried out the plan by which the former company absorbed the latter company in 1897, and issued its twenty-million-dollar mortgage, to become due in five hundred years, and covering cable and telegraph lines extending from California to Europe. These American mortgage bonds, exchangeable into English debenture stock, to be sold in Europe only, and payable, principal and interest, in London in English sterling, while still secured by an American mortgage, occupy a unique position among corporate securities. It was under Mr. Cook's advice that the Haiti Cable Company, in 1896, laid its submarine cable from New York city to Haiti, a distance of fifteen hundred miles, at an expense of one million five hundred thousand dollars, in the face of an injunction suit instituted by the United States government at the instance of the Attorney-General. This injunction suit was for the purpose of preventing the laying and the operation of the cable, the government claiming that a permit from it was first necessary, and at the same time refusing to grant the permit. The company proceeded to lay the cable, however, and subsequently the government withdrew its suit. This cable proved to be of much importance to the government during the war with Spain.

Mr. Cook is well known as the author of "Cook on Corporations," a standard law treatise in three volumes of over three thousand pages. It was first issued in 1887, and has now run through four large editions, the early editions being known as "Cook on Stock and Stock-holders." Mr. Cook has never held nor sought political office. He believes that there is no permanent occupation higher than that of a trusted counselor.







*F. G. Loring -*





## FREDERICK GLEASON CORNING

AMONG the practically new industries and professions which modern civilization has summoned into being is the calling of the mining engineer. In olden times the miner was a mere empirical prospector, searching for precious metals in cursory fashion and extracting them from the gravel or the ore by primitive methods. To-day he is, or he gets the assistance of, a trained scientist, at once a chemist, an assayer, a metallurgist, a geologist, and a civil engineer; and all the resources of science are brought to bear upon the various phases of the work. There is no more strictly scientific business in the world to-day than mining, and especially the mining of the precious metals.

Conspicuous among the successful mining engineers of this city is Frederick Gleason Corning, the scion of a somewhat distinguished New England stock. He was born in Brooklyn on March 27, 1857, and received his early education in Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson. Then he went abroad with his family to pursue his studies further, and became a student in the famous Polytechnic School at Stuttgart, Germany. There he devoted himself to the practical sciences and especially to engineering. After leaving Stuttgart he went to Saxony and entered the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, where he made the most careful study of metallurgy and mining engineering. In 1879 he was graduated there with high honors, and then he came home to begin the practice of his profession.

He established himself at Leadville, Colorado, then the busiest mining town on the continent. He there gained both experience and pecuniary recompense for his labors, and assured himself that he had made no mistake in the choice of his profession. But it was not in his plan to settle down there for

long. In a year or two he was off visiting professionally various other mining camps in Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, California, and Arizona, always with satisfaction to those whose interests he represented. Nor were his activities confined to this country. He presently went to various South American states, and then to Central America and Mexico, to examine and report, as an expert, upon mines in the interests of New York and foreign capitalists.

His first trip to Peru and Bolivia was made in 1884, to the old mines of Tipuani, on the eastern slope of the Andes, which had been worked by the Spanish Conquistadors centuries ago, and by the Incas for ages before that. He also explored the famous Hualgayoc district in Peru, first scientifically described by Alexander von Humboldt. His journeys extended into Ecuador, Chile, and Colombia. To the last-named country he made several trips for the purpose of examining the Panama Canal, the results of his observations being afterward published in this country and attracting much expert and popular attention. Later he spent some months in exploring the mining region on the Principulca River in Nicaragua, being the first American engineer to do so. In recent years his expert practice has led him into the gold-fields of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, and Ontario.

Besides his professional practice, Mr. Corning is now president of four important mining corporations (among the stock-holders of which are some of the best financiers of the United States), to wit: the San Cristobal Gold-Mines Company of Zacatecas, Mexico; the Guanajuato Consolidated Mining and Milling Company; the Exploration Syndicate; and the Zacatecas (Mexico) Gold-Mines Company, which owns an area of nearly one square mile. He is a member of the Society of American Engineers, and has been a frequent contributor to the best mining and scientific journals, a number of his essays having been reprinted in book form under the title of "Papers from the Notes of an Engineer." He has also made a number of inventions in cable and electric traction and mining machinery, upon which he has secured patents.





*Edward F. Cragin.*



## EDWARD FRANKLIN CRAGIN

**E**DWARD FRANKLIN CRAGIN, for more than twenty-five years a resident of Chicago, is a native of Providence, Rhode Island. His father, Benjamin Cragin, Jr., was a descendant of the Cragin family, for two hundred years resident in Massachusetts. Mr. Cragin was educated at the Providence High School, finishing his collegiate course with the assistance of private teachers in Chicago.

While New York was preparing for 1887's centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington, Mr. Cragin conceived the idea that Chicago and other centers should depart from the program of the Eastern metropolis. Under the organization which he perfected, meetings were held simultaneously in several thousand cities and towns. For originating and carrying out this plan Mr. Cragin received an elaborate gold-medal from the leading citizens of Chicago. The history of these celebrations in Chicago and the other cities was perpetuated in a handsome volume published by voluntary subscription—indeed, all the money for those celebrations was procured by Mr. Cragin in that way.

Soon after, Mr. Cragin was called upon to take charge of the movement to obtain the World's Fair for Chicago. He organized State associations in Chicago from over thirty States, and saw to it that Senators and Congressmen were visited at their homes in the interest of Chicago. As a result, when Congress assembled, eighty per cent. of the Senators and Representatives were pledged to vote for Chicago or some point west of the Alleghanies.

So signal was Mr. Cragin's success in the above movement that he was asked to take up the Nicaragua Canal enterprise. He thereupon took to Nicaragua a party of contractors of the

Chicago Drainage Canal, which, in the amount of rock and earth excavated, practically was of the same size as the contemplated transisthmian waterway. Mr. Cragin paid their expenses from their homes to and through Nicaragua and back. To his gratification, they stated upon their return that they were pleased with the entire situation and would be willing to undertake the construction of the canal. Mr. Cragin made a second trip to Nicaragua a year later, and, with the assistance of Edward Eyre, procured the concession known under their joint names. In the spring of 1899 Mr. Cragin organized the Trust Company of America, placing its capital stock and surplus of five million dollars in more than forty American cities. Mr. Cragin has been identified with the raising of large sums in connection with religious work, having been associated for twenty-five years with the late Dwight L. Moody in Chicago. Mr. Moody was one of his closest friends. Soon after General Horace Porter was elected president of the Grant Monument Association, he accepted the late George M. Pullman's advice to obtain Mr. Cragin's assistance in raising the fund needed by the association. Mr. Cragin visited New York and laid out the plans, and the necessary four hundred thousand dollars was raised. For this Mr. Cragin received the official thanks of General Porter and the Grant Monument Association.

Mr. Cragin was one of the originators of the Union League Club of Chicago, and chairman of the committee that organized the Congregational Club of that city. He also projected and formed the Columbian Sunday Association.

Mr. Cragin recently went before the New Jersey Riparian Commission and asked for the space between Liberty and Ellis islands, in New York Bay, on which to establish a group of grain-elevators and what might be called a freight clearing-house. The commission gave him a lease of the submerged territory for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, with the privilege of purchase. Mr. Cragin is arranging for facilities for unloading from vessels directly into freight-cars and from the freight-cars directly into the vessels. When his plans are carried out as contemplated, the Empire City will be without a rival as a tide-water terminal.





S. C. Craft





## SILAS CHAPMAN CROFT

**B**BRITISH and German blood mingle in the veins of the subject of the present sketch. His mother was of Puritan origin. His great-great-grandfather came from North Germany, and settled in New York. His great-grandfather, born in Goshen, New York, did good service in the patriot army of the Revolution. His father, now reaching to fourscore years and ten in age, is still living at Peekskill, New York. In the neighboring county of Putnam, Silas Chapman Croft was born on October 11, 1848. His early years were spent upon the old farm. At the age of twenty years he became a clerk in New York city. In 1874 he became a member of the firm of Croft Brothers, carpet dealers, in this city, and carried on that business with marked success for many years, retiring from it only to devote all his attention to the public service. Accuracy, promptness, and unflinching integrity were the rules of his business life, assuring prosperity and the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Croft's interest in politics began even before he was a voter. He was, in his boyhood, both from inheritance and from intelligent conviction, a strong Republican, and to that party he has ever since given unwavering allegiance. His father was an outspoken abolitionist when that name was a word of reproach, and afterward one of the most stalwart Republicans. The boy heard the political issues of the stirring war-times discussed by men of conviction, and grew up with equally earnest convictions. Often urged to change his politics for the sake of business advancement, he unhesitatingly declined. Through years of local party defeat he held his ground, fought bravely and fairly, and thus won leadership in his own party, and the respect of his opponents.

His first political appointment came to him on December 21, 1895, when Mayor Strong made him a commissioner in the Department of Public Charities, and he was elected president of the board. That was a "reform" administration, and there were abuses to correct and improved methods to introduce. For two years Mr. Croft performed his duties with the same devotion, integrity, attention to detail, and consequent success that had marked his business career. He made an enviable record for himself, and contributed much to the general favor with which the administration was regarded by the public.

On September 28, 1897, he resigned his place to accept from the President of the United States the appointment of Surveyor of the Port of New York, upon the duties of which office he entered on October 1 following. As surveyor he is the head of a staff of nearly one thousand men, whose activities he directs in a manner which commands their respect and loyalty and their earnest coöperation in performing the business of the public. His efforts have been largely toward a reduction of the cost of the office without diminution of its efficiency, and in this he has succeeded to a noteworthy degree. He remains an influential and trusted leader and counselor of his party, and is esteemed by friends and opponents alike as a fine example of the true American citizen.

Mr. Croft is a member of the Republican Club, the Harlem Republican Club, the Harlem Club, the Royal Arcanum, the order of Free Masons, and various other political and social organizations. He is an enthusiastic believer in the present and future greatness of New York as the commercial capital of the nation, and directs earnest efforts toward keeping the city in that proud position.







E. A. Brinkshank



## EDWIN ALLEN CRUIKSHANK

**E**DWIN ALLEN CRUIKSHANK was born in New York, on August 11, 1843. His grandfather, William Cruikshank, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1760, and the pioneer of his family in this country, made his home for many years at No. 40 Greenwich Street, New York, then a fine residence region. Mr. James Cruikshank was born in 1804 in New York city, and lived to be nearly ninety-two. He saw many changes in the city as he looked back to the time before railroads and steamboats were invented, and the only means of communication between New York and Brooklyn were the periagua and horse boat, and under his directions the first piers were built on the North River. He made a study of real estate in New York city, as well as its water-front, and was considered one of the best experts in that line to be found. His son, the subject of this sketch, followed in his footsteps, entering business at the early age of thirteen, after receiving the educational advantages offered by the public schools. Between his school life and his final settling down to business, he was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment of the New York National Guard, in Brooklyn, and as such went to the front and served in the field during the Civil War; he was also a lieutenant in the Eighty-ninth Regiment, and also a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department.

The real-estate office of his father, which he entered, was one of the oldest and best known in the city. It had been started in 1794 by William Cruikshank, at No. 40 Greenwich Street, as an adjunct to his business as a grocer, for the purpose of renting and collecting ground-rents and wharfage for such of his clients as lived out of town. From 1794 to 1831 it was conducted at No. 40 Greenwich Street, under the name of William Cruik-

shank. From 1831 to 1865 it was conducted at Nos. 40-48 Greenwich Street, under the name of James Cruikshank. From 1865 to 1875 it was at Nos. 55 and 68 Broadway, under the style of William & E. A. Cruikshank, with branch offices also at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, and Broadway and Forty-fourth Street. Since 1875 it has been known as E. A. Cruikshank & Co., with headquarters successively at Nos. 68, 163, 176, and now 141 Broadway.

This firm conducts a general real-estate business in all branches. To this day it has charge of estates which were in charge of Mr. Cruikshank's grandfather a century ago, and its clients are to be found in all parts of the country and in Europe. Mr. Cruikshank's knowledge of wharf and pier property is second to none; his long experience in real estate has ranked him among the best experts, and he has been engaged in the division of the largest estates in the city. He is also a director of the Real Estate Trust Company, and of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company.

Mr. Cruikshank has held no political office. He was a member of the committee on the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration; he was one of the original founders of the Real Estate Exchange, of which he was treasurer, vice-president, and president, and has been associated with other public movements of a non-political character. He married Susie Hinchman, and has one child, Susie, the wife of E. W. Snyder of Bayonne, New Jersey.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Wyandanch Club of Smithtown, Long Island, the Megantic Fish and Game Corporation of Maine, the Accomac Club of Virginia, the Blooming Grove Park Association of Pennsylvania, the Saranac Club of Saranac Lake, New York, the Newark Bay Boat Club of Bayonne, New Jersey, the Adirondack Guides' Association, the Forest Lake Association of Pike County, Pennsylvania, and the Lawyers' Club, Reform Club, Botanical Gardens, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York.





*Engr. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.*

*Chauncie*  
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## CHARLES CURIE

**I**N the town of Audincourt, Department of Doubs, France, situated in the midst of a beautiful and interesting region close to the German and Swiss frontiers, was born, on October 20, 1842, the subject of this sketch, Charles Curie. His parents were Frederick Curie and Dorethe Malvina Diemer, his wife.

The family settled at Paterson, New Jersey, in 1843, and there the boy was educated in the public schools. Afterward he attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Cleveland, Ohio. Then he studied law, first in the office of Thomas F. Hoxsey, at Paterson, then in the office of Hawkins, Barnet & Pannes, in New York, and finally at the Law School of New York University, from which he was graduated in 1882. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1882, and at once began the practice of the profession in this city, where he is still actively engaged in it. He has made a specialty of cases arising under the tariff laws, and in that important department of legal practice has attained authoritative rank and a wide and high reputation.

Between his school-days at Paterson and his entry into the legal profession, however, there was a gap of many years. Several of these were spent in the service of the nation, as a soldier. He was a young man when the Civil War broke out in 1861, and he promptly volunteered as a private in the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was better known as "Hawkins's Zouaves." With that organization he went to the front, and was in the engagements at Hatteras Inlet forts, in August, 1861; at Roanoke Island, on February 8, 1862; and at Camden, North Carolina, on April 19, 1862. Then the regiment came northward, and fought at South Mountain, on September 14, 1862;

at Antietam, on September 17, 1862, where he was severely wounded; and in the great campaigns around Washington and in Virginia and Maryland, in the summer of 1863. The fall of 1863 saw him in the campaign after Forrest in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and the following winter in Sherman's raid to Meridian. In the spring of 1864 he took part in the Red River expedition under General A. J. Smith, in the Arkansas campaign (Lake Chicot) against Marmaduke, in the Tupelo campaign against Forrest in July and August, and in the fall of that year was in the Missouri campaign against Price's army from the Mississippi River to Kansas. He was in numerous battles, and never failed to acquit himself like a soldier and a patriot. Toward the close of the war his health was greatly impaired through exposure and arduous services, and he was honorably discharged, with the rank of captain in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, from Jefferson Barracks Hospital, Missouri, in December, 1864.

It was after this heroic service to his country that Mr. Curie turned his attention to the law, became a student thereof, and finally entered upon the practice of it as his life-work. His office is in the borough of Manhattan. His home is in Brooklyn, and his summer residence is at Idlewild, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

He is passed president of the Hawkins's Zouaves Association, of the Roanoke Associates, and of the Society of the Burnside Expedition and the Ninth Army Corps, and is chancellor of the Commandery of the State of New York, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and one of the governors of the Army and Navy Club. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York, and of the Union League and Hamilton clubs of Brooklyn, and of the Hamilton Club of Paterson, New Jersey.







Archibald Currier



## ENOCH HENRY CURRIER

IN the history of education in the State of New York there are several names indissolubly identified with the instruction of the deaf—men whose professional careers have been centered in this special line of education. Among these, a name very prominent is that of Enoch Henry Currier. He is a son of Enoch Gerrish and Jane Hill Currier, and was born on August 22, 1849, in the city of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He is a descendant of Richard Currier, who came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Massachusetts, of whose town of Salisbury he was the founder. His maternal grandfather served throughout the War of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was an officer on the privateer *Decatur*, and afterward welcomed General Lafayette to the city of Newburyport. Mr. Enoch Gerrish Currier was a member of the Veteran Artillery Association of Newburyport, the first librarian of the public library of that city, and, as Collector of the Port, made the first seizure of Southern vessels in Northern harbors under the Confiscation Act in the War of the Rebellion.

The circumstances of his parents afforded Mr. Currier all the advantages of education. He had the benefit of home society of an old-fashioned and excellent type. His early education was planned with a view to his entering the church. He received a classical preparation for college under private tutors, and was ready for matriculation when an accident to one of his eyes compelled the discontinuance of all study for several years. The precarious condition of his health which followed this accident did not permit him to take his college course, but his studies were resumed under private instruction. He holds an honorary degree

of A. M. from the National College of the Deaf, Washington, D. C., conferred in 1892.

When quite a young man, during a visit at the residence of Dr. Harvey P. Peet of New York, he became interested in the education of the deaf. This visit changed the whole current of his life. Instead of entering the ministry, he became a professor in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, with which he has been connected during the whole of his professional life. Beginning with the lowest grade, he studied the principles of deaf-mute instruction through a classroom experience covering twenty years, passing through all grades from the primary to the academic.

He became especially interested in teaching articulation and lip-reading, and in 1878 was appointed professor in charge of the department of articulation, lip-reading, and aural development. His experiments in connection with the training of hearing of the partially deaf brought forward important results, among which was the invention, in 1884, of a duplex conical hearing-tube which has proved of great value. On the subject of defective hearing and its improvement he is considered an authority, and at the present time he fills the position of chairman of the Aural Section in the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

In January, 1893, he was elected to succeed the late Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet as principal of the institution, and the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the school has fulfilled the expectations of his supporters. The number of students has increased, and the reputation of the school has risen, and now may challenge comparison with any school of its kind in the world. Under Mr. Currier's broad policy the institution offers to the intelligent deaf child, of whatever condition, all possible facilities for acquiring an education, both mental and manual, that will prepare him for the duties of life, and make him a useful and a productive citizen.

In his course of instruction the kindergarten, introduced in 1893, is the first step, and is followed by primary, intermediate, grammar, and academic grades, in the latter of which the standard meets that of the high school for normal youth. A finely equipped gymnasium, under the direction of a thoroughly competent instructor, offers the means of physical culture, with the

result of improving health and increasing the strength of pupils of both sexes, and strengthening the lungs for articulation work. In 1894 a system of special gymnastic training was introduced as a foundation for speech-training to the deaf.

Perhaps the most important innovation, one which renders Mr. Currier's school unique in its class, is the military drill which is a regular part of the daily routine for the boys, who are formed into a battalion of four companies, uniformed in cadet gray, and fully equipped for all the requirements of military drill. The department of manual training is very complete, and includes a thorough course in floriculture.

A careful student of all subjects relating to his profession, Mr. Currier has written several books, among them being "Aural Development," "New Aids to Hearing," and "The Manual Alphabet in the Public Schools," as well as exhaustive discussions in the annual reports of the New York Institution on themes relating to the education of the deaf.

Mr. Currier is a man in the prime of life, cheerful, genial, and active. Deeply interested in his work, nothing which pertains to its useful practice is, in his estimation, too small to deserve attention. Consequently his system is broadly eclectic. A scholar and a gentleman, he exhibits the strong, clear intellectual powers which are necessary to the position he so ably fills.

He is a member of the Manhattan and the Heights clubs, the National Educational Association, the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, being chairman of the Aural Section. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, is a trustee of the Church Mission to Deaf-mutes, and is a member of the standing committee of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes.

Mr. Currier was married, on July 2, 1878, to Miss Charlotte Amelia Lewis of Oxford, New York. They have no children.

He is also a member of Benevolent Lodge No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Consistory of New York, thirty-second degree, Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and first vice-president of the Howard Investment Company, of Duluth, Minnesota.



## GEORGE MILTON CURTIS

**T**HE name of George Milton Curtis inevitably suggests New England origin, and before that at least some measure of British ancestry. The name of his father, Beriah Curtis, is characteristically that of a New-Englander. The forebears of the elder Curtis came, however, from Ireland, being doubtless of Irish-British blood. Turning to the maternal side, the maiden name of his mother is found to have been Lydia Massena Denye Hunter, a name savoring of various nationalities. In fact, Mrs. Curtis was of mixed Scotch and Italian ancestry. But the home of the Curtises was in New England, and in the typically Yankee city of Worcester, Massachusetts.

It was there that George Milton Curtis was born, on June 20, 1840. Worcester is a center of education and culture, as well as of industry, and its advantages were well improved by the boy. He studied at the excellent local schools, at the Worcester High School, and then at the Baptist Academy in the same city. In the last-named institution he was preparing himself to enter college when the Civil War broke out. The patriotic spirit that animated Massachusetts quickly seized upon him, and he laid down his books to take up a rifle. He enlisted as a private in the Third Battalion of Rifles, under the command of Major Devens.

Mr. Curtis had a creditable but brief career in the army, and then returned to his studies. He did not, however, resume his college preparatory work. On the contrary, he began the study of law under the Hon. John W. Ashmead, and made so rapid progress that he was able to pass his examination and be admitted to practice at the bar of New York at the General Term of the Supreme Court in November, 1862. It may be added that





*Geo. Curtis*



while studying law he maintained himself and paid all his expenses by doing newspaper work as a reporter, and by contributing articles to legal, medical, and literary periodicals. In this way he developed a good literary style, which has been characteristic of all his writings since.

Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Curtis made his entry into political life. It is indeed a notable record that the youth who was a student in 1860 became a soldier in 1861, a lawyer in 1862, and a lawmaker in 1863; for he was elected a member of the New York State Assembly in 1863, one of the youngest men ever seated in that body. Despite his youth, he quickly made his mark there. He delivered an impassioned defense of Governor Seymour, which has become almost a classic of political eloquence. He was reelected for a second term, and in that term delivered a speech upon the subject of a health bill which attracted the attention of the entire State, and, indeed, of many in other parts of the nation.

In 1865 Mr. Curtis retired from what bade fair to be a notable legislative career to become assistant corporation counsel of this city, in which office he showed himself to be a lawyer of more than ordinary attainments and acumen. So conspicuous did he become, in fact, that he was quickly marked as sure to receive promotion. Such promotion came to him in 1867, when he was elected to the bench of the marine court, since known as the city court. He was probably the youngest judge ever seated in New York, but his youth was found to be no bar to his usefulness, and his judicial career was distinguished by learning, dignity, and impartial fairness.

At the end of his term upon the bench Mr. Curtis declined a renomination, preferring to resume his legal practice as an attorney and counselor. To that work he has devoted himself ever since with earnestness and more than average success. As a lawyer he has had a wide practice in more than one sense of the term. He has conducted cases in all parts of the Union and in all branches of the law. He is, however, especially well known as a trial lawyer and as a practitioner in will cases.

A few of the more important cases in which Mr. Curtis has acted may appropriately be recalled. Among them were the will cases of John Anderson and Maltby G. Lane, in which he

was successful in getting the wills set aside. He was called into the famous Stewart will case, as counsel for the plaintiff, several days after the trial had begun. He was counsel in the Fair case, also, which was tried in California in 1897, and in it succeeded in winning the case for his client before the jury, though the court afterward interfered and gave a contrary decision. The case was promptly appealed by Mr. Curtis, on the ground that the court should not have given such a decision, but should have ordered another trial before another jury. His action in the Stetson dower case, his success in the Bouden Bauder and Sister Carmelita and other will cases, and his familiarity with all matters pertaining to the laws of succession, have given him a unique reputation in that important branch of practice, and have won for him the sobriquet of "will-smasher."

Mr. Curtis is also remembered as the successful defender of Mr. Riddle, formerly president of the Penn Bank of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who was charged with wrecking that bank. He likewise succeeded in saving the life of Colonel Buford, who was tried for the murder of Chief Justice Elliot of Kentucky. He has, indeed, saved from the scaffold no less than thirty-eight persons in various parts of the country. He has tried cases in nine different States, and is said to be the only lawyer who ever got a jury to break a will in New York.

Other cases in which he was engaged were that of Dr. Helmbold, involving important trade-mark rights, that of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in this city, and that of Police Sergeant William O'Toole, who was charged with bribery. In the last-named case Mr. Curtis's demurrer was sustained by the court, and he was thus the only counsel in that series of trials who secured complete success for his client.

Mr. Curtis is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of various clubs and societies. He is fond of horses, and at one time, in partnership with John O'Donnell, owned one of the finest stables in America. The well-known race-horse "Judge Curtis" was named for him. Mr. Curtis has a son, George M. Curtis, Jr., who is a graduate of Yale University and a successful lawyer, connected with the office of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan. Like his father, he ranks high as a trial lawyer.





*J. D. Camp*



## JOHN DANE, JR.

**D**R. JOHN DANE and his brother Francis came hither from England in 1636, and settled at Agawam, now Ipswich, Massachusetts. John Dane was one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of his time, and Francis Dane was the second minister of Andover, Massachusetts, and was the leader in the opposition to the witchcraft persecutions of those days, which so disgraced the early history of the colony. A grandson of John Dane was the Hon. Nathan Dane, LL. D., who founded the Dane Law School of Harvard University, organized one of the first temperance societies in this country, and was the author of the famous ordinance for governing the Northwest Territory, forever prohibiting slavery therein. Another grandson of John Dane was the Hon. Joseph Dane of Maine. The Danes were, it may be added, descended from an eminent family of France, of which one member was Peter Dane, professor of Greek in the Royal College, preceptor of the Dauphin, afterward Francis II, a leading member of the Council of Trent, and Bishop of Lavan.

A direct descendant and namesake of Dr. John Dane, the subject of this sketch, was born at Westford, Massachusetts, on September 22, 1835. After receiving an academic education he entered the law office of A. A. Webster of Lowell, Massachusetts. In 1859 he was admitted to practice at the bar of the State of Massachusetts, and thereafter to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, and other federal courts throughout the Union. In order to serve his clients most successfully and attain the highest standing in general commercial and patent litigation, Mr. Dane, after his admission to the bar, continued his studies in the most practical fashion in general commercial business, engineering, construction of machinery, applied science, and prac-

tical mechanics, receiving no less than five medals as tokens of his proficiency therein. Mr. Dane established offices in New York city in 1871, and since that date has been continually in the practice of his profession here, with patronage extending throughout the whole Union and into foreign lands. For the last quarter of a century he has been general counsel for a number of corporations, industrial and otherwise, located in various of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, many of whom secure his services year after year. The labor entailed in the conduct of such a business is enormous. Mr. Dane is, however, a diligent and indefatigable worker, with an exceptional physical and intellectual capacity for prolonged and effective effort. As a rule he personally prepares and conducts every detail of the cases committed to him. He has among his clients the reputation of never encouraging needless litigation, of exercising extreme care in giving opinions, and of conducting cases with great thoroughness and skill when it is necessary to take them into court. He has settled by arbitration many important cases out of court to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. Of late years his practice has been almost altogether confined to the United States courts, in various parts of the country.

Mr. Dane was married, in 1860, to Miss Frances Whitney of Augusta, Maine. They have five children: Bertha Louisa, Charles Francis, Frederic Willis, Herbert Evelyn, and Clifford Franklin Dane. Charles Francis Dane is a practising member of the New York bar, and Herbert Evelyn is in the graduating class of the New York Law School. Mr. and Mrs. Dane occupy their fine house on Park Avenue in the winter, and during summers their home, "Hollywood," on Orange Mountain, New Jersey, where they have a charming house within one of the most perfect private parks in America. Mr. Dane has a very large and valuable library of standard and special literature, comprising history, biography, travels, science, ancient and modern arts, discoveries and research, and a number of very rare costly volumes.







*Abraham D. Davis*



## WESTMORELAND D. DAVIS

THE names of Davis and Morris are familiar to all readers of American history. In earlier and in later times they have been borne by men of eminence and of sterling worth, in various callings, and in various parts of the Union. Of the Davis family a distinguished branch was long ago settled in South Carolina, where its members played a conspicuous part in public affairs. In the last generation Thomas Gordon Davis was the head of that family, one of the leading lawyers of the State, and the son of a distinguished advocate. That portion of the Morris family which has been settled in Virginia from colonial times has for many generations been prominent for its wealth and social rank. In the last generation it was allied with the Davis family by the marriage of Thomas Gordon Davis, above mentioned, to Miss Anna Lewis Morris.

Westmoreland D. Davis was born to this couple in Paris, France, during their temporary residence in that city. He was brought home to the United States, however, to be educated, and was entered as a student in the Virginia Military Institute. Having completed its course with credit, he read law at the University of Virginia, and afterward took the course of the Columbia College Law School, in New York city, in order to qualify himself in the best manner for the practice of his profession at the New York bar.

It was natural that he should take to this profession, seeing that his father and paternal grandfather had been engaged in it, and also, if heredity counts for much, it was to be expected that he would show marked ability therein, seeing the eminent success attained by his predecessors. The legal field of labor is always exacting. In New York city the competition is excep-

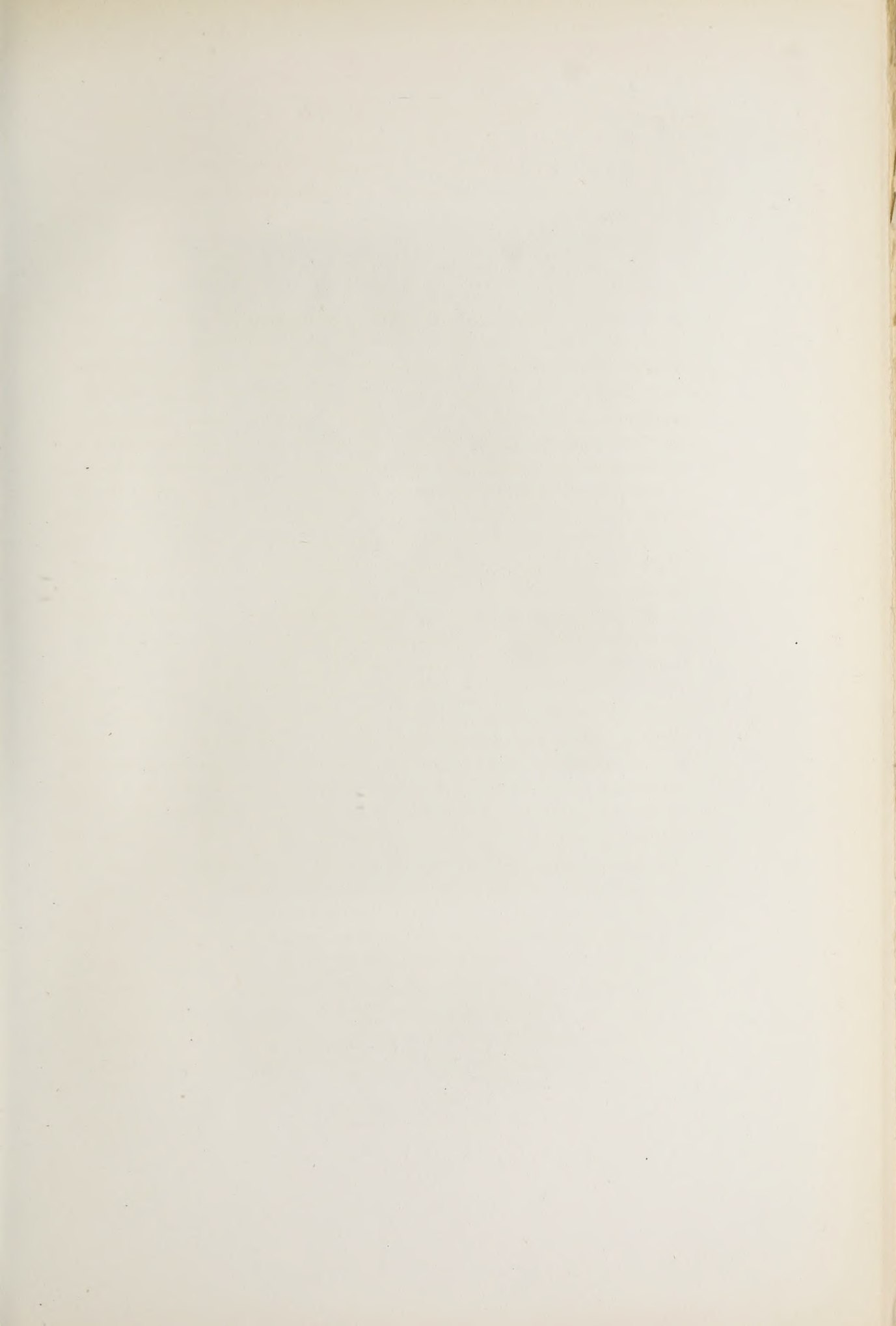
tionally fierce, the law of the survival of the fittest prevails inexorably, and there is little chance of preferment for any who are not well equipped for the struggle. That Mr. Davis has, in these circumstances, attained an enviable place in the legal world, is an ample tribute to his inherited capabilities and his acquired equipment.

Mr. Davis has a large general practice with clients in all parts of the country. He is the legal representative of a number of large corporations, among them being some of the foremost insurance and transportation companies of New York. He has charge of a number of large private estates in New York and elsewhere. In the South, also, he has extensive business and professional interests. To all of these he gives most scrupulous personal attention, such as alone can satisfy the requirements of his clients, and serve his own professional and financial welfare.

With so large an array of business duties Mr. Davis has found no time to give to office-holding or other political labors, beyond the conscientious discharge of the duties of a citizen. He is in his political affiliations a stanch Democrat, though by no means an extreme partizan.

Mr. Davis's characteristic traits in professional life are decision of character and unwavering devotion to duty. To these he adds admirable intellectual equipment, and the various other elements that make for success. Such qualities have gained for him, before the advent of his fortieth year, a well-recognized success, and a position of high esteem in the legal profession and in the social world, such as few attain, if at all, before reaching much more advanced years. With such attainment, however, he is not supinely content. It is to him merely an incentive to and a basis for further efforts and further achievements, of which the maturer years of the future offer high promise.







J. M. Barrett, Esq.



## JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER

**B**RIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, M. F. S. N. Y., M. A., Lit. D., Ph. D., LL. D., brevet major-general of the State of New York by special act of the State Legislature, April 9-20, 1866, for "meritorious service rendered to the National Guard and to the United States prior to and during the Rebellion," and the only officer receiving such an honor from the State of New York, as well as the only officer in the United States thus breveted major-general; also military agent State of New York in Europe in 1851-53, fully indorsed by the government in Washington—was born at No. 3 Broadway, New York city, on March 9, 1821, and is descended from two of the most distinguished families of colonial and provincial New York, de Peyster and Watts, as well as from others equally prominent and honorable.

Johannes de Peyster, the first of this family in America, according to tradition first visited New Amsterdam, or New York, and West Indies, and some years later, about 1642-45, returned to New York to settle. Soon after his arrival here he rose to the highest positions in the New Netherlands, continuing to hold them during life. His eldest son, Colonel de Heer Abraham de Peyster, filled every office possible under the crown in the province and city of New York. His bronze statue in Bowling Green, a gift to the city of New York from his sixth descendant, General John Watts de Peyster, stands opposite to the site of the projected custom-house, which will be erected facing the statue, upwards of two hundred years subsequent to his official career as Receiver-General of the Port of New York, in the center of the scenes in which he resided, served, commanded, and

governed. The following inscription on the pedestal of the statue briefly recites his official dignities :

1685, Alderman; 1691-95, Mayor of New York City; 1701, Comptroller; 1708, Receiver-General of the Port of New York; 1698, Member of Earl Bello-mont's Council; 1698, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court; 1700, Colonel commanding Regiment of Militia, or City Trained Bands; 1701, Chief Justice of New York; 1701, President of the King's Council and Acting Governor of New York; 1706-21, Treasurer of the Province of New York and New Jersey.

General de Peyster is in the sixth generation in lineal descent from this illustrious citizen, and in the seventh generation from the first Johannes de Peyster, being the only child of the late Frederic de Peyster and Mary Justina, youngest and best-beloved daughter of the Hon. John Watts II, whose family mansion was at No. 3 Broadway, next door to the corner house, which was the residence of Archibald Kennedy, who married Anne Watts, afterward Countess of Cassilis, whose son Archibald was first Marquis of Ailsa.

The General's father, one of the most eminent citizens of New York city, was distinguished for his philanthropy and public spirit, and published many historical monographs. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1816; as a student served in the War of 1812; was bred to the law; was appointed Master in Chancery in 1820, and continued in office for seventeen years; was president of the New York Historical Society; was president of the New York Society Library; was president of the St. Nicholas Club; was president of the St. Nicholas Society; and was said, in a public print, to have been "an active officer of more societies than any other New-Yorker who ever lived."

Just as the first Johannes de Peyster came out to New Amsterdam to explore before settling, so Robert Watt of Rose Hill, near Edinburgh, Scotland, came to New York to look about him, and then went back to Edinburgh, and "emigrated to America for good toward the close of the seventeenth century," settling in New York city. He likewise soon attained the highest official positions, as he enjoyed the highest social relations. He was the brother-in-law of Sir Walter Riddle, Baronet, a creation of King David I of Scotland (1124-53); was the son of John Watt of Rose Hill, Edinburgh, Scotland; writer to







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Frederic de Peyster

the Signet and Lord of Sessions (according to Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage," 1850-54); and was grandson of Adam Watt of Rose Hill, Commissary to Kirkeudbright.

Robert Watt, or Watts (for he added the letter *s* to his name), was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1680, and died in New York city in 1750. In 1706 he married Mary, daughter of William Nicoll, originally Nicolls, of Islip, Long Island, and of his wife Anne, daughter of Jeremiah van Rensselaer and Maria van Cortlandt. Their son, the Hon. John Watts, great-grandfather of General de Peyster, was one of the founders, incorporators, and trustees of the New York Society Library in 1753; was elected to the New York Assembly; was commissioner in the matter of the New York and New Hampshire boundary dispute; was a leading founder of the New York Merchants' Exchange in 1752; was a member of the colonial committee of correspondence; was long a member of the King's Council; was attorney-general under Governor Monckton in 1762-63; was a founder of the New York Hospital and its first president; and was the king's choice for acting Governor of New York in the event of British success in the Revolution. His estate in New York city, covering several wards, was confiscated on account of his loyalty, and he died an exile in Wales. His wife Anne, sister of James de Lancey, chief justice and Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and more than once acting governor of the province, died three months later of a broken heart in this city.

Their son, the Hon. John Watts, Jr., was born in 1749 and died in 1836. The bronze statue of him, facing lower Broadway in Trinity Churchyard, was erected by his grandson, General John Watts de Peyster. The inscription on its pedestal contains the following summary of this notable New-Yorker's public career:

Last Royal Recorder of the City of New York, 1774-77 (no records after 1777); Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York, 1791-94; Member of Congress, 1793-95; First Judge of Westchester County, 1806; Founder and Endower of the Leake and Watts Orphan House in the City of New York; President of the New York Dispensary, 1821-36.

It has often been remarked that General John Watts de Peyster inherited, in a remarkable degree, the rugged strength of character of his grandfather, John Watts, as well as a most

striking similarity of physical form and features. He also inherited a very large fortune from this gentleman, as well as a smaller amount from his estimable father. On tablets on more than one of the many buildings which he has erected and given for public and benevolent uses, General de Peyster declares that the means and abilities which have enabled him to accomplish whatever good he may have done in the world have been entirely derived from, and by him are credited to, his grandfather, John Watts, and his father, Frederic de Peyster.

Even the merest mention of the many notable achievements of General de Peyster himself is impossible in the space which remains. He had as an instructor Professor Lutz, subsequently president of Transylvania University, but is essentially self-educated, having himself mastered, more or less practically, Greek, Latin, French, and German, while also familiarizing himself with Italian and Spanish. He traveled and studied in Europe as a youth, and a little later became foreman of one of the old volunteer hose companies of New York city. In 1845, at the age of twenty-four, he held the rank of major in the State militia in Dutchess County, and was the next year, 1846, commissioned colonel of the 111th Regiment. In 1846-47 the State militia, as then constituted, was legislated out of existence, and when afterward reorganized, for "meritorious conduct," Colonel de Peyster was assigned over the heads of numerous seniors in rank to the command of the Twenty-second Regimental District. Dissatisfaction in the ranks of the militia, together with the antirent uproar of those days, united to make it a very critical situation. He gained wide repute as a disciplinarian at this time, was made a brigadier-commander for "important services" — the first appointed by a governor individually — in 1851, and received a medal in 1853 from Governor Hunt, as he had previously a certificate of honor from Adjutant-General Stevens stating that Colonel Willard of Troy, an old officer of the regular army, was the only officer in the State besides Colonel de Peyster who had properly and adequately enforced the new law and controlled his troops during this crisis. Meantime, General de Peyster had commenced a careful study of the needs of the militia. He had also begun the acquisition of his remarkable military library, and had established, as he sustained and edited,





*John Watts -*

a monthly magazine, the "Éclaireur," devoted to the militia. Through his energy were first introduced to American readers translations of such important works as the "Piedmontese Bersaglieri Rifle Drill and Bayonet Practice" of his friend, General Alessandro della Marmora; Von Hardegg's "Treatise on the Science of the General Staff," and Von Hardegg's "Chronological Tables of Military Science and History." This could not have been more timely if the coming Rebellion had been foreseen.

Through his exertions at Albany, General de Peyster obtained an enactment from the State Legislature, in 1850-51, providing for the improvement of the New York militia, and the appointment of an inspector-general for the State. Unfortunately, however, a more supple politician was placed in this office. In 1851 General de Peyster was appointed by Governor Hunt brigadier-general of New York State troops, for "important services." The same year he was appointed "military agent of the State of New York to examine and report on such of the military systems of Europe as should be adapted to the use of his native State of New York." The investigation made by him in Europe under this commission was entirely at his private expense. His two elaborate and invaluable reports were published as a Senate document in the report of the Adjutant-General of the State, and privately by himself. They were the fruitful results of two years of careful and systematic work abroad. The late military writer, Captain Frederic Whittaker, declared that these reports "have been the foundation of every improvement that our State's troops have undergone since that time." They led to the introduction of the brass twelve-pounder (the Napoleon gun) in America and of the pearl-gray uniform. They led to the introduction into this city, and thence into other cities of the Union, of a paid fire department, with steam-engines; so that General de Peyster may be styled the father of the present system of city fire departments in the United States. The salient features of the present police system in American cities also grew out of the influence and exertions of the late legal authority, Mr. Gerard, and of General de Peyster, as a testimonial establishes and records.

On January 1, 1855, General de Peyster was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of New York by Governor Myron H.

Clark. He at once inaugurated reforms of greatest moment. He reorganized the adjutant-general's department; inaugurated rigid economy; prepared revised regulations for the government of the militia; recommended proper artillery, one uniform for all the State troops, and muskets of one caliber, thus multiplying the practical efficiency of the troops; and prepared every branch of the service for emergencies. All this, and more, occurred within two months; for, finding that Governor Clark was intimidated by the politicians, who opposed General de Peyster's insistence upon honest administration in respect to his own department, the latter resigned in disgust. Good authorities have not hesitated to assert that General de Peyster actually accomplished more, in those two months, toward preparing the way for making real soldiers of the State militia, than had been accomplished during all the antecedent history of this service.

General de Peyster now began his brilliant series of military studies,—military criticisms, military history, and military biography,—in which department he stands in the foremost rank in the United States, and, in respect to the wealth and accuracy of his scholarship and of his resources in historical examples, without many rivals in Europe. Sir Edward Cust, the British general and distinguished author of "Annals of the War" (9 vols.) and "Lives of the Warriors" (6 vols.), introduces the last-mentioned series with a twenty-eight-page dedication to General de Peyster, in the course of which he confesses: "My works were written by me for the use of youths—whose profession has yet to be learned. You address the higher rank of the army, and appear to seek to philosophize the art of war by showing it to be capable, under its most scientific phases, of being less lavish of blood. To both our grievances the remedy is the same: 'practical strategy.' I readily accept from you this expression. It comprises all that can be said or written upon skill in war."

General de Peyster is still, in his old age, as hard at work as ever, surrounded by the evidence of his own labors and by mementos of his own past and of past generations for nearly four centuries. He will leave those who come after him to take his story as an example of what an industrious and willing man can accomplish. His life in detail has been told by able and impartial pens, and to them the curious are referred.







Engr. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.  
From the original in the possession of his lineal descendant Major General J. Watts de Peyster, painted in Holland about 1684.

*© A. D. Leyland Miller*

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK 1694-1695  
BORN on JULY 1651. DIED 2nd AUGUST, 1728

No attempt can here be made to catalogue the hundreds of published works of General de Peyster in his capacities as military critic, historical writer, and miscellaneous author. A mere list of the titles of his more important works occupies fifteen or sixteen pages in the Bibliography of the American Historical Association. Besides this partial list, there has been an additional one published of eight pages, while material for at least another twenty-four pages is in manuscript. These many publications include special groups of monographs — on Dutch history, on the American Revolution, on the American Civil War, on the Thirty Years' War, on the wars of Frederick the Great, on Napoleon, on Waterloo, and on the relations of Bothwell and Mary Queen of Scots. He is also the author of poems, dramas, and historical novels. His "Life of Torstenson" (1855) was recognized by the gift to its author of three medals from Oscar I of Sweden. From universities he has received the degree of Master of Arts, that of Doctor of Laws (twice conferred), and that of Doctor of Literature. He was the recipient of the (1894) gold medal for "scientific and literary attainments" of the London Society of Science, Letters, and Art.

He is honorary vice-president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, an honorary member of the Clarendon Historical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland, a life member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and a member of the Maatschappij Nederlandsche Letterkunde of Leyden, Holland. He is an active, honorary, or corresponding member of about fifty of the leading historical and literary societies of Europe, the United States, and Canada. He has received votes of thanks from the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, for gifts of valuable historical paintings, or other relics, to the respective State libraries of those States. In 1898 he was selected as associate member of the United States delegation to attend the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

We conclude with a reference to General de Peyster as a man, as the writer has known him, for we believe that the man is still more remarkable than his writings — a remark which will not be lost upon any one really familiar with the astonishing work of his pen. The personal characteristics which most overwhelmingly demonstrate this are, no doubt, precisely those which by

many might easily be misunderstood, and even be considered marks of idiosyncrasy.

The General affords a rare instance of one who has divested himself of that atmosphere of insincerity and artificiality which is the second nature of most men; and many men, therefore, find it somewhat difficult to breathe in perfect ease, if one may so say, in his presence. It is not that he is not polite, kind, and considerate, but that there is a distinct impression conveyed by his presence that even these mere amenities of life would cease, in his case, the moment they ceased to be real and had to be purchased at the least expense of conventional hypocrisy. And if this is the case in these smaller things, much more is it so in all other respects. The General is exceptionally kind-hearted, and while many have often sought after him from various motives of self-interest, one often has the curious notion that if such motives were completely eliminated, many would flee away from the exposure of the unusually clear atmosphere of simplicity, candor, truth, and honesty which characterizes him.

The General possesses the most astonishing memory, has at command for instant use the widest range of reading which the writer has ever heard of in the case of one individual, always seems able to open instantly at the proper page in the right books for any reference required in an immense library once embracing thirty thousand volumes, is almost an expert specialist in every specialty in the entire gamut of human knowledge, and appears able to apply the lessons drawn from this entire range of investigation to any special line of thought pursued. Yet, even so, the inimitable sincerity of character of which we have spoken seems to us worthy of the most remark.







*Fredric Jauett Dieter.*



## FREDERIC JEWETT DIETER

**T**HE Dieter family came from Germany early in the sixteenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania, receiving from the crown extensive grants of land. Its members were conspicuous in the Revolution, and in the political and business affairs of the young republic. In the last generation, Anderson Devereaux Dieter, born at Baltimore, Maryland, on April 18, 1824, a son of a commodore in the navy, and his mother, of old and distinguished French descent, was perhaps the foremost member of the family. In early life he was engaged in commerce in Caracas, Venezuela, and Havana, Cuba. Then he removed to New Orleans, and for more than twenty years was a leader of business affairs in that city, serving also as consul for the Venezuelan government. He established one of the most prosperous and prominent business houses in the South, with branch houses in New York, Liverpool, and Paris. He owned many large plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi, and had a reputation in two continents for honor and the highest qualities of a gentleman. He removed to New York in 1872, and died here on March 24, 1878.

The wife of Anderson Devereaux Dieter was Emma Grant Hubbard, whose ancestry is traced to Hubba, a Norse king who invaded England in the year 866. Her first American ancestor, George Hubbard, was born in England in 1601, came to this country, and settled in Boston. He was a founder of the towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Westfield, Connecticut, in 1635-36, and was an agent of the colonial government. His descendants have been prominent in the political, business, and social life of the nation. Mrs. Dieter's father was Chester Hubbard, one of the early settlers of Montpelier, Vermont, and a leading business man of that State. Her mother was Julia Granville Jewett Hub-

bard, daughter of Nathan and Ruth Paine Jewett, and a granddaughter of Chief Justice Elisha Paine. Mrs. Dieter had great charm of manner, force of character, and brilliancy of mind. She was born at Montpelier, Vermont, on April 17, 1825, and died on October 30, 1896.

The only child of Anderson Devereaux and Emma Hubbard Dieter was Frederic Jewett Dieter, who was born at New Orleans, and was educated in New York city, at the Vermont Methodist Seminary, Harvard, and Boston University. He received the degree of LL. B. from Boston University in 1884, and was admitted immediately thereafter to the Suffolk County bar. Four years later he was admitted to the bar of New York.

Mr. Dieter came at once to New York, and entered the office of Dillon & Swain. That firm had charge of the legal interests of Jay Gould and other leading financiers, and in their office Mr. Dieter acquired a thorough knowledge of corporation law. Since 1888 he has had an office of his own, paying especial attention to corporation and surrogate's law. His energy and integrity have secured for him a large practice. He has been connected with various large corporations, estates, and financial undertakings. He possesses the confidence of his clients, and is known for the care with which he applies himself to all matters intrusted to his charge.

He has been from boyhood a Democrat in politics, and has taken an active interest in that party's welfare. He was a member of its State Convention in 1892, and has been a speaker in its campaigns, but has never consented to be a candidate for public office.

Mr. Dieter is a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Democratic, and Tuxedo clubs, and of several historical societies and other organizations. He is a member of the West Presbyterian Church of this city, and is not married.









*Wittoringer*



## A. J. DITTENHOEFER

AMONG the lawyers and jurists of the metropolis there are not many as well known and so well representative of cosmopolitan Americanism as A. J. Dittenhoefer. He is a man of German ancestry and of Southern nativity, but has for nearly all his life been identified with New York. His parents came to this country from Germany in 1834, his father being a prosperous merchant. They settled in Charleston, South Carolina, and there, on March 17, 1836, the subject of this sketch was born. Four years later the family removed to this city, and here he has resided continuously ever since.

In his childhood he manifested a studious disposition, and in the public schools of various grades to which he was sent he made excellent progress in all his studies. From the public schools he went into the Columbia Grammar School, where he was prepared for college. Thence he was advanced to Columbia College,—now Columbia University,—and there pursued his course in brilliant fashion, showing really phenomenal proficiency in Latin and Greek. At the end of four years he was graduated with honors from the academic department of the college, with the degree of A. B. Then he entered upon the study of law, and, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted to the bar of New York.

At the very outset of his career, when he was only twenty-two, he was nominated by the Republican party for a judgeship on the bench of the city court. The Republican party was in the minority in that election and he was not seated. But a few years later he was appointed to a place on that bench by Governor Fenton, to succeed Judge Florence McCarthy, deceased. Not only did he fill the place with eminent acceptability, but he marked it with a fine bit of generosity. Learning that the family

of his predecessor had been left in destitute circumstances, he turned over to them his entire salary.

At the expiration of the term he declined a renomination, and was elected in 1864 a Presidential Elector for Lincoln and Johnson, and had the honor of casting his electoral vote for Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was on terms of friendship. Judge Dittenhoefer declined the position offered him by President Lincoln of United States judge for the district of South Carolina, owing to the exacting requirements of his large practice. In 1875 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention which nominated Hayes and Wheeler.

Though a Southerner by birth, Judge Dittenhoefer joined the Republican party at its birth, supporting the election of John C. Frémont, the first Republican candidate for President, and for many years has been active and influential in its councils, being chairman for twelve years of the German Republican Central Committee. As a lawyer he has gained high reputation. While his services have been in demand for all classes of legal procedure, and he has been prominent as counsel in many of the most important corporations and commercial cases, he is recognized as an authority in laws relating to the drama and the stage. Largely through the efforts of Judge Dittenhoefer, the law giving the license fees collected from the theaters to the Society for the Reform of Juvenile Criminals was repealed, and this stigma removed from the theatrical profession. The fees have since been given to the Actors' Fund. In recognition of these services he was presented with a testimonial, and, with Dr. Houghton and ex-President Cleveland, was elected an honorary member of the Actors' Fund. He was conspicuous in the defense of the Washington newspaper correspondents, and of Elverton R. Chapman, of the firm of Moore & Schley, and the other persons who were indicted for refusing to answer the questions of the committee of the United States Senate investigating what was known as the sugar scandal, and gained a notable victory, of permanent value to the press.

He was married in 1856, and has a family consisting of four daughters and one son, who is one of his partners, the firm being Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.





*Arthur P. Dodge*



## ARTHUR PILLSBURY DODGE

**H**IGH ideals, persistently aimed at, with native pluck and energy, are the secrets of the success attained by the subject of the present sketch, despite many discouraging and disheartening experiences.

Arthur Pillsbury Dodge is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Dodge, who came to this country from England in 1630, and a grandson of Joshua and Sarah Fletcher Pillsbury of Concord, New Hampshire. He was born at Enfield Center, Grafton County, New Hampshire, on May 28, 1849, and inherited from his ancestors on both sides those traits of mind and character which make men deserve success in their undertakings. His patrimony amounted to little else, excepting good health, and when he was only thirteen years old he had to shift for himself. He went to Concord, New Hampshire, and became a newsboy, and then, a few months later, bell-boy in a hotel. In the latter place he tried to attend school, but after a few weeks had to give up the attempt, his work taking up all his time. In the early part of 1865 he wanted to enlist in the army, but was rejected as too young and too small. But in April of that year he went South in the government service, as one of a party of mechanics and artisans. He served for a time as orderly in the quartermaster's office at Morehead City, North Carolina, and then returned to Concord and his hotel work. In 1866 he was a hotel clerk at Plymouth, New Hampshire, and two years later a superintendent's clerk on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad. Next a rich retired merchant of Boston, who had watched his career with interest, gave him a place, which he held for some years, meantime studying law.

In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and began law practice at

Manchester, New Hampshire, removing in 1883 to Boston, and meeting with good success. But his health now failed, and he had to give up his law office and engage in less exacting labors. In 1886 he founded the "New England Magazine," setting for it a high and unique standard. But his capital was not sufficient to carry the venture to that success which alone would have satisfied him, so he reluctantly sold it in 1890, and went to Chicago in response to the call of some influential citizens who wanted him to found a similar publication there. But they offered him a capital of only one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which he deemed insufficient. He determined not to repeat his Boston experience with too scanty capital, and so turned his attention to some business in which he might make a fortune with which he could, in time, carry out unhampered his high ideas.

While in Chicago he met Mr. George M. Pullman, the great railroad car maker, who suggested to him the value of a stored-steam motor then being manufactured in his works. This set Mr. Dodge to thinking on the subject of motors. He came to the conclusion that the steam-locomotive could be improved so as to avoid the great loss of power suffered in ordinary machines of that type, and so as not to emit steam, smoke, sparks, and cinders, and thus be at once far more economical and effective, and free from objectionable features for use on city streets and elsewhere. The results of his labors and thoughts are to be seen in the kinetic motor, used in the Dodge stored-steam system of railway motive power. This has been put into practical use and has demonstrated its value and efficiency. In a simple and practical manner Mr. Dodge has solved the great problem which he set out to solve and which innumerable other inventors had previously but vainly striven to solve in all sorts of complicated fashions. Thus Mr. Dodge has attained the success he sought, and has placed himself in the way of securing the financial independence that will enable him to carry out his plans in literary work and other directions.







*Robert H. Thomas*



## ROBERT PARKER DOREMUS.

THE story of a Wall Street career may often be told in a few lines, so far as its dates and incidents of public import are concerned. The public knows, and indeed can know, little of the personalities of the men who stand behind the operations of the money market, and of the forces that lead to and control those operations. There is, of course, a vast amount of floating gossip about some of the most conspicuous men in the Street, but it is largely superficial if not imaginative. Of the work of the great majority of forceful and successful financiers in the great metropolis and money center of the Western world scarcely a word is known, save to their personal friends and associates. The written story of the present subject may be brief in these pages, but if all that is between the lines and behind the scenes could be set down in full, a volume would scarcely contain it.

Robert Parker Doremus comes of the two great races which have most contributed to the upbuilding of New York State and city to their present supreme estate. His father's ancestors came from Holland, as members of the sturdy Knickerbocker community which founded the Empire State and its great capital. His mother's ancestors came from England, with the conquering force that made all North America an English-speaking land. His father, Flavel H. Doremus, was a prosperous merchant of New York.

Mr. Doremus was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, on February 19, 1859, and was educated in various New York institutions of learning. He pursued a course in the Columbia Grammar School, and afterward studied chemistry under the late Dr. Henry W. Draper, the eminent scientist of New York Uni-

versity, and also had some studies in the School of Mines of Columbia College.

On completing his academic career, however, Mr. Doremus did not enter professional life, but turned his attention to financial affairs instead. He began business life as a clerk in the employment of the firm of Jacquelin & De Coppet Brothers. There he remained until the firm was reorganized as De Coppet & Co., when he continued in the employ of that house. Finally, in 1891, the firm of De Coppet & Co. was dissolved, and was succeeded by that of De Coppet & Doremus, in which, as the name indicates, Mr. Doremus is a partner.

Mr. Doremus's rank in Wall Street affairs, and the esteem in which he is held, are indicated by the fact that he is a member of the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, and of its committee on arrangements. He is a member of the building committee and a trustee of the building company of the Exchange, and also chairman of the clearing-house committee.

Mr. Doremus is a member of the New York Yacht Club, and of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

He was married, in 1887, to Miss Jessie Raymond, daughter of the late Aaron Raymond, a well-known merchant of New York.







*O. P. Dammann*



## ORLANDO PORTER DORMAN

**T**HE ancestry of Orlando Porter Dorman is traced through New England colonists back to old English and Norman French families. His father, Orlin C. Dorman, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Dorman, who came from England in 1631, landed at Boston, and was one of the founders of Boxford, Massachusetts. His mother, whose maiden name was Juliana Doane, could trace her descent from a Norman family of the tenth century, one branch of which removed to Germany and was elevated to baronial rank. Her first American ancestor was John Doane, who landed at Plymouth in 1621, in the next vessel after the *Mayflower*. Just before the Revolution, a later ancestor, Colonel Elisha Doane, was reputed to be the richest man in Massachusetts.

Orlando Porter Dorman was born at Ellington, Connecticut. His early life was spent upon a large farm, the management of which chiefly devolved upon him when he was no more than twelve years old. Despite the work and care thus imposed, he found time and strength to attend the local school and high school, from which latter he was graduated at the age of seventeen. The next year he taught school in a neighboring town, and at nineteen years of age he entered mercantile life.

His first occupation was as a salesman in a Hartford, Connecticut, store. At the end of a year of service he was promoted to be manager of the establishment, and as soon as he was of age he was taken into partnership, the firm being that of Dorman & Baldwin. Two years later it became Dorman & Co., and thus continued for a year and a half longer. Then Mr. Dorman removed to New York and became a salesman in the large importing house of Lee & Case. In a little more than a year he became a partner, and went abroad to take full charge of its

foreign interests. Three years later the house was reorganized as W. H. Lee & Co., and he became a leading spirit in its affairs.

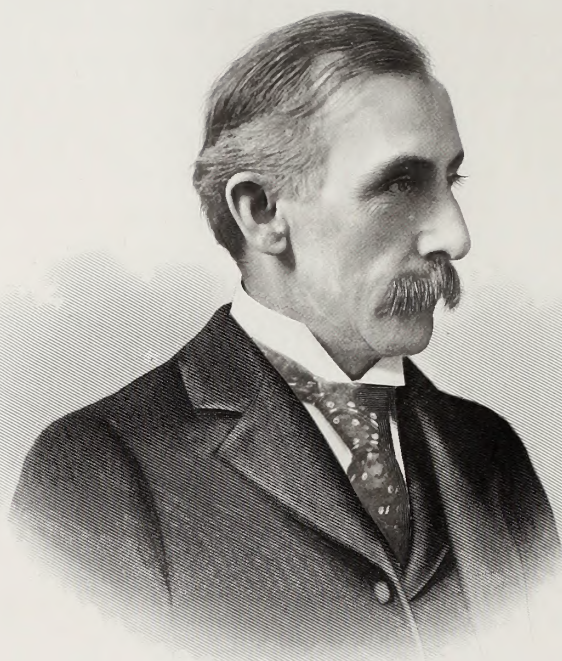
During the war, seeing the great financial opportunities of the times, Mr. Dorman left this firm and began a financial career on Wall Street, at first as O. P. Dorman & Co., but a year later as head of the firm of Dorman, Joslyn & Co. The firm did an enormous business, with uniform success. At the end of the war Mr. Dorman went abroad for a season of rest, and on his return he became, in 1866, the president of a large manufacturing company, and managed that business for ten years. A year's visit to the Pacific coast followed, and then four years of commission business in New York, after which he organized the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of dress-goods, linings, etc. He has made that company one of the foremost in the world, and is still its president.

Mr. Dorman is an earnest member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is much given to good works, both within and without the activities of the church. He has given much assistance to young men studying for the ministry. One of his recent benefactions was the founding of a public library at San Juan, Porto Rico, which is called, by authority of President McKinley, the Dorman Library. For that and other philanthropic works he has been made a Chevalier of France, being the fourth American to enjoy that honor. He married Miss Delia Anna Taylor of Hartford. Their city home is at Seventy-sixth Street and West End Avenue, and their country home is the fine estate of Auvergne, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.









Hamden Dougherty



## J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY

**H**IS patronymic is Protestant Irish, known two centuries ago in the north of Ireland as the O'Doughertys of Innishowen. His ancestors came to this country with James Oglethorpe, and settled in Georgia. His paternal grandfather, a sea-captain and old New-Yorker, carried the declaration of war against Great Britain to France in 1812, and was afterward captured and confined in Dartmoor Prison. His son, Charles H. Dougherty, was a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen from 1839 to 1841; a justice for six years of the Seventh Judicial District Court; and a delegate to the convention which framed the city charter in 1849. He was prominent in Democratic politics before the Civil War, and was associated in law practice with Philip A. Hamilton and ex-Judge Samuel Jones. His wife, Elizabeth Taylor, was a lady of Dutch and English extraction.

J. Hampden Dougherty, the second son of this marriage, was born on December 17, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and New York, and in February, 1865, entered the Free Academy. After completing his freshman studies, he spent two years in the service of a large dry-goods house, being rapidly advanced in position and salary, but upon the failure of the firm he resumed his college work, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1871 as valedictorian, and in possession of thirteen medals for excellence in a wide range of studies. He became a fellow of the college and an instructor for a year; also spent a year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He was graduated from the Columbia Law School, and admitted to the bar in 1874. After a few months' novitiate in

the office of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, he entered the office of Man & Parsons, where he acted as managing clerk for five years. In 1879, owing to increasing personal interests, he opened an office of his own at No. 31 Pine Street. In 1881 he visited Mexico and southern California as representative of large land and mining claims, and upon his return he became a partner of the late William M. Pritchard and Duncan Smith. Since May, 1898, he has practised alone. Outside of the State he has participated in the trial of cases (sometimes acting as chief counsel) in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, and Missouri. He has charge of many private trusts as well as of important foreign interests, and also represents some large concerns and corporations in this city. A noteworthy quality of this able and indefatigable lawyer is a fine intuitive judgment, which might be a dangerous gift were it not counterbalanced by temperamental caution and a scholarly habit of exhaustive research. In oral argument, a fine personality, voice, and courtly manners make an impression which fitly supplements clearness of statement and elegance of diction. Though ready in retort, and not devoid of humor, Mr. Dougherty does not resort to small arts or artifices, but is rather a modern example of the lofty, irreproachable practitioner so honored in the traditions of the profession. His name is to be found in law reports in connection with many important cases.

In the midst of an active business career he has maintained an interest in literature, especially in legal and constitutional history, and has contributed many articles to magazines and newspapers upon a variety of topics, and delivered addresses before a number of societies in this city. In 1881 an article of his on codification so pleased the late David Dudley Field that he proposed to share the expense of publishing it. Two articles on bankruptcy and insolvency appeared in the Albany "Law Journal" in 1880, and one was reproduced in England. A monograph on Aaron Burr was favorably reviewed in the same journal in 1890, and a chapter contributed to the "Memorial History of New York" earned extended and flattering comment in the New York "Sun" and other papers. An address on "Legal Dogmatism upon the Subject of Insanity" also appeared in a legal magazine. He has published other articles, including two valu-

able papers upon the Constitution of the State of New York, printed in the "Political Science Quarterly" in 1888 and 1889. He delivered an address in 1898 on "The Legal Status of the Soldier" before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; and an address on William H. Seward before the Young Men's Republican Club, which was favorably reviewed at the time in the "Tribune."

Mr. Dougherty was one of the original members of the Lawyers' Club, and is also a member of the Down-Town Association, Civil Service Reform, Commonwealth Reform, and Hamilton clubs, the City, State, and American Bar associations, and the Brooklyn Institute. He was at one time a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and was a member of the electoral reform committee of the Reform Club when it aided in securing the passage of a reform ballot law. He was also in the Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred, in the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty in the campaign of 1897, and in the Brooklyn League in 1898. He was an active supporter of Colonel Roosevelt in the campaign of 1898. His college fraternity is the Phi Gamma Delta.

He was married, in 1876, to Miss Alice Hill, daughter of John C. Hill of Yarmouth, England, where Mrs. Dougherty was born. They have six children, four boys and two girls. The eldest, Paul Dougherty, an artist, although but twenty-one, has exhibited in the National Academy of Design, the Boston Art Club, and elsewhere.





## JOHN F. DOYLE

**T**HE senior member of the firm of John F. Doyle & Sons, real-estate brokers and agents, was born in New York city, December 1, 1837. His parents were natives of Ireland. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and was graduated from the old Ninth Street School in 1851. Soon afterward he entered the law office of John Gorham Vose, where he remained two years, finishing his legal studies in the office of Alexander Hamilton, the grandson of the famous first Secretary of the Treasury.

He was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court, in May, 1862, and for the five years following he practised law, in conjunction with the management of estates. This part of his business grew to such proportions that he soon found his entire time occupied with real-estate matters. He therefore decided, in 1867, to abandon the general practice of law and to devote his attention solely to real estate. The business thus begun has grown steadily and rapidly through thirty years, involving the management of such well-known estates as those of George L. Schuyler, Mrs. Harriet L. Schuyler, John Pyne March, James M. Pendleton, Nathaniel P. Rogers, Francis R. Rives, A. Newbold Morris, James H. Jones, John Steward, Jr., Royal Phelps, Royal Phelps Carrol, William H. King of Newport, and others.

While making a specialty of the management of estates, Mr. Doyle's business has by no means been confined to that, but includes the altering and improving of property for his clients, buying and selling real estate, acting as executor for deceased clients, appraising city property, and giving attention generally to all details of the real-estate business. Several years ago his



John F. Doyle





two sons, Colonel John F. Doyle, Jr., and Alfred L. Doyle, were taken into partnership under the firm-name of John F. Doyle & Sons.

Mr. Doyle is the president and one of the governors of the New York Board of Real Estate Brokers, vice-president of and director in the Real Estate Exchange, and a trustee of the United States Savings Bank, where he serves on the funding and finance committees.

Outside of his business, Mr. Doyle is an enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports, especially of angling. He has made a record for salmon- and trout-fishing in the streams and lakes of the Adirondacks, in the Canadian lakes, and in the Lower St. Lawrence. In his younger days he was equally devoted to pistol- and rifle-shooting.

In the club world he is well known, being a member of the New York Athletic, the Colonial, the Democratic, the Lawyers', the Underwriters', the Nameoki, and the Sullivan County clubs, the West End Association, the Gaelic Society, the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the American-Irish Historical Society.

Notwithstanding his threescore years, Mr. Doyle is still keenly interested in political affairs. He is an ardent sound-money man, and although a lifelong Democrat and a member of the general committee of Tammany Hall, he took an active part in the election of President McKinley. In the great parade of October, 1896, he was marshal of the real-estate division, and marched up Broadway at the head of sixteen hundred and fifty men of the real-estate fraternity. He was also prominent in the organization of the Sound Money Democratic Club, in the Twenty-first Assembly District, during the same campaign.





## HORACE E. DRESSER

**H**ORACE E. DRESSER was born in New York on June 22, 1841, the youngest son of Horace Dresser, a leading lawyer, one of the original abolitionists, and a founder of the Liberty party. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated with honors from the College of the City of New York, receiving three years later the degree of A. M. At graduation he was elected for life president of the class of 1859.

He entered business in the wholesale hosiery house of John J. Hinchman & Co., in New York. A few months later he became a clerk in the Naval Office, and was soon promoted. He remained there four years, and during that time was a frequent contributor to the "Tribune" and other papers, chiefly on statistical and financial topics. In 1863 he compiled "The Battle Record of the American Rebellion," and also an edition of the United States revenue laws in popular form, which latter was published by the Tribune Association. He made other compilations of those laws at later dates, which had wide vogue. In 1863 he reëntered the employment of John J. Hinchman & Co., and two years later became managing partner. He is now senior partner of the firm of Dresser & Olmsted, of this city.

Mr. Dresser made his home in Brooklyn in 1876. He was appointed a member of the Board of Education in 1882, and was reappointed in 1885 and 1888. At the end of his third term he was not again appointed, for political reasons; but in 1894 he was persuaded to reënter the board, and was reappointed for a fifth term in 1897. When the cities were consolidated that board became the School Board of the borough of Brooklyn. The Board of Education of the city of New York had supreme authority over the whole metropolis. Mr. Dresser was elected a



*Horace E. Dresser.*



member of this latter body, retaining his place in the Brooklyn board. In February, 1899, he was reëlected a member of the Board of Education of the city of New York, and was elected vice-president.

From his first entry into the Brooklyn board Mr. Dresser strove to develop the high-school system. At that time there was in Brooklyn only one high school for both sexes, with an attendance of about five hundred. Now, largely through his efforts, there are four, with a fifth about to be established, and the Girls' High School alone has an enrolment of more than twenty-two hundred. Mr. Dresser was a founder of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, and was instrumental in introducing the kindergarten system into the public schools. He was the head of the committee of the Brooklyn board which at the time of consolidation of the cities watched over the educational interests of Brooklyn. In 1899 he was chairman of a special committee appointed to oppose, before the Legislature, bills that the Brooklyn Borough board deemed detrimental to the school system.

Mr. Dresser has always been a Republican in politics, and has been an officer of the local party organization. In 1889 a nomination for the State Senate was offered to him, where nomination was equivalent to election, but he declined it. In 1891 he was nominated for supervisor at large of Kings County, and ran far ahead of most of the ticket. The next year he was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector. In 1897 he declined nomination for the office of President of the Borough.

Mr. Dresser is a member of the Union League Club and of the New England Society of Brooklyn, of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.





## ANDREW DUTCHER

**A**NDREW DUTCHER was born on August 29, 1832, at East Springfield, Otsego County, New York. His father, Parcefor Carr Dutcher, was the son of John Dutcher of Salisbury, Connecticut, a man of Holland Dutch descent, who married Silvey Beadsley, a woman of English descent, and moved to Otsego County about 1784. The maiden name of Andrew Dutcher's mother was Johannah Low Frink. She was the daughter of Stephen Frink, who went from Rhode Island to Cherry Valley, New York, and there married Ann Low, daughter of Captain Low of the American army in the Revolution. Captain Low's wife was Nellie Ten Eyck, a woman of Dutch descent.

Andrew Dutcher was educated in the public and private schools of Otsego County, New York. In the intervals of attending school he worked on his father's farm, and after finishing his own schooling he continued for some years to work on the farm in summer while teaching school in winter. Thus he was engaged until 1844, when he went to Ontario, La Grange County, Indiana, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in August, 1845, and at once began the practice of the profession. In 1847 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for La Grange County for three years. Impaired health, however, led him to leave Indiana in 1851, and to make his home at Trenton, New Jersey, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, and finally, in 1876, he settled in New York, in which city he has practised law since 1868.

While in Trenton, Mr. Dutcher was a member of the School Board, and of the City Council, City Attorney, and captain of a military company. He was a member of the State Assembly in



*Andrew Dutcher*





1856-57, and in the latter year Speaker of the House. From 1856 to his resignation in 1865 he was reporter for the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and published five volumes of reports. From 1862 to 1869 he was clerk of the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey. In Elizabeth he was City Attorney, and held other municipal offices, and in 1872 was a member of the Legislature from Union County.

Mr. Dutcher was a practitioner in all the courts of New Jersey, in both civil and criminal cases. In 1861 he was associated with the United States District Attorney for that State in a trial for murder committed on Long Island Sound, the chief issue being whether the federal government, or the governments of New York and Connecticut, had jurisdiction over those waters. The court held in favor of the former, and the prisoner was convicted.

In 1876 Mr. Dutcher was counsel for the property-owners in the great case concerning assessments for street improvements in Elizabeth. The assessments were invalidated, according to Mr. Dutcher's contention, and the bankruptcy of the city followed.

In New York Mr. Dutcher has not practised in criminal cases, and has not held any public position. He has devoted himself to the practice of civil law, and to real-estate, corporation, and patent law in particular. Of late years his attention has largely been given to the management and settlement of estates. He is counsel for several corporations, and is frequently consulted as an authority on corporation law.

Mr. Dutcher has been married twice, both of his wives being now deceased. He makes his home with his son, Alfred Carr Dutcher, who is in the service of the federal government, in the New York custom-house.





## CHARLES PHILIP EASTON

IN scarcely any respect is New York city more the center, capital, and metropolis of the North American continent than in that of its legal profession. Nowhere else are lawyers so numerous, nowhere is the competition among them so keen, nowhere is the standard of ability so exacting, and nowhere are the possibilities of success so vast and enticing. In such circumstances it is natural that the bar of New York should prove a potent magnet, attracting to itself many ambitious men from this city and from all parts of the land. Among these are many who have attained eminence elsewhere, and who come to New York to crown their careers, and also many who are just starting in the profession, and who elect to begin at the top, as it were — at least, in the place where the highest distinction is to be attained, and also the hardest labors are to be performed.

The bar of New York thus attracts each year many young men, including some of brilliant intellects and high attainments in scholastic life. At the present time there are not a few of these who have only recently been enrolled in the legal profession, who are just beginning to make themselves felt as forces therein, but whose abilities promise to make them, ere long, worthy successors of those many others who have grown old and distinguished in the profession, and who have given to the bar of New York its unchallenged preëminence. Among such, Charles Philip Easton, the subject of this biography, stands high in the estimation of his associates. English and Welsh ancestors unite in Mr. Easton's lineage. His parents were Frederick J. Easton, a prosperous cotton broker of this city, and Isabel J. Williams Easton. Both were natives of New York city.

Charles Philip Easton was born at No. 152 West Thirty-fourth



*Charles Philip Easton.*



Street, New York, on October 18, 1866. He received a careful education under private tutors, and at two good preparatory schools, Tyler's School, at Brattleboro, Vermont, and the Betts Military Academy, at Stamford, Connecticut. Finally he entered the Law School of Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1889. For a few months following his graduation he read law in the office of Sullivan & Cromwell of New York, of which firm the late Algernon S. Sullivan was then senior partner. Mr. Easton was admitted to the bar in May, 1889, and on December 1 of that year he opened a law office at No. 206 Broadway, where he remained for a number of years. In December, 1898, he removed his office to No. 43 Cedar Street, his present occupancy.

Mr. Easton has a large and rapidly growing clientele, and although he does a general law practice, he is becoming more and more identified with corporation and probate work, and will probably make a specialty of these branches in the course of time. One of the most important of his recent labors was as counsel for the receiver of the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, which was one of the oldest in New York city, and the first safe-deposit company to be dissolved. Many new and interesting points of law were involved, and Mr. Easton received much praise for the thoroughness and intelligence of his work as counsel.

Mr. Easton is a member of the Ardsley, the Players', and the Strollers' clubs. He is a deep student of literature and the drama, and is an enthusiastic lover of art. He is quiet and dignified in his manners, a hard worker, ambitious, and undoubtedly one of the most promising of the younger members of the city bar.

Mr. Easton takes little part in politics, and has never aspired to public offices. He is greatly interested in the advancement of education and the enlightenment of the lower classes through intellectual development, and, although still a young man, has done much to further these objects. He is a member of the Yonkers Board of Education, is first vice-president of the Yonkers Historical and Library Association, and is otherwise prominent in the social and public life of Yonkers, where he makes his home. Mr. Easton is an unmarried man.



## NEWMAN ERB

**A**DOLPHUS L. ERB and his wife, formerly Miss Esther Peck, came to the United States from their native land, Germany, about 1852. They soon went to the West, and were among the pioneer settlers of the State of Kansas. They brought with them to this country their son, Newman Erb, who had been born to them on June 16, 1850. The boy was sent, when he became old enough, to an excellent school in St. Louis, Missouri. There he was educated to be a lawyer, and was in due time admitted to the bar.

During the troublous times of 1872 in Arkansas, Mr. Erb went to that State as the correspondent of a St. Louis newspaper. Finding what he deemed a good opening for his talents in Arkansas, he decided to remain there. He accordingly gained admission to the bar, and opened an office at Little Rock. There he began the practice of his profession, and continued in it with gratifying success for ten years. In that time he acquired a wide reputation as a shrewd and safe counselor and a successful corporation lawyer. He was not neglectful of the other calling on which he first went to Arkansas, but established the Little Rock "Daily Herald," and also a newspaper printed in the German language. With these he was identified as proprietor and editor for several years.

Mr. Erb became, in 1881, a director of the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad Company, now known as the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, and was appointed its chief attorney for Arkansas and Tennessee, with headquarters at Memphis. In 1885 he was appointed receiver of the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick Railroad, and completed its line from Memphis to Holly Springs, Mississippi. It subsequently became a part of the



Reumann & Co.





main line of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, of which company he became a director and chief attorney for Tennessee and Mississippi.

Mr. Erb was, in 1887, placed in charge of the construction of the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern Railroad, and was made vice-president and general manager of the company. Under his direction the road was completed from Kansas City to Beatrice, Nebraska, with branches to Leavenworth and other points. Later he was appointed sole receiver of this road and of the Kansas City and Beatrice Railroad. In 1894 he was appointed receiver of the street-car lines of Leavenworth, Kansas, which lines he combined, rebuilt, and converted into a compact, modern electric-railway system. On reorganization of the company he became its president.

Meantime, in 1892, Mr. Erb had become interested with Russell Sage in the Chattanooga Southern Railway Company, and was appointed temporary receiver thereof. He is now a director of the reorganized company. In the same year he became chairman of the bondholders' reorganization committee of the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau and Fort Smith Railway, and is now president of that company, reorganized as the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Company. He was appointed special master, by the Federal Court, in the foreclosure proceedings against the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad, now part of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific system, which involved the sum of twenty-seven million dollars. His findings were approved and not appealed from.

Mr. Erb is now president of the New York Suburban Water Company, the Mamaroneck Water Company, and counsel for and director of other corporations. He has lived in New York city since 1892, and has been identified with many corporate interests there. He was in 1894 receiver of the private banking house of Coffin & Stanton. He belongs to a number of the best clubs in New York city.



## FRANK HARVEY FIELD

**D**ESPITE the fact that "westward the course of empire takes its way," and that consequently an army of young men have marched to the West to grow up with the country, it sometimes happens that young men come from the West back to the East, to seek fortunes or distinction in professional life. Such is the case with Frank Harvey Field, the well-known lawyer of New York and Brooklyn. He comes of the Field family, which was settled at Northfield, Massachusetts, in early colonial days. No less than twelve members of that family fought with Stark at Bennington. Two generations ago Lucius Field removed from Northfield to Troy, New York, where his son, Cornelius R. Field, was born, thence to Brooklyn, and finally to Janesville, Wisconsin. His son Cornelius married Miss Sarah E. Henry of Albany, New York, and was for a time settled in Chicago, but afterward came to New York and became cashier of the American Stoker Company.

Frank Harvey Field, son of Cornelius R. and Sarah E. Field, was born in Chicago, on August 17, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Highland Park, in the suburbs of that city, and then came to New York to study law in the Law School of Columbia University. From that institution he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. While a law student he was compelled to maintain himself by working in a telegraph office and for an insurance company.

Shortly before admission to the bar Mr. Field entered the law offices of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, and remained there until 1890. In that year he formed a partnership with Edward S. Peck, at 261 Broadway, New York, which lasted until May 1, 1898. Since the latter date he has practised alone at 215 Mon-



Francis Harvey Field



tague Street, Brooklyn, with conspicuous success. He is counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company, the Municipal Electric Light Company, the Williamsburg Trust Company, Journeay & Burnham, the American Stoker Company, the Brooklyn Baptist Church Extension Society, and other large corporations and individuals. He has also been counsel for the Kings County Republican General Committee, and for the New York "Sun" in its litigation with labor organizations. He is a director of the Williamsburg Trust Company, the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company, Journeay & Burnham, and the American Stoker Company.

Mr. Field has held no strictly political office, but has long taken an active interest in political affairs as a Republican. He has been for two terms president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, one of the foremost political organizations in Brooklyn, and is a recognized leader of the party in Kings County.

Mr. Field is a member of various social and professional organizations, including the Brooklyn Club, the Crescent Club, the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and the Hardware Club of New York. He is a passed regent of De Witt Clinton Council of the Royal Arcanum, and has been for many years a trustee and secretary of the Brooklyn Bar Association. He is a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, and has taken a leading part in the work of that church, locally and throughout the country. He has been president of the Baptist Young People's Union of Brooklyn, president of the same union of New York State, and vice-president of the same union of America. He is also vice-president of the Board of Management of the Central Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

On June 3, 1890, Mr. Field was married to Miss Mary L. Sniffen of Brooklyn. They have now three children: C. Reginald Field, Ruth Field, and Paul Field.



## BENEDICKT FISCHER

**B**ENEDICKT FISCHER was born at Oberschopfheim, Baden, on March 21, 1840. His father was Bernard Fischer, a wheelwright by trade and a government collector of taxes by partial occupation. His mother was Caroline Beiser Fischer. They came to this country in 1855, after the boy had acquired an ordinary school education and had learned his father's trade. In New York the boy first got employment in his uncle's curled-hair factory, at two dollars a week. Next, he got a place in a varnish factory, at four dollars a week. This business he left to be a salesman for a tea, coffee, and spice firm, at seven dollars a week. This pay was soon increased to twelve dollars.

It was in the spring of 1861, when he was just twenty-one years old, that he set up a business of his own in the tea, coffee, and spice line. He had just thirty-two dollars capital. But he had knowledge of the business, and much energy, and by the end of the first year he had a paying business established, owned his horse and wagon, and had a few hundred dollars besides.

Unfortunately he then fell sick and had to trust the business to some one else. Six months later he had no capital left, and was a thousand dollars in debt. But his creditors offered him still more credit. Thus he was enabled to go on. In time he paid all his debts, and was getting on more prosperously than ever, when a business panic occurred, which completely crushed his establishment. It wiped out all his capital again, and put him more than twenty thousand dollars in debt. He formed a partnership so as to get the needed capital, and soon paid off all his debts and got the business on a profitable basis. At the



*P. Fischer*





present day the firm of B. Fischer & Co. is one of the leading tea, coffee, and spice houses in New York city.

This, however, was not to mark the limit of his industry. In 1874 he was led by a friend to take some interest in the manufacture of encaustic tiles, a business then in its infancy in the United States. He at first loaned his friend money to prosecute the business, but after a time resolved to take it into his own hands. The first experiments were made in a little pottery with two small kilns, at Zanesville, Ohio. They seemed insignificant to some, but they convinced Mr. Fischer that the enterprise could be made to pay. So he organized the American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited, and became himself president of it. A new factory was built, with six kilns, and was run to its full capacity. From time to time it was enlarged until all the available land at that site was built upon.

By this time it was seen that tiles could be made in this country in competition with those of Europe. Mr. Fischer therefore began, in 1890, the building of a large new factory on a more commodious site, at Zanesville. It was finished in the spring of 1893, and then Governor (now President) McKinley, with his entire staff, came over from Columbus and presided at the opening ceremonies, in the presence of more than twenty thousand people. This great factory covers nearly seven acres of ground, and employs between six and seven hundred work-people. There are thirty-odd kilns, which can turn out monthly over two hundred and fifty thousand square feet of finished tiles, equal in quality to any in the world, and for all sorts of uses.

Mr. Fischer, besides being president of this company, is vice-president of the Mauser Manufacturing Company, of which he is one of the organizers, is head of his old tea, coffee, and spice house, and is largely interested in real estate.





## R. C. FLOWER

THE family of which R. C. Flower is to-day one of the most conspicuous members has for generations been prominent in public and social affairs in England, where it is still settled in London and at Stratford-on-Avon. Two of Mr. Flower's cousins, Charles and Edgar Flower, are gratefully remembered for having built and given to the town of Stratford the Shakspeare church, school, theater, and monument, with an endowment for their maintenance. Another cousin, recently deceased, was Sir William Flower, who was surgeon to the Queen, president of the Zoölogical Gardens of London, and a friend and co-laborer of Tyndall and Huxley.

Two generations ago one of the family, who had been a leader of the antislavery campaign in Great Britain, came to this country and settled at Albion, Illinois. He brought over a large colony of Englishmen, all stanch antislavery men, and settled them in Edwards County, Illinois, and it was that colony and its descendants that chiefly restrained southern Illinois from joining the secession movement in 1861. One of the sons of the pioneer Flower remained at Albion, and was the father of a family of distinction. One of his children was the Rev. George E. Flower, a leading minister of the Church of the Disciples; another, B. O. Flower, was editor of the "Arena Magazine," and is now editor of the "New Time"; another, Mrs. Elizabeth Flower Willis, has for years been a prominent elocutionist; and yet another is the subject of this sketch.

R. C. Flower was born at Albion, Illinois, on December 16, 1849. For five years he was instructed by a private tutor, and then went to the Northwest University, at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he pursued courses and took degrees in both law and



*R. C. Flower*



medicine. He began the practice of the law, but was compelled to quit it because of the failure of his voice. Thereupon he turned his attention to medicine, and through advertising and correspondence secured a numerous patronage in all parts of the country. For more than sixteen years he had an average of seventeen thousand patients, including one thousand in the remote State of Texas. Through this practice and the sale of proprietary medicines he amassed more than one handsome fortune. He lost large sums of money, however, partly through becoming security for others, and partly through investments to which he was not able to pay personal attention. All enterprises to which he did give personal attention resulted satisfactorily.

While engaged in medical practice he became more and more interested in other business. He became an investor in Western real estate and in iron-mines and smelting-works. He also became interested in finance, and ultimately decided to withdraw from medical practice and devote himself entirely to banking and other business pursuits. This he did with eminent success and to his great personal satisfaction.

Mr. Flower became, on August 1, 1899, the head of the firm of R. C. Flower & Co., bankers, at No. 33 Wall Street, New York. There he does a large business in dealing in State and municipal bonds, negotiating mortgages and loaning money on Western real estate, and other legitimate operations. The firm is a recognized and important power in financial circles in New York and throughout the country. Mr. Flower is also a director and vice-president of the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Maryland.

Down to 1897, Mr. Flower had lived on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Since that date he has made his home in New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He was married, on December 21, 1869, to Miss Ella N. Nicholson of Jeffersonville, who died on August 22, 1875, leaving him two sons: A. D. Flower, now of Monterey, Mexico; and Jewel Flower, a lawyer of New York. He was again married, on July 3, 1877, to Miss Mayde M. Manfull of Alliance, Ohio, who has borne him a daughter, Miss Evangeline Flower.



## JOHN FOX

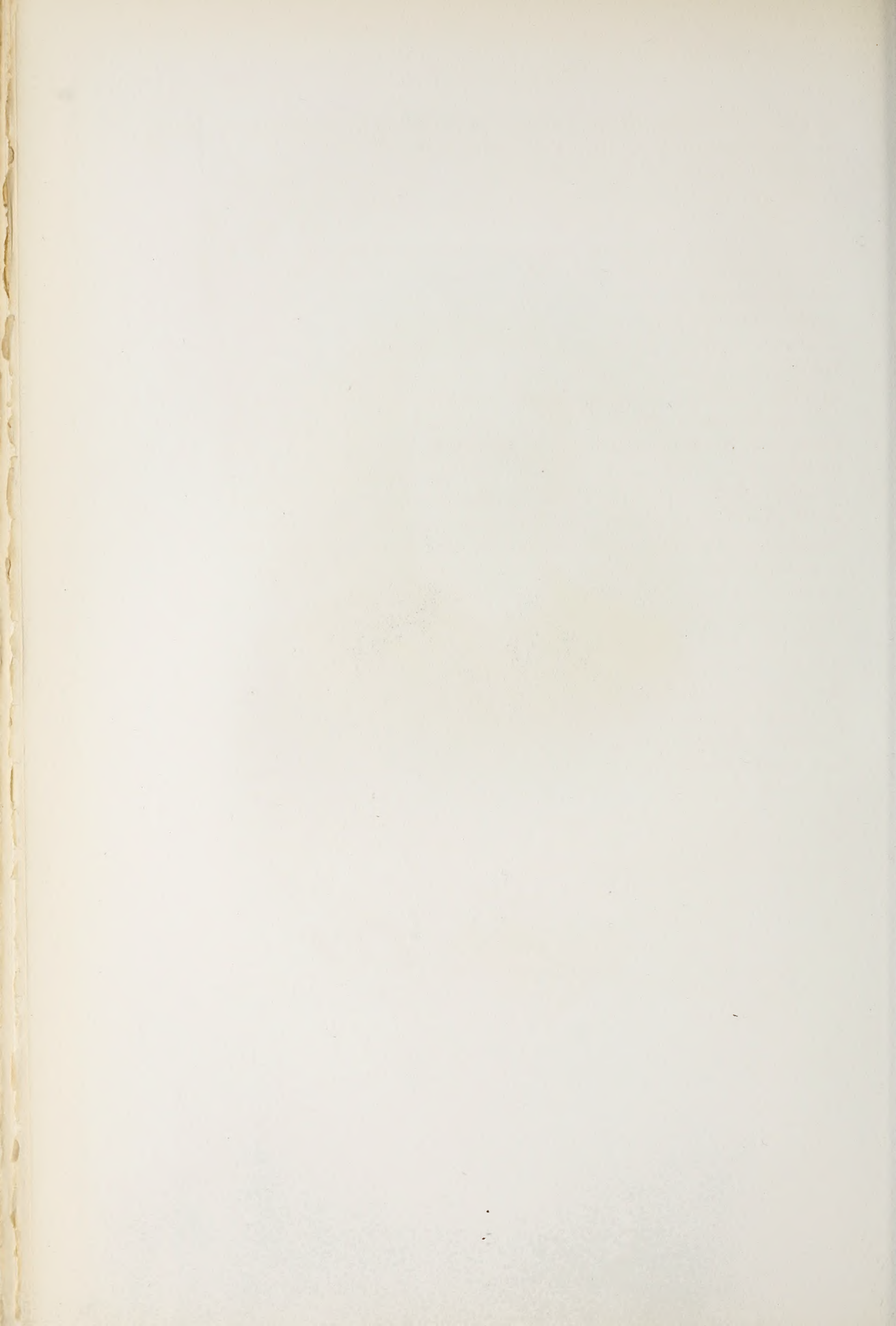
**J**OHN FOX was born of Irish parentage at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, on June 30, 1835. About five years later his parents removed to New York, and soon after his father died, leaving a widow and three children, of whom John was the second, and afterward the main support. John attended a public school in the First Ward until he was fourteen years old, when he was obliged to go to work. He was apprenticed to the trade of block- and pump-making. At nineteen years old he became foreman over a hundred men, and three years later was made master block-maker in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. He remained there, doing excellent work, until August, 1861, when he was removed for political reasons.

The next year saw Mr. Fox fully started in local politics, in which he has since played an important part. He was a Democrat, and was elected by that party alderman of the First District, in 1862. Being a loyal supporter of the Union in the war, he organized the firemen of his district as aids to the police during the Draft Riots of 1863. In 1864 he was elected Supervisor of the County of New York, and was active in raising troops for the Federal Army. In 1866 he was elected to Congress from the Fourth District, and became a strong supporter of President Johnson's administration. Two years later he was reëlected, but at the end of his second term positively refused further nominations.

Mr. Fox was a member of Tammany Hall, but in 1869 he revolted against the Tweed Ring, and for nearly a year published a paper, the New York "Free Press," devoted to exposing its frauds. He was one of the Committee of Seven — the others being Augustus Schell, John Kelly, John Winthrop Chanler,



*John Fox*





Edward J. Donnelly, Miles Andruss, and William C. Connor—for the reorganization of the Democratic party of this city. In 1873 he was elected to the State Senate. He was a strong supporter of Samuel J. Tilden, and at the National Democratic Convention of 1876 joined with Edward Cooper and William C. Whitney, fellow-delegates from New York, in voting for him as the Presidential candidate. He also supported Mr. Tilden at the convention of 1880. Mr. Fox was chosen by Mr. Tilden to manage his campaign in this city in 1876, and did so with great success. In 1877 he was one of the organizers of the Young Democracy, afterward known as the Irving Hall Democracy, and in 1878 led the campaign which resulted in the election of Edward Cooper as Mayor. He has frequently been a delegate at State and National Conventions of the Democratic party. For many years he was a member of the State Committee, and in 1875 was chairman of the State Executive Committee. During all the years of his active participation in politics he has been a member of Tammany Hall, though not always in harmony with that organization. He has twice been president of the Democratic Club, and declined a third election, suggesting as his successor Roswell P. Flower, who was chosen.

Mr. Fox is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is devoted to its interests. He was instrumental in obtaining for the Roman Catholic Foundling Asylum its charter and the gift of the land on which it was built. He also procured the legislation through which it was made practically self-supporting. He has been prominently identified with other charitable enterprises of his church. For more than twenty years he was engaged in business as a manufacturer of and dealer in iron and other metals, but in 1896 he retired, transferring his business interests to his son, John Fox, Jr.





## ROBERT MASON FULLER, M. D.

**R**OBERT MASON FULLER was born at Schenectady, New York, on October 27, 1845. His father, John Irwin Fuller, was a merchant and banker at Schenectady, and afterward a piano manufacturer in New York. His mother was formerly Miss Louisa Gardner of Madison County, New York. On his father's side he is descended from the family of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, and on his mother's side from Holland Dutch stock, her grandfather having been Dr. John F. Ries, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Fuller was educated at the Union School at Schenectady, and at the age of sixteen years was graduated and came to this city to study pharmacy and chemistry. Some months later he went back to Schenectady, entered Union College, and was graduated there in 1863, having completed the course in chemistry under Professor C. F. Chandler. Next he studied under Dr. William N. Duane of Schenectady, and Dr. James H. Armsby of Albany, and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine from the Albany Medical College in December, 1865. While at this college he took a special course in toxicology, and invented the method of using the photographic camera in connection with chemical analysis. He succeeded in making photographs of crystals of arsenious acids, which were afterward used with effect in a notable trial for murder by poisoning.

Such use of the microscope and camera combined Dr. Fuller has since developed to a great degree. He has applied the system to the study of bacteria and other micro-organisms. His skill in applying the camera to the determination of the character and characteristics of skin diseases will be remembered as of



Robt. M. Puller, M. D.



great interest in his demonstrations as lecturer on dermatology in the Medical College of New York University.

After graduation Dr. Fuller applied himself to the practice of medicine. During the remainder of the Civil War he was Dr. Armsby's assistant in surgery in the Ira Harris United States Hospital at Albany. Many of the photographs which he there took of wounds have been used as illustrations in the official medical and surgical history of the war. In addition to his photographic inventions, he conceived the now universally used system of preparing drugs in the form of triturate tablets, thus securing accuracy of measurement in dosage, and greater convenience in administration. In recognition of his service to the medical profession in this respect, Dr. Fuller was chosen as a delegate to the convention charged with the responsible task of revising the United States Pharmacopœia at Washington in 1880.

In addition to his medical pursuits, Dr. Fuller found time to engage actively with his father in the piano manufacturing industry. While still a medical student he was detailed in the drug department of the Sixth Army Corps, at City Point, Virginia. He was in Ford's Theater, Washington, on the night when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and is one of the few surviving witnesses of that tragedy. He has for many years been a frequent contributor to leading medical journals. For a quarter of a century he has served gratuitously at the chief dispensaries of this city. He has been an active member of the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the New York Dermatological Society, the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, the Medicolegal Society, the New York Microscopical Society, the Society of Amateur Photographers of New York, the New York Camera Club, the Knights Templar, and various other organizations.





## LIVINGSTON GIFFORD

LIVINGSTON GIFFORD comes of north of England ancestors, who came to this country in early colonial times and settled on farms along the Hudson River. For several generations they were conspicuous among the thrifty and progressive men who made the Hudson valley one of the richest parts of the country. In the last generation, George Gifford was born and brought up on a farm in Dutchess County. He educated himself, and did so to so good purpose that he was able to become a school-teacher. Then he came to New York city and entered the legal profession. In that he was chiefly self-taught, but his preparation was thorough, and his success at the bar was prompt and unmistakable. He was in all respects a fine type of the self-made man. It was about 1840 that he settled in New York. Not long after he married Eleanor C. Van Ranst, whose ancestors had come from Holland about the year 1700 and had settled on Manhattan Island. Her mother was a member of the well-known New York family of Willett. Mrs. Gifford was born on Beekman Street, and lived there and on Broadway, near Fourth Street, until her marriage to George Gifford.

The son of this couple, Livingston Gifford, was born at South Bergen, Hudson County, New Jersey, on September 8, 1855. He was educated with all possible care and thoroughness. His preparation for college was gained at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Thence he went to Yale, where he took the mechanical engineering course, and was graduated in 1875. He attended the Columbia College Law School, and took his degree in 1877. He was admitted to the bar, and almost immediately entered into partnership with his father, under the firm-name of Gifford & Gifford. The partnership was terminated only by the



*Livingston Lippard*





death of Mr. Gifford, Sr., which occurred in 1882. The firm of Gifford & Brown was formed soon afterward, and continued for several years. In 1894 Mr. Gifford entered into partnership with his present associate, under the firm-name of Gifford & Bull.

The firm has a large and interesting practice. Mr. Gifford has made a specialty of litigation in the United States courts touching patents, trade-marks, and copyrights. He is connected as counsel with several large companies and corporations, and has practised in almost every circuit in the United States. His litigations have related to inventions in almost every branch of chemistry, electricity, and mechanics. Among cases in which he has served as counsel have been some relating to telegraphs, telephones, coal-tar dyes, electric arc and incandescent lamps, electric motors, sewing-machinery, looms, mechanical rubber goods, rubber boots and shoes, bicycle tires, electrical distributing systems, converters, dynamos, etc., linoleum, wagons and other vehicles, hoisting and conveying apparatus, textile manufactures, lamps, refrigerators, gloves, hats, and clothing, steam-boilers, tobacco, thread, dynamite, nails, and railroad-cars. This list does not exhaust the variety of his legal activities, but it gives some notion of the range of topics he has dealt with as an expert. It remains to be added merely that in all these cases Mr. Gifford has attained a gratifying and most creditable measure of success.

Mr. Gifford was married in 1884, his bride being Miss Marie L. Davis of Richmond, Virginia. One child, a daughter, has been born to them, to whom they have given the name of Evelyn.





## HENRY AUGUSTUS GLASSFORD

**H**ENRY AUGUSTUS GLASSFORD is the son of James Glassford and Elsie McIntyre Glassford of Montreal, Canada. He was born in Montreal on January 23, 1826, and received his education there, in the academy of the late Dr. Black, a Presbyterian clergyman and a scholar of high rank. At the age of fifteen he was employed as a clerk in a wholesale grocery store in his native city, where he served an apprenticeship of five years, and remained another year as salesman. Then he became a commission merchant, and was for a time general agent of an English fire-insurance company. Leaving Canada in 1858, he came to the United States, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. There he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when he entered the naval service of the Federal government.

He was first appointed second master in the Mississippi flotilla, commanded by Captain Foote, U. S. N., as an adjunct to the army. In October, 1862, the flotilla was formally transferred to the Navy Department. He was in command of a division of six mortar-boats at Island No. 10, at Fort Pillow, and at Memphis. He was then promoted to first master, and ordered to the steamer *Sumter*, a captured vessel, as executive officer, under Lieutenant-Commander, now Rear-Admiral, Henry Erben. The *Sumter* took part in the engagements at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, running the batteries at both places. It covered the left flank of the troops at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, during the battle there, and was present at the fight between the ironclad *Essex* and the Confederate ram *Arkansas*. Later Mr. Glassford was transferred to the *Essex* as her executive officer. At the end of 1862 he was made acting volunteer lieutenant, and later was ordered to report at Washington. Then he was sent back



*W. A. Glassford*



to the Mississippi squadron at Mound City, Illinois, and was subsequently in command of various light-draft gunboats, under the lead of Admirals Davis and Porter, on the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and other rivers. He was in command of the steamer *Reindeer* at the siege of Nashville, and at Bell's Mills on the Cumberland River. He was honorably mustered out of the service in November, 1865, having served four years and one month with less than a week's leave of absence.

After the war Mr. Glassford returned to Cincinnati, and for several years was a prominent figure in the insurance business in that city, being secretary and superintendent of an important company. Then, in 1871, he removed to Albany, New York, and there continued in the same business, as a fire underwriter, being a general agent and manager.

In the end his road led to New York. He came hither in 1885, and, giving up the insurance business, became associated with his brother-in-law, Charles T. Wing, in the business of a banker and broker, at No. 18 Wall Street. That connection was maintained until Mr. Wing's death, which occurred in 1888. The concern was then reorganized under the name of Charles T. Wing & Co., with Mr. Glassford as one of the members of the firm. The other partners were Frank E. Wing and Edward N. Gibbs, the latter being a special partner. In that form the firm has remained to the present time, enjoying marked prosperity.

Mr. Glassford belongs to a number of social organizations in various parts of the country. Among these are the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a national organization, to which his services in the war made him eligible; the Fort Orange Club of Albany, one of the foremost of that city; the Army and Navy Club and the Ohio Society, of this city; and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Mr. Glassford married Miss Maria I. Scanlan, a daughter of the late Stephen Scanlan, who was the principal of a prominent school for boys at Montreal, Canada. They have had two children. One of these was a son, who died in infancy. The other is a daughter named Alice Maude, who is now the wife of Dr. James P. Boyd of Albany, New York.



## HENRY ALOYSIUS GUMBLETON

**H**ENRY ALOYSIUS GUMBLETON, who has attained prominence in New York city as a lawyer, politician, and public office-holder, is, like so many other successful New-Yorkers, of Irish parentage. His father and mother were both natives of Ireland, but spent much of their lives in New York. The father, Richard Gumbleton, belonged to one of the important county families of Waterford and Cork counties, which had been transplanted into Ireland from England in the seventeenth century. In his boyhood Richard Gumbleton came to America, and was employed successively in Nova Scotia, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. Then he came to New York city, and pursued a long and successful career as a clothing manufacturer. When he died in New York, at the age of ninety years, he had been in this country about three quarters of a century. Richard Gumbleton married, in New York, Miss Catherine A. Murphy, who was also of Irish birth and descent.

The son of this couple, and subject of this sketch, was born in New York city on September 14, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and in the Free Academy, from which latter he was graduated in 1863, when it had received its present name, the College of the City of New York. Then, inclining to the legal profession, he entered the Columbia College Law School, and there pursued a course of study under Professor Theodore W. Dwight.

Mr. Gumbleton was admitted to practise law at the bar of New York in 1869, but did not actually begin professional work until ten years later, in the latter part of 1879. Since the latter date, however, he has been steadily engaged in the practice of the law, with good success.



*Harry A. Gumbelton*





This gap between admission to the bar and entry upon legal practice was filled with public services. In April, 1865, Mr. Gumbleton became a clerk in the office of the County Clerk of the county of New York. From that beginning he was promoted in due course to be an assistant deputy and then deputy to the County Clerk. Years of such service were deemed to qualify him to fill the highest office in that department, and accordingly, in 1876, he was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected to the office of County Clerk of the county of New York.

It should be added that in 1875 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Works by General Fitz-John Porter, who was then Commissioner, and held that place under General Porter and his successor, Allan Campbell, until he was elected County Clerk, when he resigned it to accept the latter office.

Mr. Gumbleton was in 1883 a member of the Board of Assessors of New York. He was again appointed to that office by Mayor Gilroy, in 1891, and acted as chairman of the board.

Mr. Gumbleton has various business interests, and is connected with a number of companies and organizations. He is a charter member and vice-president of the North Side Board of Trade, counsel for the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, and attorney and counsel for the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company, the J. and M. Haffen Brewery Company, and the Standard Malt and Hop Brewery Company.

In politics he is a Democrat, and is affiliated with Tammany Hall. He belongs to the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, and to the Democratic Club.

Mr. Gumbleton has twice been married — once in 1872, and again in 1900.





## FRANK LORENZO HALL

**A**MONG the Rev. Henry Whitfield's company, who came from Kent, England, to the New Haven Colony, in Connecticut, early in the seventeenth century, was Francis Hall, who became one of the leading participants in the historic meeting in Newman's barn, on June 4, 1639, and who, as a lawyer, was counsel for the New Haven Colony and the town of Fairfield. A portion of the original land grant made to him is now in the possession of his descendant in the eighth generation, Frank Lorenzo Hall. The latter is, on his mother's side, the descendant, also in the eighth generation, of Richard Hubbell, who came from England to the New Haven Colony in 1645, and was one of the original proprietors of the town of Fairfield. His parents, Lorenzo Hall and Mary Jane Hubbell Hall, lived first at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and then removed to Akron, Ohio.

Frank Lorenzo Hall was born of such parentage and such ancestry, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on July 4, 1850. At seven years of age he was taken to Akron, Ohio, and was prepared for college at the Harcourt School, Gambier, Ohio. In the fall of 1867 he entered Kenyon College, taking and keeping his place at the head of the freshman class. The next year he entered Yale's freshman class, and was duly graduated, with the degree of A. B., in 1872. That fall he entered the Columbia College Law School, and two years later was graduated from it with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to practice at the New York bar. It may be added that in college he was prominent as an oarsman, and was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Upon admission to the bar, in 1874, Mr. Hall became connected with the law department of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. There he was associated with the Hon. Benjamin Wil-



*Franz L. Hall*



liamson, formerly Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, and with Robert W. De Forest, with the latter of whom and his brother, Henry De Forest, he subsequently entered into partnership. The latter connection lasted until 1890, when the firm was dissolved. Since that time Mr. Hall has practised his profession alone. He has paid especial attention to the laws pertaining to corporations and estates, and the legal reports of the courts of New York, including the federal courts, show him to have been prominently connected with many important cases.

Mr. Hall was one of the organizers of the University Club of New York, in 1879, and is now one of its life members. He was also one of the founders of the Psi Upsilon Club of this city, and is a member of the executive council of that fraternity at large. He is also a member of the Yale Club, the Down-Town Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the American Historical Society, the New England Society, and the St. George's Society. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and actively interested in its welfare. Apart from his legal business, he is a director of several railroad companies, and president of the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

Mr. Hall is a member of the South Side Sportsmen's Club of Long Island, and finds his favorite recreation in fishing and shooting.





## LEWIS A. HALL

ONE of the heroic eras of American history — to wit, that covering the great struggle against the extension of slavery and for the abolition of that “twin relic of barbarism” — has now moved so far into the past as to be familiar to few save by tradition or by reading. The number of those who actually participated in its stirring events, or personally witnessed them, is now small indeed, and swiftly diminishing toward the vanishing-point. To the few who still survive, however, and to the many more who have become acquainted with those times through historical study, the name of Lewis Hall is familiar. It was borne by one of the leaders in the fight for freedom, one of the most outspoken abolitionists, one of the associates of William Lloyd Garrison, and one of the managers of that famous “underground railway” which so baffled and mystified slave-owners, and which assisted so many fugitives to make good their escape from bondage to the freedom of British soil in Canada. Mr. Hall inherited his love of freedom from a long line of freedom-loving ancestors. These had in old time, no doubt, been settled in Scotland. In later generations they dwelt in the north of Ireland and became fully identified with the thrifty and sturdy life of that country. He himself spent most of his life at Cambridge and Boston, Massachusetts, where he was a prosperous banker. He lived, as did so many of the antislavery leaders, to a good old age, dying in 1897. His wife was a woman of English ancestry.

To this couple the subject of the present sketch, Lewis A. Hall, was born, at Cambridge, in 1843, early enough to receive in his boyhood the impress of the heroic age in which his father lived and moved and acted to so good effect. He was educated in the



*Sam A Hall*





admirable local schools of Cambridge, and then, at the age of eighteen years, began business life as an inmate of his father's office. The elder Hall was at that time engaged in a general trade with South America and other foreign countries, as a member of the firm of Flint & Hall. That firm continued in business until 1870, ranking among the foremost in that department of commerce. In the year named the two elder partners retired, and Lewis A. Hall, forming a copartnership with others, succeeded to the conduct of the business, with offices at Boston and at Burlington, Vermont. He carried the business on with much success, at first on the original lines, and then on such broader lines as developing interests seemed to indicate.

In 1873 Mr. Hall formed the Lumber Export Company, with its principal offices and storage-yards in New York city, and with branches in Boston, Montreal, and Ottawa, and with large properties in Michigan and some of the Southern States. This company immediately attained great success, and has maintained it steadfastly ever since. Its property interests in this country have been extended, and an enormous export trade in various kinds of lumber has been built up with practically all the important seaboard markets of the world.

Mr. Hall is the president of this corporation, with offices at No. 52 Broadway, New York. He has other extensive business interests in both the East and West, and is a recognized power not only in the lumber trade, but in the general commercial and business affairs of the metropolis and the nation. He is also largely interested in many other large lumber corporations. He has not taken any part in political affairs, save to fulfil the duties of a loyal and intelligent private citizen. His principal social affiliation is membership in the Union League Club of New York, which he has long held.

Mr. Hall was married, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1864, to Miss Emma F. Hunt, a daughter of the Hon. Freeman Hunt. They have two children, a son who bears the name of his father and grandfather, Lewis, and a daughter named Ethel. Their home has been in this city for many years.



## HAMILTON HARRIS

**A**MONG the pioneers of Cortland County, New York, was the Harris family, whose members settled there in the latter part of the last century. There, at the village of Preble, Hamilton Harris was born, on May 1, 1820. His parents were natives of the State of New York, his father being of English and his mother of Scotch descent. The family lived upon a farm, and there Hamilton Harris spent his early years. His first schooling was had in the local district school. Then he went to Homer Academy and Albany Academy. Finally he entered Union College in 1837. In 1841 he was graduated with honor, and soon thereafter entered the law office of his elder brother, Ira Harris, who was then a leader of the Albany bar and afterward became a judge and United States Senator. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Albany.

The career of Mr. Harris as a lawyer has been a successful and distinguished one. He formed a partnership in 1848 with Hooper C. Van Vorst, afterward a judge of the Superior Court of New York. In 1854 he was associated with Samuel G. Courtney, afterward United States District Attorney. In 1857 he formed a third partnership with Clark B. Cochrane and John H. Reynolds, both of whom became members of Congress. Nearly a score of years afterward this firm was dissolved by the death of his partners, and then Mr. Harris formed another with his son, Frederick Harris, and William P. Rudd. In 1854-56 Mr. Harris was District Attorney of Albany County, and in that office conducted numerous noteworthy cases for the people.

Early in life Mr. Harris became interested in politics as a Whig. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1850, and was the leader of the movement in the Legislature that culminated in



*Hamilton Harris*



the establishment of the State Library and the building of the new State Capitol. He was a member of the Whig Committee of Six which called a State convention and prepared a new platform, and thus organized the Republican party in this State. With that party he has since been identified. From 1862 to 1870 he was a member of the State committee, and in the first two years chairman of the executive committee, and in the other six chairman of the whole committee. In many years he has been a conspicuous figure in State and national conventions of the party, and in electoral campaigns. From 1865 to 1875 he was president of the Board of Capitol Commissioners, charged with the construction of the new Capitol. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate, and was handsomely reëlected in 1877. Another renomination was offered to him, but he declined it. In 1884 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector. In 1885 he was elected by the Legislature a regent of the State University.

Mr. Harris has long been known as an indefatigable and discriminating collector of books, and as, in consequence, the possessor of one of the finest private libraries in the State of New York. His general library contains more than thirty-five hundred volumes, covering with peculiar completeness the field of the world's best literature in all essential departments. It is, as we might expect, especially rich in the departments of history, biography, and statesmanship. An interesting feature of it is a group of works relating to Alexander Hamilton, of whom Mr. Harris has ever been a profound admirer. Mr. Harris has also a law library of more than three thousand volumes, selected with regard chiefly to the practical wants of a lawyer.

It should be added that Mr. Harris has made some worthy contributions to literature, and enjoys an enviable fame as a lecturer and occasional orator. He received, in 1891, the honorary degree of LL. D. from Union College, his Alma Mater. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Lucy Rogers, daughter of the late Nathaniel Rogers of Buffalo. They have two children: Frederick Harris, Mr. Harris's law partner, and Lucy Hamilton Harris. The family home in Albany is a center of social culture and refined intercourse in that city, and the name of its head is honored throughout the State whose public service he has so greatly adorned.



## EDWIN ALONZO HARTSHORN

SOME members of the Hartshorn family claim the village of Hartshorne, in England, as its former home, while others declare it was once settled among the Hartz Mountains, in Germany. The member under present consideration has not puzzled himself with inquiries into these matters, but is content to know that his grandparents came to New York State from Rhode Island and settled in the upper valley of the Hudson, where his father and mother, Sanford and Susan Hartshorn, lived on a farm at Petersburg, Rensselaer County.

There Edwin Alonzo Hartshorn was born on December 19, 1841. His first schooling was in the district school at Petersburg, after which he attended academies at that and other villages, and then the State Normal School at Albany. He was in the last-named institution when the Civil War broke out, and in August, 1862, he left the school and entered the army as first lieutenant in the 125th Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry. From that rank he was promoted to captain, which rank he held when mustered out of service.

His father died when the son was fourteen years old, and he maintained himself for several years at school and elsewhere by himself teaching school, which he did for parts of four successive years. At the close of the war he bade farewell to school and entered into business for himself, engaging with his brother in the baker's trade in the city of New York. Two years later he sold out his interest to another brother, and began the career, in which he has since been engaged, as a manufacturer of flax and hemp twines, yarns, and threads, first at Waterford and then at Troy, and afterward at Schaghticoke, New York. He was one of the incorporators of the Cable Flax Mills of Schaghticoke,



*E. a. Hartshorn*





was long the secretary of the company, and then for several years its president

Mr. Hartshorn has always taken an interest in politics, as a Republican. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen while a resident of Troy, and under the administration of President McKinley he was made Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New York, which place he now fills, having charge of the Fourth Division, in which the linen and cotton imports are appraised.

Mr. Hartshorn is a member of the Harlem Republican Club, the Central Republican Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Sarah L. Hovey of Petersburg, New York, who bore him a daughter and a son, Jessie L. and Edwin S. Hartshorn. After nineteen years of married life he was left a widower, and then, in 1882, was married to Mrs. Augusta Vedder of Troy, who died in 1890. In 1898 he was a third time married, to Mrs. Annie E. Valentine of New York city.

Although not a voluminous writer, Mr. Hartshorn has contributed to current literature several books, and also magazine and newspaper articles, upon the subject of protection to American industry, labor, and capital, and has materially aided the establishment of that system. He was one of the original managers of the American Protective Tariff League, and has always been active in the affairs of that organization. He was the originator of the "Roll of One Thousand Defenders of American Industry," which has for many years given the League ample financial support, which he regards as one of the most important secular works of his life.

He has from early manhood been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held all the various offices eligible to a layman therein.





## CHARLES WALDO HASKINS

**T**HE names of Haskins and Waldo are both indicative of New England ancestry, and in this instance the indication is correct. Early in the eighteenth century Robert Haskins came from England and settled at Boston. By his wife, Sarah Cook, he had a son, Captain John Haskins, familiarly known as "Honest John," who was an associate of Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren, Edward Case, Josiah Quincy, and the other Sons of Liberty, in bringing on the Revolution. John Haskins married Hannah Upham of Boston, a descendant of John Upham, who planted that family in America, of John Howland of the *Mayflower's* company, of Rose Dunster, sister of Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, and of Thomas Oakes, cousin of Uriah Oakes, Harvard's fourth president. Their son, Robert Haskins, married Rebecca Emerson, daughter of William Emerson, a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and uncle of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Thomas Haskins, son of Robert and Rebecca Haskins, married Mary Soren of Boston, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Charles Waldo Haskins was born in Brooklyn, New York, on January 11, 1852, the son of Waldo Emerson Haskins and Amelia Rowan Cammeyer Haskins, his father being a broker and his mother a daughter of Charles Cammeyer, a merchant of New York. He was educated in private schools and in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was intended for the career of a civil engineer. Preferring commercial life, however, he obtained employment in 1869 in the accounting department of Frederic Butterfield & Co. of New York. After five years' service he went abroad for two years for study and travel. On his return he



*W. Has Run*



entered his father's brokerage office and remained there for some years.

In 1886 he opened an office of his own as a public expert accountant, and nine years later he formed a partnership with Elijah W. Sells, under the name of Haskins & Sells. That firm now has a wide reputation throughout the country, and enjoys one of the largest patronages in that line of business. Its engagements include the special examination of accounts for bankers, investors, and large corporations, the periodical auditing of accounts for railroads and other companies, the reorganization of bookkeeping systems for corporations, individuals, and municipalities, and, in brief, all sorts of expert accounting. When the New York State law was passed establishing a Board of Examiners for the examination of those wishing to become certified accountants, Mr. Haskins was made first president of the board. He is also president of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. In 1893 he was chosen, with his partner, to investigate the accounts of the Executive Department of the United States government. The work occupied two years, and was pronounced "in many respects the most important undertaking of the kind in the history of the country." His recommendations were promptly embodied in laws for the reform of the public business. Mr. Haskins was the head of the commission which examined the accounts of the city of Brooklyn, prior to its consolidation with New York, a work which he performed with characteristic thoroughness.

Mr. Haskins is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the *Mayflower* Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and has held several important offices in some of them. He also belongs to the Manhattan, Democratic, and Westchester Country clubs of New York, and the Metropolitan of Washington, and the Piedmont of Atlanta, Georgia. He was married, in 1884, to Miss Henrietta Havemeyer, daughter of Albert Havemeyer, a wealthy New York merchant, whose brother, William F. Havemeyer, was twice Mayor of the city. They have two children, daughters, Ruth, born in 1887, and Noeline, born in 1894.



## WILLIAM HAUBENNESTEL

**T**HE old homestead of the Haubennestel family is at Arnoldshheim, near Strassburg, in Alsace, formerly a part of France, but now a part of the Reichsland of the German Empire. There generation after generation of the family was born, and there in the last generation Louis Haubennestel was born, on March 30, 1810. In 1828 he came to the United States, and pursued the calling of a maker of, and afterward a dealer in, boots and shoes. He married in New York city, on May 20, 1838, Susan Christina Dietz, who had been born on May 31, 1822, near the city of Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, and had come to this country in 1836. Her early ancestors were Quakers, who, sometime between 1692 and 1700 were forced to leave the north of Ireland, with others of their faith, and settle in Germany.

Of such parentage William Haubennestel was born, at No. 157 Reade Street, New York city, on October 20, 1840. He was educated in the schools of New York city and of Poughkeepsie, to which latter place the family removed in 1849. Being the eldest of eight children, he was compelled to leave school and go to work at the age of fourteen years, in order to help maintain the family. At first he was employed in a bakery for two years, and then for three years was an errand boy in a clothing store in Poughkeepsie. Finally he decided to engage in his father's occupation. He accordingly took his place upon the shoemaker's bench, learned the trade thoroughly under his father's guidance, and ultimately became his father's partner.

It was in 1866 that the two opened a retail boot and shoe business in Poughkeepsie, under the firm-name of Haubennestel & Son. The business was continued, with increasing prosperity and enterprise, until the death of the father, in 1890. William



*W<sup>a</sup> Hambennist*





Haubennestel thereupon took his own son, Louis P. Haubennestel, into partnership with him, and thus, without change of name, the business has been continued to the present time.

Mr. Haubennestel's business career was interrupted at an early date by his service in the United States army. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-first Regiment, New York National Guard, on May 2, 1860, and was successively promoted to be second sergeant in July, 1861, first sergeant in July, 1862, second lieutenant in November, 1862, first lieutenant in April, 1866, captain in November, 1866, and major by brevet, for long continuous service, in July, 1876. He was mustered into the United States service at Baltimore, Maryland, on June 27, 1863, for emergency service, and was honorably mustered out at Poughkeepsie on January 7, 1864.

In politics Mr. Haubennestel is a Republican, and he has been chosen by the people for various offices. He was three times elected City Assessor of Poughkeepsie, in 1872, 1874, and 1876; Supervisor of the Second Ward in 1887 and 1888; and Treasurer of Dutchess County in 1894 and again in 1897, for a term of three years each time, his majority in the last election being four thousand.

Mr. Haubennestel is a member of the Nineteenth Separate Company Association, the Dutchess Club of Poughkeepsie, the Millbrook Club of Millbrook, New York, the Masonic Order, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Germania Singing Society of Poughkeepsie, and Beacon Engine Company of Matteawan, New York, and he is an honorary member of the Hook and Ladder Company of Pine Plains, New York, and of the Veteran Firemen's Association of Poughkeepsie.

He was married to Miss Alice Buys, at Poughkeepsie, on October 10, 1867. His children are as follows: Louis Philip Haubennestel, born on August 16, 1870, graduated from River-view Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, and now partner in the firm of Haubennestel & Son; and Ella Laura Haubennestel, born on February 23, 1873, graduated from the Poughkeepsie High School, and now teacher in that institution.



## ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES

**A** RCHIBALD C. HAYNES, one of the best-known life-insurance men of the country, is of English ancestry. His father's family came to this country about two hundred years ago and settled in New England. His mother's family did likewise in the early part of the seventeenth century. Of these two families the genealogy is traced in unbroken lines for two hundred and three hundred years respectively. Mr. Haynes was born at Saco, Maine, on February 25, 1850, the son of Henry C. Haynes, a manufacturer, and Vesta A. Haynes (born Cooke). He received a good academic education at Groton, Massachusetts, and at an early age entered active business life.

His first engagement was at the age of fifteen years, when he was employed in the office of a selling agent of a manufacturing firm in Boston. He began at the foot of the ladder, as an office boy, and worked his way upward until, at the age of nineteen, he became a traveling salesman. Later he came to New York and became a partner in business with a manufacturer's commission house, and remained in that business, with varying success, for several years.

Mr. Haynes's real business career dates, however, from 1877, when he became identified with life-insurance. He began as an agent, soliciting business for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and with that same great corporation he is still connected. At first, as a solicitor of insurance, he worked alone, and with decided success. In time he brought about him other agents, working under his direction, and thus created and managed a general agency. His unsurpassed, perhaps unrivaled, success may be estimated from the simple fact of record that there are to-day several life-insurance companies, of good stand-



*Richard W. Hayes.*



ing, which, after many years' existence, do not know an aggregate of insurance in force as great as the amount placed by Mr. Haynes alone upon the books of the Equitable and now outstanding to his credit. Of course, there has been much more written by him, of policies which have either lapsed or have matured and been paid. The grand total of all would reach a sum which, if stated, would seem almost marvelous as the work of a single man.

Mr. Haynes has not dabbled in politics, and has given little of his time to club life, the Lawyers' Club being the only one in which he holds membership. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Degraw Conover, daughter of the late Gustavus A. Conover of New York. She died in 1884, leaving him three sons, of whom one is a medical student, one is living in California, and one is in the employ of the general agency managed by Mr. Haynes. In 1892 Mr. Haynes married Miss Minna K. Gale, who had been leading lady in the theatrical company of Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, and who, at the time of her marriage to Mr. Haynes, was one of the most accomplished and admired actresses in Shakspearean and other legitimate parts on the English-speaking stage.

Such, in brief, is the story of Mr. Haynes's life so far as it concerns the general public. For more than twenty years his business energies have been devoted exclusively to life-insurance, with a success that may, without exaggeration, be called monumental. Many of the most efficient agents of the present day were trained under him, and the tenor of his operations is indicated by the fact that upon the life of a single individual he wrote policies amounting to more than a million dollars.





## JOB ELMER HEDGES

**A** PATRIOTIC ancestry was that of Job Elmer Hedges. His father's father came from England. His father was Job Clark Hedges, an esteemed and prosperous New York lawyer, who entered the national service in the Civil War, became a major in the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, and was killed in battle in front of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864. The mother of Major Hedges was a member of the well-known Clark family of New Jersey, and a direct descendant of Abram Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Major Hedges married a member of the Elmer family, also well known in New Jersey, a daughter of Judge Apollos Elmer of Union County. The wife of Judge Elmer, and mother of Mrs. Hedges, it may added, was a member of the Brittin family, which was well represented in the patriot armies in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Job Elmer Hedges was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on May 10, 1862. His education was carefully directed, with a view to his attaining a general culture, and a thorough preparation for the legal profession. He went successively to the Dansville Seminary, at Dansville, New York; then to Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York; to Princeton University, New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1884; and finally to the Law School of Columbia University, New York city, where he was graduated in 1886. In all these institutions his standing as a student and his reputation for manly character were of the highest.

Mr. Hedges was admitted to the bar of New York in 1886. He became a clerk in the office of Hastings & Gleason, of which firm the senior partner had been private secretary to

Governor Fenton of New York. He was soon, however, drawn into the field of politics and the public service. In 1889 he became a member of the Republican County Committee, and remained a member of it for several years. He was in 1892 the executive member from the Eleventh Assembly District, and was offered reelection, but declined it because it could not be effected unanimously. He was secretary of the Republican State League from 1890 to 1893, and was one of its most active and efficient members. In 1889 and 1890 he was recording secretary of the Republican Club of New York. In 1891 he was a member of the special committee on the reorganization of the Thirteenth Assembly District. After that he became chairman of the committee on organization of the new organization.

Mr. Hedges, on January 1, 1895, became private secretary to Mayor Strong of New York city, and contributed much to the signal success of that excellent administration of municipal affairs. At the end of May, 1897, he resigned to become a city magistrate, for which place his legal knowledge and judicial temperament admirably fitted him. He performed his judicial functions with marked acceptability until the end of December, 1897, when he resigned his place upon the bench to resume the practice of the law. He is now Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New York. He was the assignee of H. H. Warner, the patent-medicine manufacturer. He was associated with Daniel N. Lockwood, United States District Attorney for western New York, in the prosecution of Lester B. Faulkner for wrecking the Dansville National Bank. He was appointed, in the fall of 1899, to take charge of the prosecution of election offenses in the city of New York, such prosecutions resulting in a number of convictions.

Mr. Hedges is a member of the University Club, Union League Club, Princeton Club, and Kane Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of this city, the State and city bar associations, Sons of the American Revolution, and Sons of Veterans. He is unmarried.



## JOHN LINDSAY HILL

AMONG the immigrants to this country from Ireland "in the good old colony days, when we were under the king," was Adam Hill. He came from the storied city of Londonderry, of the Protestant stock that made Londonderry the center of Protestantism in Ireland, and, reaching America about 1756, settled in New York State. Already agitation against British misrule was becoming acute, and he and his family were no strangers to it. When at last the storm broke, his two sons, Nicholas and Henry, were only ten and nine years old respectively. But they at once entered the patriot army as drummer-boys, in Captain Hicks's Fourth Company of the Second New York Regiment. They were at Morristown in 1779-80, and later were protégés of Baron Steuben. Both were at Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. The elder, Nicholas, was a sergeant when he was discharged in June, 1783, his discharge papers being signed by Washington himself. He then settled at Florida, Montgomery County, New York, and was for forty years a Methodist preacher. He was four times married. His fourth wife was Sarah Hegeman, whose father was Adrian Hegeman, and whose mother's maiden name was Palmer—the one of Dutch, the other of English stock. She bore to the Rev. Nicholas Hill in his old age—he was then seventy-four years old—a son who is the subject of this sketch. Another son, by his first wife, born thirty-five years before, was Nicholas Hill, Jr., who was one of the leading lawyers of his time in New York State.

John Lindsay Hill was born at Florida, New York, on October 31, 1840, and spent his childhood on his father's farm. He went to school and learned the printer's trade at Amsterdam,





John R. Hill



New York, was prepared for college at Jonesville Academy, Saratoga County, and went to Union College, where he was graduated in the class of 1861, the last class sent out by the venerable Eliphalet Nott. For a year afterward he taught school at Waterford, and then was admitted to the bar and began to practise law, for which he had prepared himself by vacation study. He opened an office at Schenectady, New York, in partnership with S. H. Johnson, and in 1864 was elected District Attorney of Schenectady County. During his term of office he was also counsel for the State Canal Commissioners.

Mr. Hill came to New York in July, 1868, and has ever since been in practice here, making his home in Brooklyn. He was first associated with G. R. and T. D. Pelton, and then for a short time with Henry L. Clinton. In 1873 he became a member of the firm of Barrett, Redfield & Hill, which later became Redfield & Hill, and then Redfield, Hill & Lydecker. From January, 1884, to March, 1887, he practised alone, and then formed a partnership with Luke A. Lockwood, as Lockwood & Hill, which still exists. He has long been known as a successful lawyer. He was associated with some of the most eminent lawyers of the day as counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the famous Tilton-Beecher suit. He is a Democrat in politics, but has held no political office but that already mentioned, to which he was elected as a Republican during the Civil War.

Mr. Hill is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, and was one of the founders of the Union College chapter of that fraternity. He belongs to the New York Union Alumni Association, the Phi Beta Kappa Association, the Medicolegal Society, the Law Library Association, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Sons of the Revolution (of which he is perhaps the only member who is a son of a Revolutionary soldier), the Long Island Historical Society, the New England Society of Brooklyn, the State Bar Association, the Brooklyn, Carleton, and Montauk clubs, the Wyandauch Club, of which he is president, and the Masonic Order.



## WELCOME GEER HITCHCOCK

THE Hitchcock family reckons its origin here from Matthias Hitchcock, who came from London to Boston in the spring of 1635 on the bark *Susan and Ellen*. The next year his name figures in the records of Watertown, Massachusetts, as a landowner, and in June, 1639, we find him among the founders of New Haven, Connecticut. Thereafter his name is frequently to be found, in one connection or another, in the records of that colony. He married Elizabeth Perry, and had four children, of whom the second was Nathaniel Hitchcock. The latter married Elizabeth Moss, and had six children, the fourth of whom was a son, John. John Hitchcock married, for his second wife, Abiah Bassett, and had ten children. Of these the eldest, John, married Esther Ford, made his home at Cheshire, Connecticut, and had ten children, of whom the fifth was named John. This third John Hitchcock married Phœbe Tyler, daughter of Colonel Ben Tyler of Wallingford, Connecticut, moved to Claremont, New Hampshire, of which he was one of the founders, and had fifteen children. The fifteenth of these was Benjamin Hitchcock, born in 1801, at Claremont. He moved to Montrose, Pennsylvania, and became a merchant. He married there Miss Pamela Augusta Geer, a native of Kent, Connecticut. Of the collateral branches of the family many members have won distinction in business, statesmanship, literature and scholarship, theology, the army and navy, and in other walks of life.

The second of the two sons of Benjamin and Pamela Augusta Hitchcock was born at Montrose, Pennsylvania, on October 28, 1834, and received the name of Welcome Geer Hitchcock. He was educated in the public schools, and then came to New York to make his fortune. At the age of sixteen years he became a



W. G. Hitchcock



clerk in the furnishing-goods store of J. F. Sanxey in William Street. From that day on he made his own way, never receiving a dollar from his parents or from any one else, save what he earned from his employers. The next year saw him a clerk in the dry-goods store of Carleton & Co. at one hundred dollars a year. The fall of 1854, when he was twenty years old, found him entering the store of Noel J. Becar & Co., importers of handkerchiefs, at six hundred dollars a year.

This was not a promising beginning. But the development of it depended upon the young man himself. His devotion to duty, and his aptness for the business in which he was engaged, assured him promotion. The firm of Becar & Co. underwent various changes, but he remained in its employment through them all until 1868. In that year he became himself the head of the firm, of which the name was transformed to that of W. G. Hitchcock & Co. Originally the store was at 187 Broadway. Thence it moved to 342, and thence to 453-455 Broadway. Finally it entered its present quarters at 455-457 Broome Street. The firm has for many years represented a number of leading dry-goods manufacturers, ribbon houses, etc. Mr. Hitchcock has devoted his attention to its affairs above all other interests, and has won a gratifying measure of success.

Apart from the dry-goods business, Mr. Hitchcock is a director of the Second National Bank and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank.

For many years he was a bachelor, and was supposed to be confirmed in that estate. But in January, 1892, he married the widow of the late John Ruzsits, the millionaire furrier of New York.





## HECTOR MORISON HITCHINGS

ONE authority said eloquence consisted in "Action! action! action!" Another declared that success was to be assured through "Audacity! audacity! audacity!" Why not add that success is also to be won through "Perseverance! perseverance! perseverance!" Certainly that is as true as either of the other statements, as the story of a man who stuck strictly to his calling will exemplify.

Hector Morison Hitchings was born at Gravesend, Long Island, New York, on December 12, 1855, the son of Benjamin G. Hitchings, a lawyer, and Catherine Newberry Moon Hitchings. His father came from Salem, Massachusetts, and was of New England ancestry, being the son of Benjamin Hitchings, a Salem sea-captain. His mother was of Holland Dutch descent, born in Brooklyn. He was educated at a private school at Amherst, Massachusetts, at another at Winchester, Connecticut, at Phillips Exeter Academy, and at Amherst College. After two years in the last-named institution he left it, in June, 1876, to enter his father's law office in New York city as a student. For three years he studied diligently under capable parental direction, and then was admitted to practice at the bar, in Brooklyn, in September, 1879.

Thereafter, as we have said, he devoted his attention unwaveringly to his chosen profession. He was interested in politics, society, and other things, but not one of them was ever permitted to lead him away from his work in his office and in court. Thus he made sure of retaining all the clients he gained, and through almost every one he gained to secure others. For pre-eminently in law devotion to duty is the highest recommendation to patronage. His practice has from the first been chiefly in





Nector M. Hitchings



controverted cases, and during the sessions of court he has been almost daily in the court-room, arguing, examining, and in general trying cases.

His outside interests have comprised a school trusteeship at Gravesend for many years, and membership in the campaign committee of the Young Men's Republican Club, in 1884. He has also for some years been a member of the Session of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York. His business connections comprise the Hide and Leather Bank, the Hitchings Homestead Property, the Cuba Gold Mining and Milling Company, the Ely and Ramsay Company, the Newark Hygienic Ice Company, Dan Tallmadge's Sons Company, and the Travelers' and Traders' Protective League. He has conducted cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, and, of course, before the highest State courts.

Mr. Hitchings made his home at Gravesend, with his parents, until the summer of 1884. At that time he was married to Miss Minnie Lyman, daughter of the Hon. John D. Lyman of Exeter, New Hampshire. Then he removed to Brooklyn, and lived for a time on the Hill, then on the Heights. Finally he removed to New York, where he now lives on West Ninety-third Street, near Riverside Drive. Three children have been born to him. The eldest is Christine, born in 1888; the second, Morison, was born in 1894, and is now deceased; the third is John Lyman, born in 1897. Mr. Hitchings is now the head of the firm of Hitchings, Palliser & Moen, of William Street, New York. He belongs to the Riverside Republican Club, the West Side Republican Club, the Drug Club, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Alumni Association of Phillips Exeter Academy.





## THOMAS DOYLE HOOPER

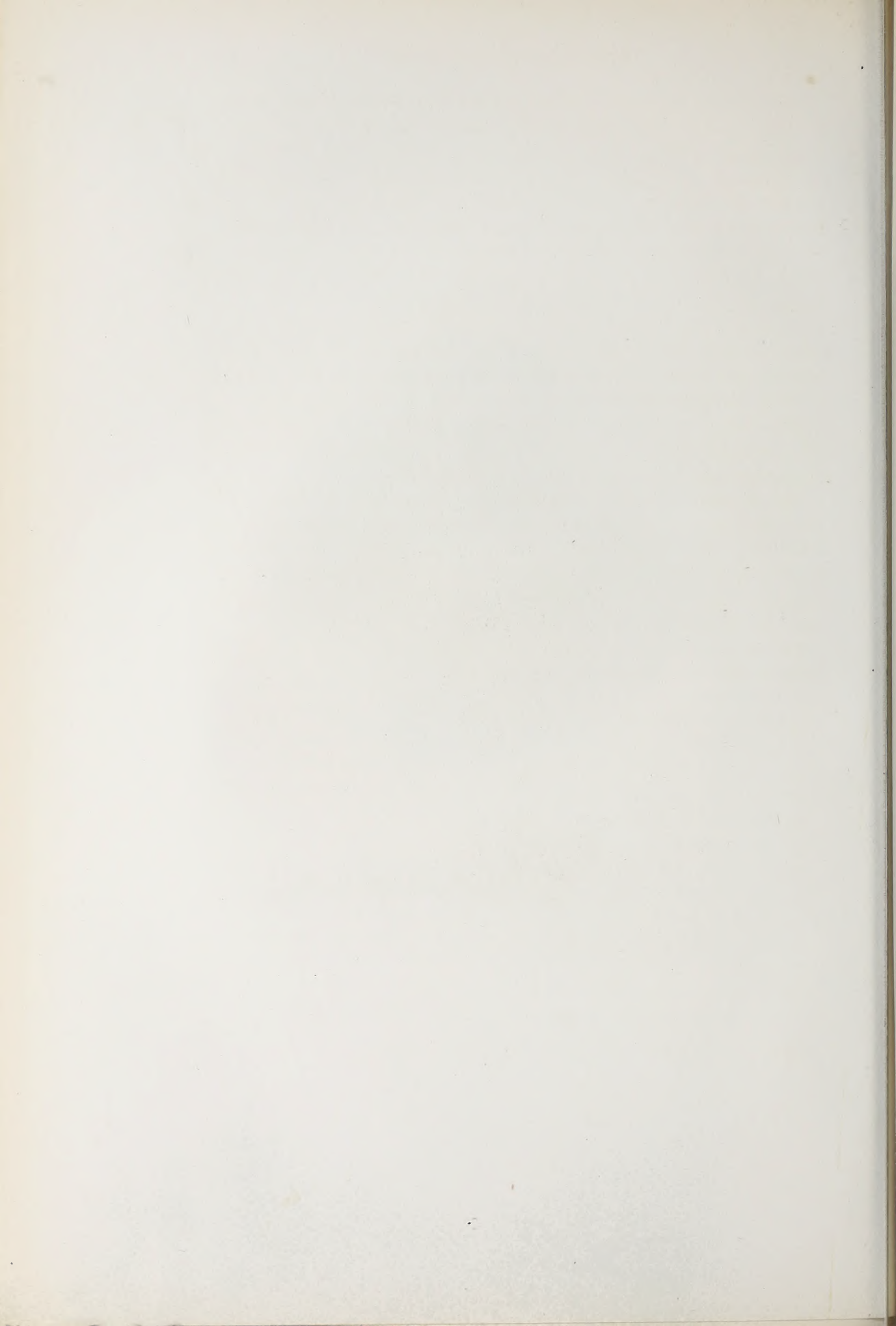
**T**HOMAS DOYLE HOOPER is the son of William Richard Hooper and Elizabeth Victoria Hooper, his wife, the former of Scotch and the latter of English and Irish origin. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper were married in Baltimore, Maryland. Thence they moved to Washington, D. C., and thence to the village of East New Market, Maryland. In the last-named place they lived for more than thirty years, Mr. Hooper conducting the business of a dealer in boots and shoes.

Thomas Doyle Hooper was born to them at East New Market on January 14, 1864. His education was acquired in the local school, and was interspersed with hard work. At the age of fifteen years he had to leave school altogether and work for his living. His first employment was as a telegraph operator, and he was soon put in charge of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office at Cambridge, Maryland. Two years later, at the age of seventeen, he was transferred to the same company's office in Philadelphia. He remained there only six months.

His next move brought him to New York city, where he took charge of the private wire of a firm of stock-brokers. In the panic of 1884 the firm failed, and Mr. Hooper was thrown out of his place. He quickly secured another, however, in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company. While he was thus employed, he was asked by another stock-brokers' firm to go to Newport, Rhode Island, and there take charge of its office. He accepted the offer, and went to Newport in June, 1884. Three months later he was at New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he had charge of the branch office of a New York firm of brokers. Not long afterward that firm failed, and he was again left without a place.



*T. D. Hooper*



Mr. Hooper then decided to become his own employer. It was in 1885, and he was just twenty-one years old. He opened a stock-broker's office of his own at New Bedford, and carried the business on with some success. He remained there until the winter of 1890-91, when he went to Baltimore, to try his business fortune there and to look after his parents' welfare. He spent a few years there, and settled his parents in a pleasant home for the rest of their lives, and in 1894 came to New York city.

It should be stated, however, that in 1893 he made a two months' visit to Chicago. He went thither to sell provisions, but he got there just in time to make a handsome fortune in a whirl of speculation which culminated in a serious panic in which many other fortunes were lost. It was that lucky stroke that enabled him to purchase a seat in the New York Stock Exchange and begin business on Wall Street.

Mr. Hooper has since 1894 made his home in New York. He is a member of the New York, Colonial, and other clubs in New York, the Wyandanch Club of Long Island, the Fairfield County Golf Club of Connecticut, the St. Andrew's Golf Club, the Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs of Richmond, Virginia, and the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

He was married in Baltimore, Maryland, on December 7, 1894, to Miss Louise Norris of that city.





## ADOLPH C. HOTTENROTH

**A**DOLPH C. HOTTENROTH was born in New York city, of German parents. He was graduated successively from the Courtland Avenue public school, the College of the City of New York, and the Law College of New York University. Soon after his admission to the bar he formed the partnership with which he is still associated, under the firm-name of Gumbleton & Hottenroth. He has a large and interesting practice in litigations involving street-railroads, bridges, and the various departments of the city's government.

Mr. Hottenroth is allied as counsel with the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, and the Alliance of Taxpayers' Associations of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, and his successful agitation of such questions as the Five Cent Fare Bill, the building of the Third and Willis Avenue bridges, and others, early earned the respect and esteem of the residents of the North Side. He was notably active in the suit which compelled the Manhattan Railway Company to comply with the law requiring it to run through trains on both its Second and Third Avenue lines. Among other improvements beneficial to the North Side which Mr. Hottenroth has assisted in securing are: the retention of the Department of Street Improvements; the building of viaducts over the tracks of the Harlem Railroad at One Hundred and Fifty-third, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth streets to Cedar Park, and from Melrose to Webster avenues; the reduction of assessments for the widening and improvement of East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, which established a precedent for the reduction by the Legislature of the assessments on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Washington Avenue; the construction of





A. C. Stewart



the Botanical and Zoölogical Gardens in Bronx Park, and the final and speedy completion of the street system of the entire borough of the Bronx.

In 1893 Mr. Hottenroth was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a member of the Constitutional Convention, which had its sessions from May to September, 1894. Although one of the youngest members of the convention, he took a prominent part in all its proceedings, and in recognition of his ability as a speaker and a parliamentarian he was chosen to lead the minority of the Committee on Canals in its fight for canal improvement. The minority of this committee made a report to the following effect :

First. They are of the opinion that it would be for the best interests of the State to further deepen the more important canals belonging to the State.

Secondly. The constitutional limitation of debt of the State to the sum of one million dollars should be removed, in so far as it might prevent the maintenance, repairs, and improvement of the canals, consistent with the most effectual service they might with reasonable expenditure be made capable of.

Thirdly. It should be made incumbent upon the Legislature to provide at least for the restoration of the canals, so that they may be made to give at least the full service originally intended ; for their immediate improvement with that end in view ; and, also, for the lengthening of locks on the Erie and Oswego canals. Provisions should be made for the issuance of bonds sufficient for that purpose, the amount and character of which should be within just and proper limits, and which should be issued in a manner so as to spread the cost of improvement over a number of years.

The railroad interests of the State made a powerful opposition to this report and its recommendations, but Mr. Hottenroth and his associates supported their propositions vigorously, and ultimately carried the day. Based on this report was the constitutional amendment passed by the convention, and at the following election carried by the largest majority ever received by a constitutional amendment. The expenditure of nine million dollars for improvements of the canals of the State was the result. Among other measures which he actively supported was one which provided for increased representation for the North Side districts in the State Senate and Assembly. In 1897 his party, mindful of his services in this and other matters, nominated and elected him as City Councilman from the Fifth District, borough of the Bronx.



## JOHN WESLEY HOUSTON

IN the peninsula lying between the Chesapeake Bay on the one hand and Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the other have been settled some of the oldest and worthiest families in America. Colonies were planted there in the early history of the land, including representatives of several European nations. The Houston family, which has dwelt there for more than two centuries, is of Scotch origin, and, possessing the characteristic traits of that race, has made its way on the peninsula, and indeed elsewhere in the United States, with profit to itself and with benefit to the community. In the last generation it intermarried with the family of Clifton, of English and Welsh origin, also long settled on the peninsula. From such union springs the subject of the present sketch.

John Wesley Houston, son of James and Caroline Houston, was born at Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware, on February 21, 1857. His father was a fruit farmer, and his early childhood was spent amid rural scenes. At an appropriate age he was sent to school at Milford, Delaware, next to Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and finally to Harvard University, where he was graduated, with the degree of A. B., in 1880. He then pursued a postgraduate course, and also a course in the law school, and in 1886 received in course the degrees A. M. and LL. B. Throughout his entire academic career he was noted as an admirable student, and he was graduated from the university *magna cum laude*, and from the law school *cum laude*. It may be added that, while he left the university in 1880, he did not enter the law school until 1883, as may be inferred from the dates of graduation. The interval of three years was spent in teaching in a boys' school of high grade at Cornwall-on-Hudson,



John W. Houston



New York, where his efficiency as a teacher equaled his own studiousness as a scholar.

With so admirable a scholastic preparation, Mr. Houston turned his attention to the practice of his profession. He came to New York city soon after his graduation from the Harvard Law School, and entered the office of Carter, Hornblower & Byrne, as a clerk. The next year, 1887, he was admitted to practice at the New York bar, and on January 1, 1888, he was made a member of the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath. Three years of successful practice followed, and then, on January 1, 1891, he became a member of the present firm of Cravath & Houston, of No. 120 Broadway.

Mr. Houston has taken no part in politics other than that of a private citizen. He has held no political office, nor been a candidate for any. Under the new Federal Bankruptcy Law he has been a referee in bankruptcy, a place for which he is eminently fitted. He has devoted himself to the general practice of law, both civil and criminal, though of the former more than the latter.

Mr. Houston's social affiliations are numerous, and of high order. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, of the Southern Society, the Delaware Society, and the Lawyers', University, and Harvard clubs. He is not married.





## JESSE HOYT

**T**HE name of Hoyt, long honorably identified with industry and commerce both in New York and throughout the nation, is of British origin, the family being descended from English and Scotch stock. The first home of the family in this country was in New England, but two or more generations ago it became associated with mercantile and social life in New York. James Moody Hoyt, who died at Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1854, was for more than half a century one of the leading merchants of this city, and a man of most exemplary character and influence, and his sons succeeded him in all those particulars.

One of the sons of James Moody Hoyt was born in the city of New York on March 12, 1815, and was named Jesse. He received a good education, and at the age of seventeen years began active business life as a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of C. & L. Denison. There his advancement was rapid, according to his deserts, and four years after entering the house he became a partner in the firm. Two years later, in 1838, he left that business to engage in the flour and grain business with his father, who had formerly been a member of the firm of Eli Hart & Co. Jesse Hoyt continued in business with his father until the latter's death in 1854, and then reorganized the firm under the name of Jesse Hoyt & Co., his partners being his two brothers, Samuel N. Hoyt and Alfred M. Hoyt, and Henry W. Smith. This firm rose to the foremost rank in its line of business, having important connections not only in all parts of the United States, but in Europe as well. Samuel N. Hoyt retired from the firm in 1858, but Jesse and Alfred M. Hoyt continued to conduct it with great success down to 1881.

Jesse Hoyt was a fine type of the enterprising and far-seeing





*Ass. Prof.*



merchant. He was interested in every movement for the development of the commercial greatness of New York, aiming constantly to make and to keep this city the undisputed commercial capital of the continent. Thus he took a most active interest in the Erie Canal, which he rightly reckoned one of the most valuable feeders of this market from inland. He likewise paid beneficent attention to the development of Western railroad systems, desiring to see New York directly linked with all parts of the country. He bought great tracts of pine-land in Michigan and erected lumber-mills, and carried on an enormous traffic in their output. He built and operated lines of steamships on the Great Lakes. He built grain-elevators in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Jersey City. He purchased and improved real estate in many Western places, and built hotels and founded banks, notably in Michigan and Minnesota. He was one of the builders of the Winona and St. Paul Railroad, now part of the Chicago and Northwestern system. He was also a builder and president of the Flint and Père Marquette, the Milwaukee and Northern, and the Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron railroads. He was a director of several banks and insurance companies, and exerted a wide influence throughout the whole business world of North America. Such influence was always for progress and for honesty. There was no one whose credit stood higher. Nor was there any one who took a more kindly interest in advising and aiding young men just starting in business. Many a now successful business man owes his prosperity to the counsel and aid of Jesse Hoyt.

Mr. Hoyt died in this city on August 14, 1882, only a year after he had retired from the firm of which he had so long been the head.





## CHARLES I. HUDSON

CHARLES I. HUDSON'S father, Isaac N. Hudson, was the son of a clergyman in Bradford, England. He came to this country in 1830, and became one of the foremost journalists of the time preceding the Civil War. He was connected with a number of newspapers, as editor and manager, in the Eastern cities and in California, where he went in the early fifties. He was married, in 1851, to Cornelia A. Bogert Haight, a daughter of John Edward Haight, a prosperous merchant of New York.

Charles I. Hudson, their oldest son, was born in this city on August 20, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of New York, chiefly in Grammar School No. 13, of which the principal at that time was Thomas Hunter, who later became president of the Normal College. At the age of fourteen, however, being then well advanced in his studies, the boy left school and began his business career in Wall Street. His first engagement was an auspicious one, being in the well-known house of S. M. Mills & Co. His salary at the beginning was only four dollars a week, but by the time he was nineteen years old it had been increased to fifteen hundred dollars a year. At the date of his entry into that house, Wall Street was in the midst of one of its greatest eras of speculation. The "flush times" following the Civil War were in full blast, and bankers and brokers, among whom Mills & Co. were leaders, were busy and prosperous. Young Hudson soon won a place in the confidence of his employers, and was for much of the time their most trusted confidential messenger, especially between their office and that of Jay Gould. In this capacity it fell to his lot to execute a number of important transactions in so satisfactory a manner



*C. J. Anderson*



as to attract Mr. Gould's attention. The famous financier took an especial liking to him, and, as a token of his appreciation, Mr. Gould, in April, 1875, gave to Mills & Co., "for that active young man," a package of nine hundred shares of Union Pacific Railway stock. Within twenty days thereafter the sale of that stock netted Mr. Hudson about nineteen thousand dollars. This was the capital on which his fortune was founded. He at once purchased a seat in the Stock Exchange, and began a brokerage business on his own account.

In 1876 Mr. Hudson established the firm of C. I. Hudson & Co., his first associate being Henry N. Smith, a former partner of Jay Gould, and a man who had long been conspicuous in Wall Street. The firm has had several changes of partnership, but still exists under its original name. At present Mr. Hudson and Albert O. Brown and T. Henry Walter are its members, all of them being members of the Stock Exchange. They were one of the first brokerage firms to deal in the securities of large industrial corporations, and have built up an enormous business in this class of securities, which Mr. Hudson was largely instrumental in introducing into the Stock Exchange and having admitted to regular quotation. In 1891 Mr. Hudson was elected on an independent ticket a governor of the Stock Exchange for a term of four years, and was reëlected in 1896.

Mr. Hudson was one of the organizers of the Fourteenth Street Bank in 1888, and was for several years one of its directors, also one of the organizers and directors of the Trust Company of America, organized June, 1899. He has few other connections outside of his Wall Street interests.

He is a member of the Union League, the New York Athletic, the New York Riding, Thousand Islands Yacht, and the American Jersey Cattle clubs. He belongs also to the St. Lawrence River Association, and is a charter member and a director of the Oak Island Club.

He was married, in 1876, to Miss Sarah E. Kierstede of Scranton, Pennsylvania. They have four bright sons, Percy Kierstede, Hendrick, Hans Kierstede, and Charles Alan Hudson. Their country home, the "Ledges," is one of the handsomest places among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River.



## GEORGE BREEDON HULME

**T**HE subject of this sketch is a native of England, and the descendant of two long lines of distinguished ancestors. His father, George Hulme, was Court Chaplain to the King of Hanover, and was descended directly from Baron d'Haume, who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and was man-at-arms to that puissant monarch. On the maternal side, Marion James of Wilcroft, Hereford, a first cousin of the present Lord James of Hereford, was descended from Henry I of England, and from the ancient line of Welsh kings.

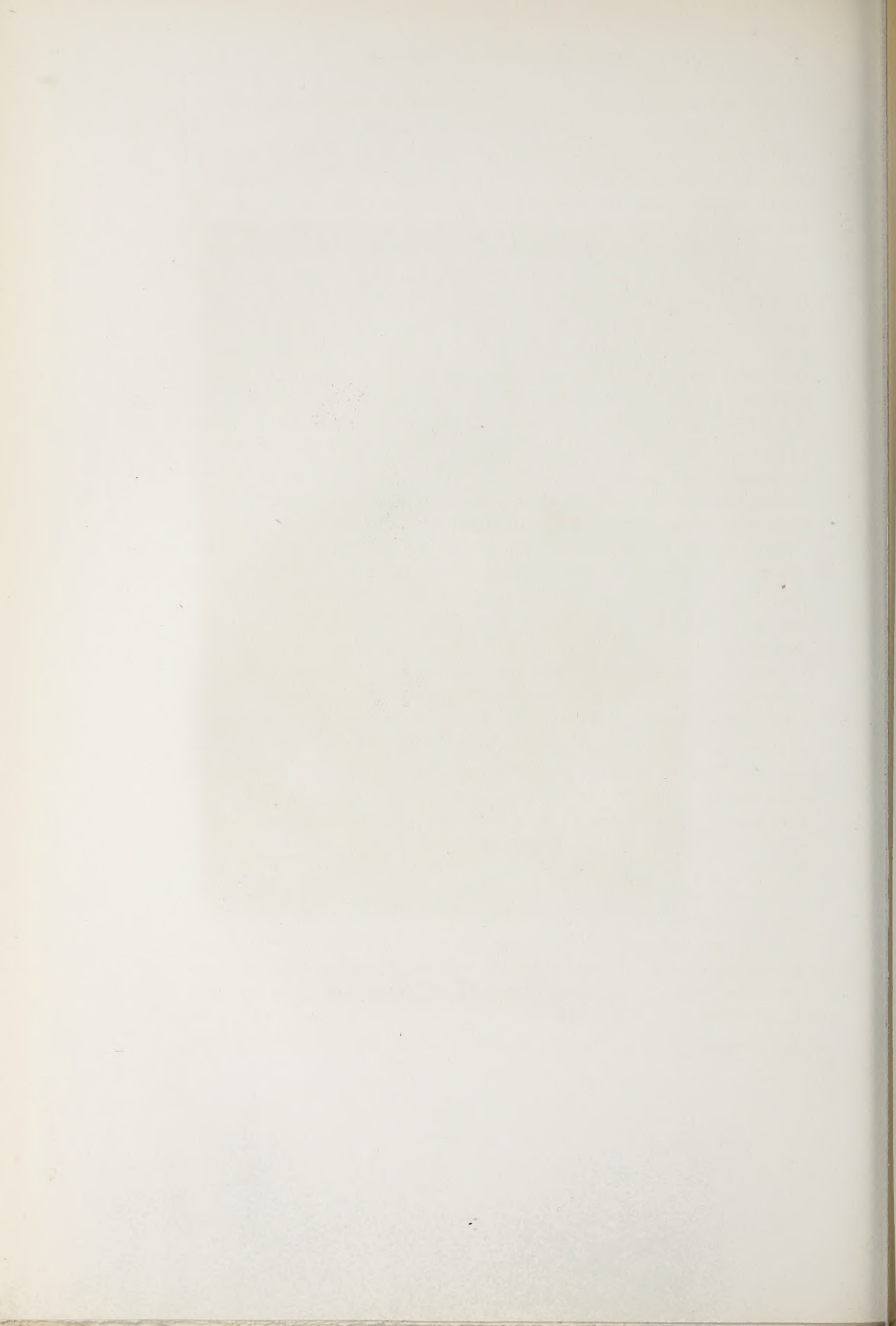
George Breedon Hulme, son of George Hulme and Marion James Hulme, his wife, was born on August 27, 1855, at Shinfield, near Reading, Berkshire, England, and received a characteristic English education of the best class at Wellington College Public School and at Magdalen College, Oxford University. Wellington College was founded in memory of the Duke of Wellington, its corner-stone being laid by Queen Victoria in 1856, and the school being opened by her in 1859. It is in Berkshire, not far from Mr. Hulme's native place.

The young man was educated with a view to his entering her Majesty's service as a member of the corps of Royal Engineers in the British army. That plan had, however, to be abandoned, because of the after effects upon his health of a severe attack of rheumatic fever. That was during his public-school career at Wellington College. It was after that, and in accordance with the changed plans, that he was sent to Oxford. There he pursued with success the liberal course of culture provided in ancient Magdalen College, and was graduated with the degree of B. A. from the university. Thereafter he spent two years in travel,





*Geo. B. Hulme*



chiefly in the various colonies of the British Empire, and then, in 1879, came to the United States.

Mr. Hulme came here to become a permanent resident and to identify himself with the republic. His scientific education, which he had acquired in prospect of engineering service in the British army, fitted him for the career of a civil engineer, and at that time the opportunities for entering upon such a career were numerous. He found employment at the hands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and for several years devoted himself to its service. In 1882 he went to Montana and took charge of a large land and irrigation company's affairs, which he managed with conspicuous skill. He was also at that time associated with the firm of H. Clark & Co., the builders of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Two years later he was appointed receiver of the Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company, and managed its affairs profitably for two years, at the end of which time, thanks to his administration, it was able to be reorganized and taken out of the receiver's hands.

His career in the West was eminently successful, but Mr. Hulme did not mean that it should be a finality with him. On the contrary, he planned to come to New York, engage in enterprises, and make it his home. This plan he executed in 1887. In that year he returned to New York and entered the real-estate business, than which there is scarcely any more promising or more potential. His success was immediate and marked. Since 1890 he has been the manager of the East Bay Land and Improvement Company, of which General Egbert L. Viele is president. Besides that corporation, he is connected with the New Amsterdam Casualty Company, the American Manufacturing Company, and the Anglo-American Investment and Trust Corporation, Limited. In all these enterprises he is a forceful factor.

Mr. Hulme has not taken an active part in political affairs, but is prominent in many social organizations. He is a Free Mason, belonging to the University Apollo Lodge and St. Mary Magdalen Lodge. He is a member of the Magdalen College Boat Club, the Oxford University Boat Club, and the famous Leander Boat Club. In this country he is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Manhattan Club, the New York Tandem

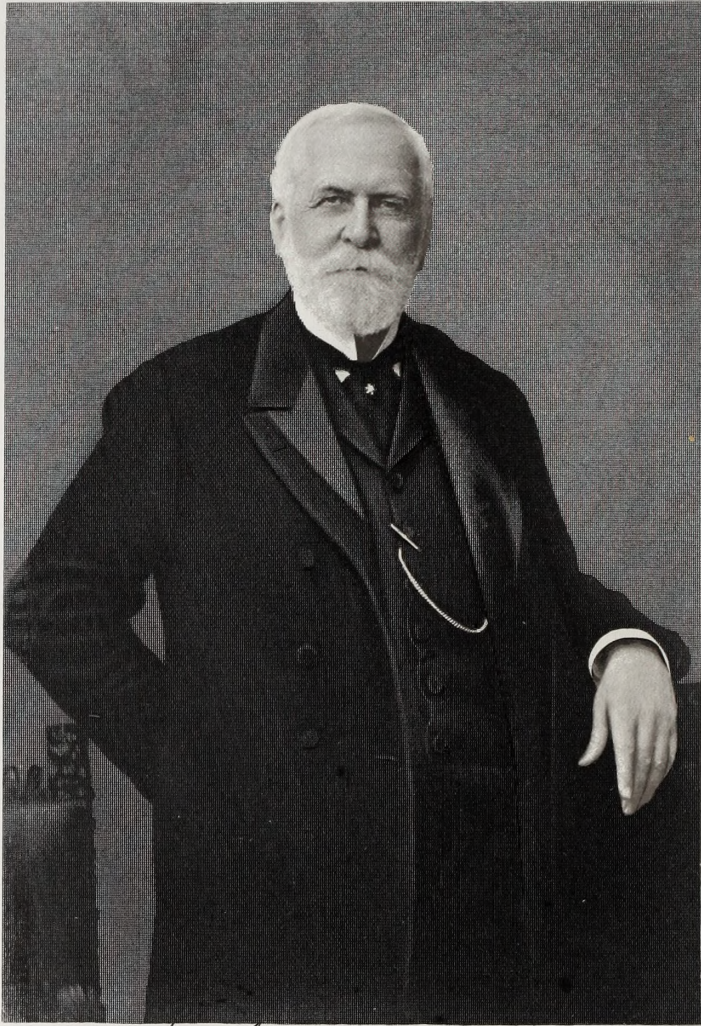
Club, the Brooklyn Whip Club, and the Yellowstone Gun Club.

From this list of clubs it will naturally and correctly be inferred that Mr. Hulme is a devotee of athletic sports. As a boy he was proficient in such sports, being an exceptionally fine runner. He won running races at all distances from one hundred yards up to two miles. He was also a champion football-player at quarter-back, and was thoroughly at home in the saddle.

In 1875 he was one of the organizers of the Oxford University Lawn Tennis Club, the first club in that now universal sport. For five years he ranked as the best cockswain on the Upper Thames, taking part in no less than ninety-eight eight-oared races, alone in which he was beaten only twice. In recent years he has been uniformly successful in the show-ring, and is said to have brought out more prize-winners than any other exhibitor. Among them the famous horses Superba, May Day, Greystone, Golden Rod, Blazeaway, Great Scott, Ganymede, Cracksman, Marksman, Lieutenant Wilkes, and Lord Brilliant. In 1897 he took to England six American-bred carriage-horses and exhibited them at the leading shows in that country. He exhibited in thirty-two classes and won thirty-five prizes, including the championship for the best stable of horses at the Crystal Palace Horse Show. By this achievement he removed the prejudice that had so long prevailed in England against the American trotter for carriage purposes. Mr. Hulme is an accomplished driver of any sort of rig. He is fond of a four-in-hand, but his favorite team is a tandem. For some years he made a clean sweep of prizes in all the classes in which he exhibited, and his services are much sought after to fill the responsible position of judge in the show-ring.







A. G. Hyde



## ALBERT GALLATIN HYDE

**T**HE distinguished ancestry of Albert Gallatin Hyde is traced back to Sir Robert Hyde, Kt., of Norbury, England, in the time of Henry III. Ninth in descent from him was Lawrence Hyde of West Hatch, England, the progenitor of the famous Earl of Clarendon, and of Queen Mary (wife of William III) and Queen Anne. The eventual heiress of the line, Anne, daughter of Edward Hyde of Norbury and Hyde, married George Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New York, in 1736. The first of the Hydes in this country was William Hyde, who came over with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, first minister of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1633, and settled first at Newtown, Massachusetts, and afterward at Hartford, Connecticut. Before 1652 he removed to Saybrook, and in 1660 was one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut. In the sixth generation from him was Elijah Hyde, major in command of the Second Regiment, Connecticut Light Horse, in the War of the Revolution. This regiment was distinguished for its gallantry at Bemis Heights and at Saratoga at the time of Burgoyne's surrender. Major Hyde's son, Jonathan Hyde, settled in northern Vermont, and married Phœbe Fillmore, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. Her father was Septa Fillmore, a colonel of militia in the War of 1812 who fought at Plattsburg, and her mother was the daughter of a Mr. Edgerton of Norwich, Connecticut.

Albert Gallatin Hyde, son of Jonathan and Phœbe Fillmore Hyde, was born at Grand Isle, in the northern part of Lake Champlain, Vermont, on February 14, 1825. He spent his early life on his father's farm, at Grand Isle, and received such education as the common schools there could afford. He made good

use of his opportunities, however, especially in the direction of training his mind for practical dealings with the practical affairs of life.

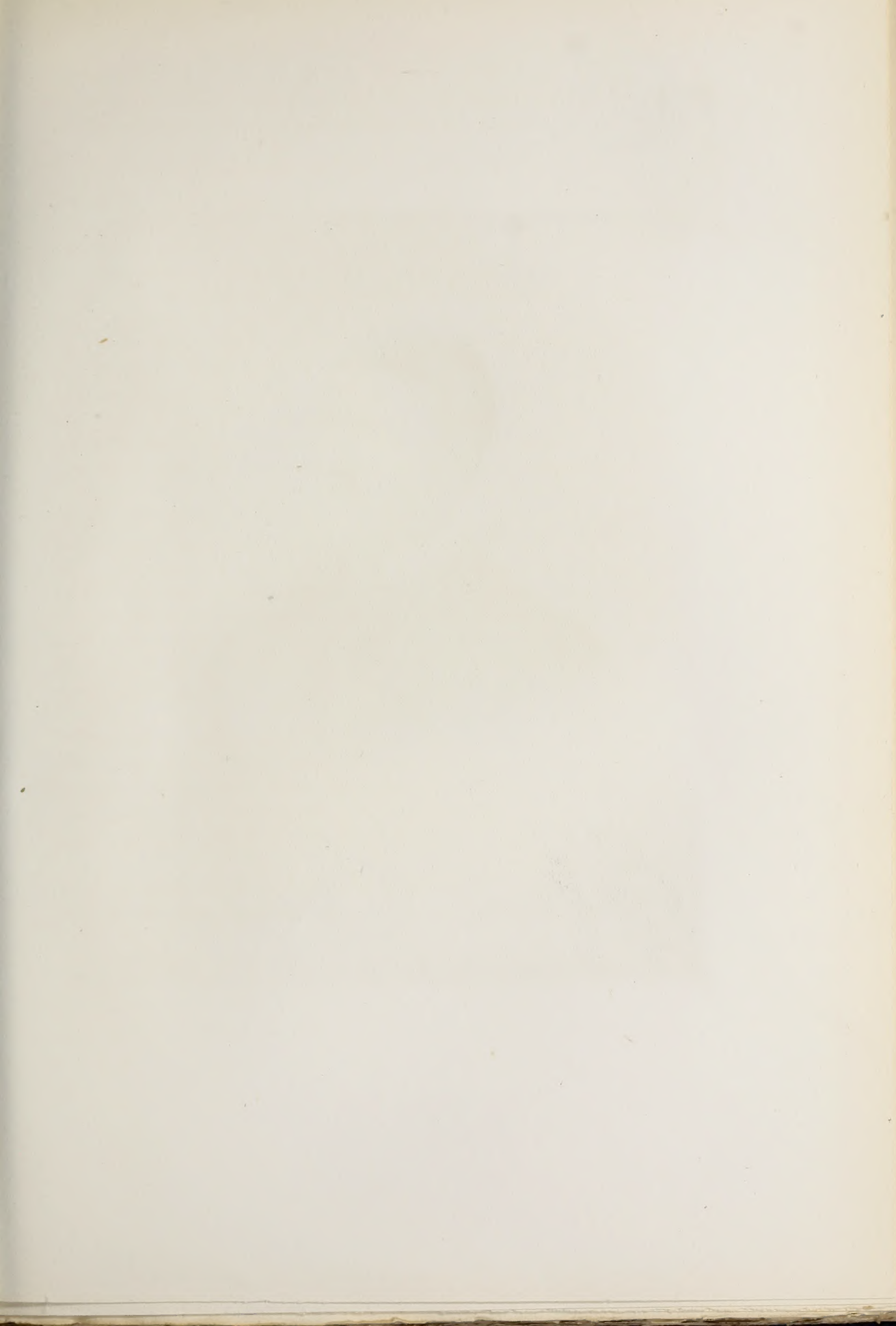
At the age of sixteen years he began business life as a clerk in a store in his native town. There he remained for several years; then, in 1848, he came to New York city. His first employment in the metropolis was in the dry-goods house of Adriance, Strang & Co., at No. 2 Maiden Lane. After a service of eight years he became a partner in the firm of Skeel, Sweetzer & Co. Five years later, in 1861, he withdrew from that connection, and started in business for himself, under the name of A. G. Hyde, which was subsequently changed to that of A. G. Hyde & Co. From this business he retired in 1875, but in 1878 organized the firm of Hyde & Burton, manufacturers of cotton goods. On January 1, 1889, that firm was disconnected, and that of A. G. Hyde & Sons, consisting of Mr. Hyde and his two sons, was founded. It is still in prosperous existence.

Throughout a long and successful business career Mr. Hyde has maintained a fine integrity of character and has commanded the social respect and esteem of all who have known him. Circumstances prevented him from taking part in the Civil War, but he was a loyal supporter of the government, and his family was represented by four brothers, residents of Illinois, who served in the army with distinguished gallantry at Forts Henry and Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, Corinth, and elsewhere. Two of them were killed in battle.

Mr. Hyde has long been a member of the Union League Club of New York, and in 1897 was on its executive committee. He has also been actively identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member also of the Merchants' Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the New England Society.

He was married, in 1851, to Miss Marie Louise Shaw of New York. Of his five children two sons and one daughter are now living.







Edward Jones



## EDWARD CLARENCE JONES

**T**HE storied hills of Wales were the home of the ancestors of the subject of this present sketch. Welsh stock has entered into the composition of the American nation in a liberal measure, and with good effect, and of it the family of Edward Clarence Jones is a part. Mr. Jones's father, John Perry Jones, a sea-captain, was the son of John Jones of Denbighshire. He was directly descended from the famous Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, and founder of the tribe of the Morches, who died in 948. John Jones, it may be added, came from Llewyn Onu, Denbighshire. Captain John Perry Jones died in 1872. Mr. Jones's mother was, before her marriage, Miss Ellen J. Hovey, daughter of George Hovey of Nottinghamshire, England. She is still living.

Of such parentage, and inheriting the essential traits of both the races from which his parents came, Edward Clarence Jones was born in the city of New York, in 1865, and was educated there, first in the common schools and then in the College of the City of New York. In the latter institution he spent only two years, and then entered upon an active business career. His first engagement was in 1882, when he was only seventeen years old, as a clerk in a bankers' and brokers' house. He spent several years in that and similar positions, devoting his full attention to that business, and mastering its details, with the purpose of presently engaging in it on his own account.

That purpose was accomplished in 1889. Mr. Jones was then only twenty-four years old. But he opened an office at No. 80 Broadway, as the head of the firm of Edward C. Jones & Co., and began competing for business and profits in the crowded money market of New York. His efforts were not in vain. The

firm quickly gained the confidence of investors, including some very large ones, and having once secured it, never lost it. Its business in the placing of large city and State loans and issues of railroad, gas, telephone, street-railway, and electric-light bonds has been important. Practically all of its undertakings have been successful, and it stands to-day in a high and assured position in the financial world. In 1894 a branch house was established in Philadelphia, which has become an important factor in the business of that city, and in 1897 the main office was removed to its present quarters at Nassau and Wall streets. At the present time, at the age of thirty-five, Mr. Jones is one of the youngest heads, and perhaps the youngest, of an important financial house.

Besides his own immediate firm, Mr. Jones is interested in various other enterprises. He is vice-president of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and a director of the Gas Company of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, of Syracuse, New York, the Wyoming Valley Electric Light Company, the Pittston Gas Company, the Phillipsburg (New Jersey) Gas Company, the People's Telephone Company, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, the Bethlehem (Pennsylvania) Gas Company, and the Wilmington and Newcastle Railway Company, of Delaware, and among the many institutions in which he is a stock-holder can be mentioned the Hamilton Bank, of New York, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, the York (Pennsylvania) Telephone Company, and the York (Pennsylvania) Electric Light Company. He has assisted in the reorganization of several large railway and other companies.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Republican Club, the Manhattan Club, the Colonial Club, the Lawyers' Club, the New York Riding Club, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Riverside Yacht Club, and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. He was married, in 1894, to Miss Adelaide Estelle Storms of this city.





Edward H. Jones.



## EDWARD K. JONES

**E**DWARD K. JONES, a conspicuous figure among the young set of prominent lawyers at the New York bar, is a native of the State of Delaware. His ancestors were Welsh, of very distinguished lineage, being descended from a sister of Owen Glendower. His great-grandfather was Waitman Jones, a son of Guyffid ap Jones, an opulent merchant of Bristol. The latter married Jeanne Goslin, a daughter of a French Huguenot, came to America before the Revolutionary War, and played a prominent part in developing the State of Delaware, and especially Sussex County. Mr. Jones's father was Dr. Waitman Jones, Jr., a distinguished physician and surgeon, and one of the physicians summoned to the aid of President Lincoln when the latter was assassinated.

Mr. Jones received his early training from private tutors. He subsequently entered the Columbian University at Washington, and after his graduation passed a year as a resident student at Magdalen College, University of Oxford, England. He afterward traveled in Europe, and upon his return to the United States studied law, and was admitted to the bar at a somewhat earlier age than is customary. There was no question of his fitness to enter upon the practice of his profession, however. From the very first he showed himself well prepared by study and well fitted by natural qualities for the work of a lawyer. Soon after his admission to practice he removed to New York, deeming this metropolis the best field in which to seek distinction. At that time one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia wrote to the judges of the Supreme Court of New York concerning him as follows :

“ He is a young man of extraordinary merits, for whose wel-

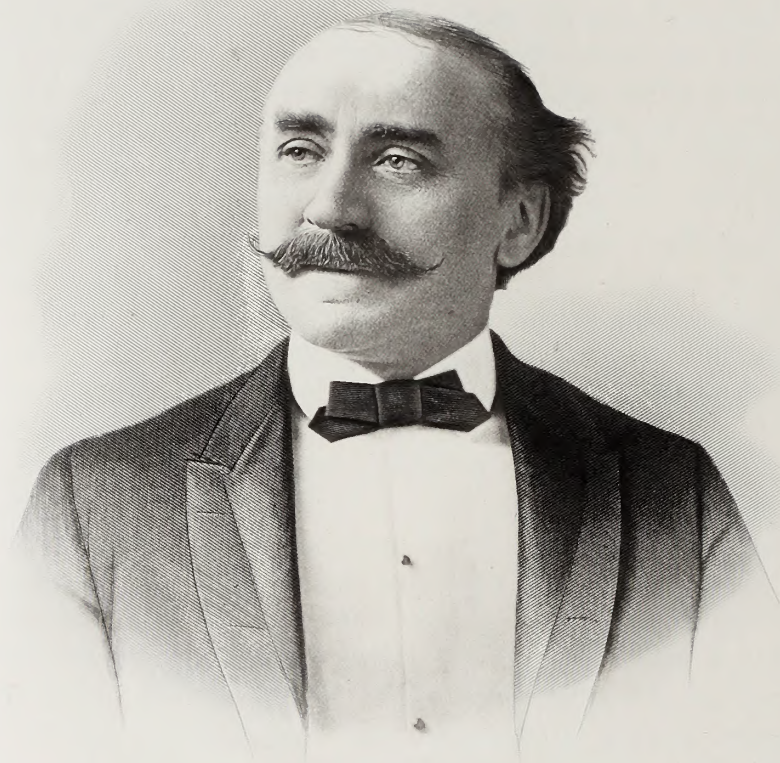
fare I feel a deep interest. His moral character and habits are excellent, his capacity and acuteness of mind are of the highest order, and he is filled with that spirit of ambition which usually leads to success. You will find him, besides, a man of rare scholastic and professional attainments, and possessed of the finest instincts of personal honor and manhood."

That was a high standard for a man to live up to, but none who came to know Mr. Jones accused him of falling short of it, or his sponsor of having overpraised him. Soon after taking up his residence in this city Mr. Jones entered the office of the firm of Coudert Brothers, one of the foremost in New York, and served it so well that he was after a time made a member of the firm. In January, 1892, he founded a firm of his own, in partnership with Rafael R. Govin, under the style of Jones & Govin. This firm was eminently successful, and soon won a high standard in the profession, not only in New York but throughout the country. In June, 1897, the Hon. James B. Eustis, then retiring from the post of United States ambassador to France, joined the firm, which then became known as Eustis, Jones & Govin. Since the death of Mr. Eustis the firm has resumed its former style of Jones & Govin.

Mr. Jones has been counsel in a large number of important cases, in both State and federal courts. His practice has been of a general character, but his success has perhaps been most marked in international and maritime law. He is counsel for the French Transatlantic Company, the French Cable Company, Messrs. Arthur Sewall & Co., the large and well-known shipping concern, and for many other firms and corporations. He has also at various times been engaged as special counsel for the French, Belgian, and Austrian governments. His distinction in his profession led the United States government, in 1898, to select him as its own special counsel in the cases of the prizes captured by the United States navy from Spain. In that capacity he performed valuable services for the government, and added to his already enviable reputation as a leader of the bar of the leading city of the Union.







*John A. Kumping*



## JOHN ADOLPHUS KAMPING

**A**MONG the citizens of North German origin who have risen to conspicuous and honorable standing in the United States, John Adolphus Kamping is entitled to good mention. He comes from Hanover, where his ancestors lived for many generations. His father, Frederick Kamping, was a farmer and hotel-keeper, a man of fine character and intellectual force. The father died when our subject was between three and four years old, and the care of the four children then devolved upon their mother, Catherine Clara Kamping, a woman of ability and self-reliance. She soon brought them to this country. One of the children was drowned in Lake Erie, but with the remaining three she settled at Cincinnati, where she ultimately remarried, her second husband being Frederick Plaeke.

John Adolphus Kamping was born at Hanover, on March 29, 1842. At the age of five years he was brought to Cincinnati, and was educated in the public schools of that city, the Hughes High School, and the night high school. He also pursued some studies privately with marked diligence.

From his thirteenth to his seventeenth year he worked in a photograph gallery. Then, at the invitation of Rufus King, then president of the Cincinnati School Board, he applied for a teacher's certificate. He secured a principal's certificate, and took charge of a branch school. At nineteen he was full principal of a school, the youngest principal in that city. During the Civil War he was a member of the "Teachers' Company," which was formed as a home guard. The company was, however, called upon for service at the front and responded cordially. From May to October, 1864, he was in service in Virginia, near Petersburg, in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Ohio Volun-

teers. Then he was honorably mustered out, and returned to his school.

In 1866 Mr. Kamping was induced, by glowing representations, to forsake pedagogy and enter mercantile life. The particular department to which he was led was that of the importation of Italian goods. According to the promises held out to him he seemed certain to make a fortune in a few years. He, therefore, resigned his place in the Cincinnati schools, came to New York, and invested all his available capital in the new venture, in the firm of Lambert & Kamping. A year later Mr. Kamping had some interesting experience, but his partner had all the money.

After this disastrous venture Mr. Kamping tried various pursuits with indifferent success. He was for a time a broker, and again a real-estate agent. At last he decided to try the legal profession, and with that end in view entered the Law School of New York University. He completed its course of study with creditable rank, and in 1877 was graduated and admitted to practice at the bar.

As a lawyer Mr. Kamping has been successful. He has been counsel for several large corporations and estates, and also for the Woman's Mutual Insurance Company.

Besides his business and professional labors, Mr. Kamping found time to study vocal music, and attained enviable distinction as a vocalist. He has been a leading member of the choirs of Trinity and the Collegiate Dutch Reformed churches. He has also made it a fixed rule to accomplish each year some literary work, or something not directly connected with business, "on the theory that mind lives hereafter."

Mr. Kamping is a member of Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Alumni Association of New York University Law School, and vice-president of the Music Club, of which Anton Seidl was president.

He was married, on December 24, 1862, to Miss Cornelia Reynolds, daughter of Benjamin and Julia A. Reynolds, the latter a sister of William Dennison, the famous "War Governor" of Ohio. Two children have been born to him, both of whom died in infancy.





Geo. A. Nesler



## GEORGE ALEXANDER KESSLER

**G**EORGE ALEXANDER KESSLER, son of Adolph and Charlotte Kessler, is of German ancestry. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the Prussian army in the War for Liberation against Napoleon Bonaparte. He participated in many battles with conspicuous valor, and received no less than six decorations for his brave conduct on the field.

The son of that veteran, and father of the subject of this sketch, Dr. Adolph Kessler, spent much of his early life in Mobile, Alabama, where he was a physician and surgeon. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he was in imminent peril of arrest and imprisonment as a Unionist and antislavery man. He succeeded in making his escape, however, and came to the North and offered his services to the national government. These were accepted, and during the war he was surgeon in charge of one of the United States hospitals in Baltimore, Maryland. After the war he settled in New York city, filled several important offices, and attained high rank in his profession.

George Alexander Kessler was born in Mobile, Alabama, on January 23, 1863, but was soon brought to the North. He was educated in the public schools of New York city, in the College of the City of New York, and in the famous business college conducted by the late S. S. Packard.

While still in school he edited and published a paper called the "Enterprise." This print combined the characters of a newspaper and a trade journal, and attained a large circulation in the Nineteenth Ward and that part of New York city known as Yorkville.

After finishing his school training, Mr. Kessler engaged in the business of importing wines. In this he was successful, and in

time he became the representative in New York and the whole United States of the famous old champagne house of Moët & Chandon. As the head of the firm of George A. Kessler & Co., he has made the brands of that house's champagnes — "White Seal" and "Brut Imperial"—familiar as household words throughout the country wherever the best brands of wine are consumed.

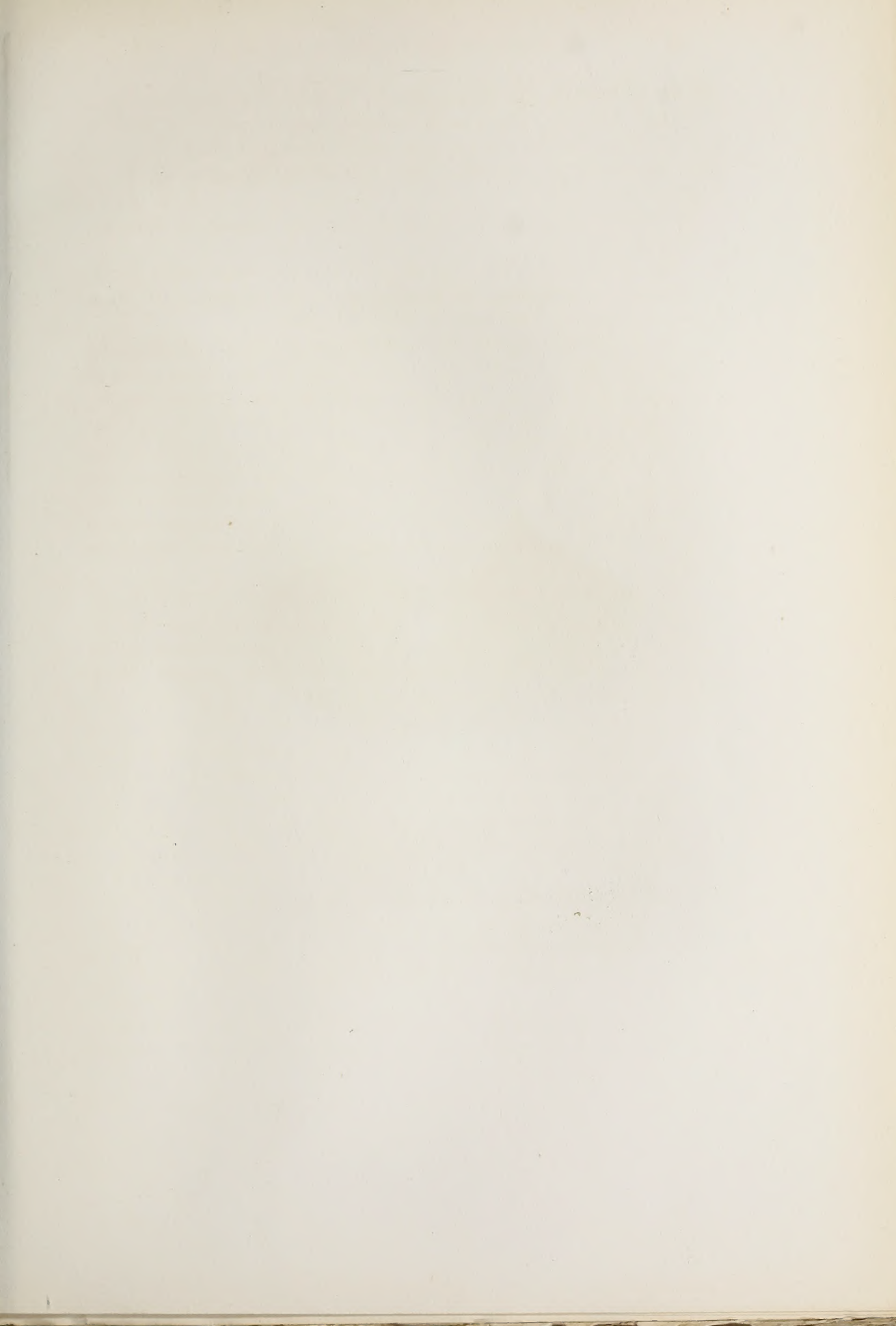
Mr. Kessler has for years devoted his attention solely to the champagne business. He has not identified himself with other enterprises, and has taken no part in politics.

In the pursuit partly of business and partly of pleasure, he has made many extended journeys in the world, visiting almost all parts of Europe. On these travels he has exercised the observation and discriminating taste of a connoisseur, and has secured innumerable mementos in the form of pictures, sculpture, works of art of various kinds, and bric-à-brac—vases, pearls, Chinese and Japanese curios, china, etc. His collections are artistically arranged in his apartments on Fifth Avenue, and form in themselves a veritable museum of art, of high merit and great value.

Mr. Kessler is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, numerous clubs and other social organizations of the best class, and various charitable and benevolent bodies. He is not married.

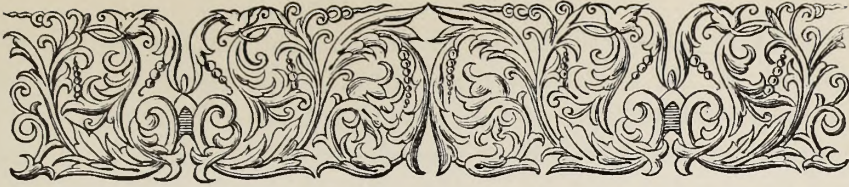








Alexander P. Ketchum



## ALEXANDER PHOENIX KETCHUM

ALEXANDER PHOENIX KETCHUM was born on May 11, 1839, in New Haven, Connecticut, during a visit of his parents to that city. His father, Edgar Ketchum, was born in New York in 1811, and was well known as a lawyer and a public official for nearly half a century. He served as public administrator and United States loan commissioner for a long period, was appointed by President Lincoln Collector of Internal Revenue, and at the time of his death, in 1882, was register in bankruptcy. He was a descendant of the Jauncey family, which traces back in a direct line to Rachel, daughter of Guleyn Vigne, who married Cornelis van Tienhoven, a secretary of the New Netherlands and a conspicuous member of the New Amsterdam settlement. Mr. Ketchum's mother was Elizabeth Phoenix, a daughter of the Rev. Alexander Phoenix, and a granddaughter of Daniel Phoenix, who was for twenty-five years treasurer of the city of New York, and was also a prominent merchant, and as chairman of the Delegation of Merchants delivered an address of welcome to President Washington upon his entry to the city, November 26, 1789, for the first inauguration. The Phoenix family is an old one in New York, Jacob Phoenix and his wife, Ann van Vleck, being mentioned in the list of members of the Dutch Church in 1686. Daniel Phoenix's father was the first of the family to depart from the original spelling of the name, which was Fenwicks.

Alexander Phoenix Ketchum received his education in the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1858 with the degree of B. A. His scholastic record was of the highest. He was the orator of his class, and won prizes in oratory, drawing, and mathematics. For a year after graduation

he was tutor of mathematics in the college, and in 1861 had the degree of M. A. bestowed upon him. The same year he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the Albany Law School.

Soon after the Civil War was declared Mr. Ketchum volunteered for service, and was assigned to the staff of General Rufus Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina. In 1865 he was transferred to the staff of General O. O. Howard, whom he served as acting assistant adjutant-general in Charleston and Washington, until his resignation from the army in 1867.

In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and a little later Collector of Internal Revenue. He was appointed, in 1874, a General Appraiser of the Port of New York, and was made Chief Appraiser under the administration of President Arthur.

Since retiring from official life Colonel Ketchum has devoted himself to the practice of law, making a specialty of the management and conveyancing of estates and litigations in the United States courts involving customs revenue.

He is deeply interested in educational and religious affairs, is prominent in the Young Men's Christian Association, the Presbyterian Social Union, the New York Collegiate Institute, and similar organizations. He was for four years president of the Alumni Association of the City College, and is president of the City College Club. He has been a member of the Board of Education, appointed by Mayor Strong, and later of the School Board for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. His clubs are the Republican of New York, the Republican Central and Lenox Republican of Harlem, the Alpha Delta Phi, and the Atlantic and New York Yacht. He is a member of the Numismatic, Archæological, and New England societies, the New York State Bar Association, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.







*Eng. by Williams New York*

*Edgar Ketchum*



## EDGAR KETCHUM

**E**NGLISH and Dutch, running back to early colonial times, was the American ancestry of Edgar Ketchum. On the paternal side the line is traced to Guleyn Vigne, whose daughter Rachel married Cornelius Van Tienhoven. The daughter of the latter couple, Sarah, married John Jauncey Ketchum. The latter had a son of the same name, who married his cousin, Susanna Jauncey, and to them was born Edgar Ketchum, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch. Edgar Ketchum, Sr., who was born in New York in 1811 and died in 1882, married Elizabeth Phœnix. Her father was the Rev. Alexander Phœnix, son of that Daniel Phœnix who was the first treasurer of New York city after the adoption of the United States Constitution, and who delivered the address of welcome to Washington when the latter was inaugurated as President of the United States. The Rev. Alexander Phœnix married Patty Ingraham, a member of the Ingraham family which has given several judges to the bench and a famous officer to the navy.

Edgar Ketchum was born in New York city on July 15, 1840. He was educated in the public schools; the College of the City of New York, from which he has received the degree of A. M.; and the Law School of Columbia University, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. He then was admitted to the bar, and intended to enter upon the practice of his profession.

The call of his country was, however, stronger than that of his profession. On March 3, 1863, he joined the army as second lieutenant in the Signal Corps. After some service at Georgetown he was sent to Virginia, and distinguished himself by gallant service around Richmond. In January, 1865, he took

part in the Fort Fisher expedition, on the staffs of Generals Paine and Terry. He did gallant service in the night operations which led to the capture of the fort, and after the capture was placed in command of the signal station on the northeast parapet, where he narrowly escaped death through the explosion of a magazine near by. Later he was on the staff of General Schofield, and was with General Cox in the operations against Wilmington, including the capture of Fort Anderson, the battle of Town Creek, and the capture of Wilmington. Next he went up Cape Fear River with a gunboat expedition to open communications with General Sherman. He was on General Terry's staff in the march northward through North Carolina, and in the battle of Averysboro and Bentonville. Then he served with the Army of the Potomac, at the fall of Richmond. Finally, he returned to Georgetown, and on August 12, 1865, was honorably mustered out, with the brevet of first lieutenant for gallantry at Fort Fisher, and of captain for gallantry during the war. On his return to New York he was appointed by the Governor to be an engineer officer, with the rank of major, in the National Guard. He thus served for three years, and then was honorably mustered out.

After the war Major Ketchum began the practice of the law in New York, and has continued in it ever since, having built up a fine practice. He has made a specialty of real-estate practice, and has argued cases in all the State courts, and the United States district courts.

He is a member of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Veteran Association of the Signal Corps. He is treasurer of the Harlem Library, a leader of the Christian Endeavor Society, and an active member of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church.

He was married, in 1869, to Miss Angelica Schuyler Anderson, daughter of Smith W. Anderson, then one of the foremost merchants of New York.





## CAMILLUS GEORGE KIDDER

**T**HE Kidder family came to this country from Maresfield, in Sussex, England, about the year 1656, and settled near Boston. Its head at that time, and the progenitor of the family in America, was James Kidder. Later generations of the family were settled in Maine, which at that time was a dependency of Massachusetts. There, in the early part of the nineteenth century, Reuben Kidder of Augusta was one of the foremost lawyers in that part of the country. He had a son named Camillus Kidder, who removed to Baltimore and had a successful career as a merchant. Camillus Kidder married Sarah Herrick, and to them was born the subject of this sketch.

Camillus George Kidder was born in Baltimore on July 6, 1850. He was carefully educated in local schools, and in time was sent to New England for the completion of his studies. He was graduated at the Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1868, at Harvard University in 1872, with the degree of A. B., and at the Harvard University Law School in 1875, with the degree of LL. B.

With this preparation he came to New York city to make his way by dint of hard work. He was not yet satisfied with his legal attainments, so he entered the office of Emott, Burnett & Hammond, of which firm the head, James Emott, was at one time a judge of the New York State Court of Appeals. There he was successively a student, clerk, and managing clerk. He also did some book-reviewing for the New York "World" while Manton Marble was editor of that paper.

Mr. Kidder showed decided aptitude for legal work, and his scholastic preparation for it was more than ordinarily complete. In time, therefore, his abilities were recognized by his admission

to partnership in the firm with which he had studied, its style then becoming Emott, Hammond & Kidder, and later Emott, Burnett & Kidder. That connection lasted for some time, with general profit and acceptability to all concerned. In 1888, however, Mr. Kidder withdrew from the firm and engaged in legal practice alone. Later he became associated with John S. Melcher, and still later with William S. Ivins. With these gentlemen he is now in partnership, under the firm-name of Ivins, Kidder & Melcher.

Mr. Kidder has held and sought no political or other public place, save that of school commissioner at Orange, New Jersey, in which city he makes his home, while maintaining his office in New York. He has not been conspicuously identified with any business apart from the pursuit of his profession.

He is a member of a number of clubs and other social organizations, including the Harvard, Reform, University, Down-Town, Manhattan, and Church clubs of New York, the American Geographical Society, the New England Society of New York, and the New England Society of Orange, of which last-named he is now president.

Mr. Kidder was married, in December, 1881, to Miss Matilda Cushman Faber, daughter of the late G. W. Faber of New York. They have three children: Jerome Faber Kidder, Lois Faber Kidder, and George Herrick Faber Kidder.







Alfred W. Kiddle.



## ALFRED WATTS KIDDLE

**T**HE name of Henry Kiddle is inseparably identified with the educational history of New York, as that of an authoritative writer on educational subjects, and for many years Superintendent of Public Schools in the city of New York. Mr. Kiddle was of English origin, having been born in the ancient city of Bath, England. He married Miss Jane Wray, a native of Quebec, Canada.

Alfred Watts Kiddle was born in New York city, and has spent his life here. He was educated in the public schools of the city, of which his father was for so long a time the superintendent, and also in the College of the City of New York, which forms the culmination of the city's educational system.

His intention was to engage in commercial pursuits, and with that end in view, on leaving college, he entered the employment of a large manufacturing concern in New York. His inclination presently changed, however, toward the legal profession. In the course of a year, he began the study of law in the office of a corporation lawyer and general practitioner in New York, and decided to make the law his profession. Besides studying in the office, he entered the Law School of Columbia College and pursued its regular course. He was duly graduated with the degree of LL. B. on May 25, 1887. A little before that date, however, on February 17, 1887, he was admitted to practice at the bar of New York.

Thus equipped, Mr. Kiddle engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. At first his practice was of a general nature, comprising all branches of the profession. To the present time, indeed, his practice is in a measure general. But he has paid increasing attention to patent and corporation law, in which

branches he has gained his chief reputation, and has become known as an authority. Besides being a close student of the law, he has devoted a great deal of painstaking study to scientific, engineering, and similar matters, and the knowledge thus acquired, of chemistry, electricity, and applied mechanics, has materially aided him in the practice of his profession.

In 1889 Mr. Kiddle formed a partnership with William A. Redding, under the name of Redding & Kiddle. A few years later the firm became Redding, Kiddle & Greeley, under which style it still remains, with offices at No. 38 Park Row, New York. Mr. Kiddle has a large practice, and ranks high among the successful lawyers of the metropolis.

Mr. Kiddle has held and has sought no political office, but has confined his political activities to the performance of the duties of private citizenship. He is a member of numerous professional and social organizations, among which may be named the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of the State of New York, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Engineers' Club, the Republican Club, the Hardware Club, the New York Athletic Club, the St. George's Society of New York, and a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers.







J. Parker Kirchin





## J. PARKER KIRLIN

**T**HE earliest members of the Kirlin family of whom there is record in this country appear to have come from Scotland, and settled in Pennsylvania, in the region now comprised in Schuylkill County. The date of their settlement there was in the early part of the eighteenth century. In the last generation it produced Elias Hiram Kirlin, who was a captain in the Federal Army in the Civil War, on the staffs of Generals Hooker and Howard, a prominent contractor for the building of railroads and other important works, the builder of the Yorktown Monument, and the director of various river and harbor improvements for the United States government. He married Elizabeth Roberts, who came of an English family which settled early in Connecticut, moved thence to New York, and finally, early in the eighteenth century, to Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, where her father, Henry Roberts, was for some years a judge, and her brother, Giles Roberts, a member of the State Legislature. She was also related to the Parker, Wilson, and Morehouse families. Joseph Parker, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was, in his day, one of the foremost lawyers of Philadelphia.

Of such parentage and ancestry Joseph Parker Kirlin was born, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, on December 5, 1861. He was intended by his parents for a professional career, and accordingly his education was made as thorough as possible. He first studied in the schools of Scranton, including the high school, and then went to the Keystone Academy, at Factoryville, Pennsylvania. His college life began at the University of Virginia, where he spent two years, after which he came to New York city and entered Columbia College. He entered the senior class at

Columbia and the law school at the same time, in 1882, and was graduated from the college with the degree of Ph. B. in 1883, and from the law school with that of LL. B. in 1884. Before his college career he had been in business, as manager for Frank Hefright of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in making improvements for the government in the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia. On leaving college, he took up the active practice of the law.

He had studied in the offices of Charles Swan, at Charleston, West Virginia, and Charles E. Crowell, in New York. In the fall of 1884 he entered the office of E. B. Convers of New York, and in 1889 became a member of the firm of Convers & Kirlin. As a practising lawyer, Mr. Kirlin has attained enviable success. His practice is comprehensive of many departments of jurisprudence, but he pays especial attention to commercial and admiralty cases. Thus during the Spanish-American War of 1898 he was retained as counsel by the owners of various vessels and cargoes captured by the United States navy, and appeared in their behalf before the Prize Court at Key West, Florida, and later in the Supreme Court at Washington. In this department of legal practice he has made for himself an international reputation. He is now a collaborateur of the "Revue Internationale du Droit Maritime," of Paris, France, and in 1899 sat as a delegate for the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, at the Buffalo Conference of the International Law Association.

Mr. Kirlin is a member of the Ardsley Club, of the Bar Association of New York, of the American Bar Association, and of the International Law Association.

He was married at Montclair, New Jersey, on January 9, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth Burt of Detroit, Michigan, and they now have two children: Ralph Kirlin, born on October 21, 1891, and Elizabeth Louise Kirlin, born on July 31, 1894.







*Henry Reed.*



## HENRY KNOX

**T**HE name of Knox unerringly points to Scottish origin. In the present case its owners made their way from Scotland to America, with a halting for some generations in the north of Ireland. They were in early times among those sturdy Scotch settlers who gave to the province of Ulster its strong and abiding characteristics. In 1630 some members of the family came to America and settled in Massachusetts.

Two generations ago General Alanson Knox was, in the early part of his life, one of the leading lawyers in the western part of Massachusetts. He was a general of Massachusetts militia. In his law office as students were George Ashmun and Reuben Atwater Chapman. These two afterward formed a partnership and practised law with great success at Springfield, Massachusetts, under the name of Chapman & Ashmun. Mr. Ashmun became prominent in politics, was for several terms a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, and was president of the National Republican Convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Chapman, who married General Knox's daughter, became chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Both General Alanson Knox and his father were members of the Massachusetts State Senate. His son, Samuel Knox, was educated at Williams College and the Harvard Law School, and was graduated from both institutions. He went still farther west than his father, settling in St. Louis, Missouri. He was admitted to the St. Louis bar in 1838, and at the age of twenty-eight was elected city attorney of St. Louis. In 1862 he entered the field of national politics and was elected to Congress as a Republican Representative, over Frank Blair,

the Democratic candidate. Mr. Knox retired from the active practice of his profession some twenty years ago, and is now the oldest living member of the St. Louis bar.

The name of Kerr indicates Teutonic origin. It was borne by a family of character and parts among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Very early in the present century one of its members, Matthew Kerr, went to St. Louis, Missouri, and engaged in fur-trading, that region then being on the margin of the Western wilderness. He soon established himself at the head of a profitable business, and at his death left a large fortune. His daughter, Mary Kerr, became the wife of Samuel Knox, and to them was born the subject of the present sketch.

Henry Knox, son of Samuel and Mary Kerr Knox, was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, on November 26, 1857. He was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, at Williams College, and at the Boston Law School, following in the choice of his profession the example of his father and grandfather, and showing in his pursuit of it a fine degree of inherited talent.

His practice is now extensive, his clients being found in many States in various parts of the Union. He has acted as counsel for large estates in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Missouri. He has been connected with numerous estates as trustee, and with others as administrator. He has also been counsel in the organization and consolidation of corporations, and to the receivers of corporations. He has acted as the Eastern representative of several leading law firms of St. Louis. His law practice includes practically the entire range of jurisprudence, with the exception of patent, admiralty, and criminal law. He has, however, paid especial attention to the laws relating to corporations and estates, and in those departments of practice is often consulted as a special authority.

Mr. Knox is a member of various social organizations, including the Union League Club, the University Club, the St. Anthony Club, the Delta Psi Fraternity, and the Williams College Alumni Association of New York.

Mr. Knox was married, in 1899, to Miss Frances Shackelton, daughter of Mrs. David H. McAlpin.





*Edw. J. Lusk*





## GEORGE ISAAC LANDON

**T**HE ancient family of Landon of Hereford, England, has been able to boast a goodly array of eminent members in society, in literature, in the church, and in numerous other departments of human activity. Among them the world gratefully remembers Letitia Elizabeth Landon, best known, perhaps, as "L. E. L." from the signature which she used to append to her charming writings in prose and verse. Miss Landon, who became Mrs. MacLean, was a native of Chelsea, London, the home and haunt of many other literary and artistic folk, but came of the old Hereford stock.

In the last generation the head of the family was James George Landon of London, England. He married Miss Emma Lewis, daughter of Isaac Lewis of London, and shortly thereafter came to the United States to make his home.

George Isaac Landon, the subject of this sketch, is a son of that couple. He was born to them in this country, at Charleston, South Carolina, where they made their home for a time, on November 27, 1839. Only a small part of his life was, however, spent in the South. He was educated in the North, in Boston and New York, and received a thorough and practical education.

On leaving school he found his inclinations entirely toward a mercantile or a financial career, and accordingly he at once sought a business engagement. This he fortunately found in one of the best places in which a young man at that time could have begun his business career. He became assistant cashier in the office of Alexander T. Stewart & Co. of New York city, at that time the foremost dry-goods house in America. There he acquired an admirable practical knowledge of mercantile affairs and of finance.

Mr. Landon finally left the Stewart house to enter the Metropolitan Bank of New York city, in which institution he presently acquired a thorough knowledge of the banking business. From the bank he went into the United States subtreasury, in New York, in which he served during the Civil War.

It was in the "flush times" that followed the war that Mr. Landon set himself up in business on his own account. He followed the bent that had been given to his energies by his former occupations, and became a banker and broker, and operator in Wall Street. He has long been a conspicuous figure in the financial world, and has won more than ordinary success. He has been a broker for almost every prominent operator on the Street in the last thirty years, from Daniel Drew to James R. Keene, and has participated more or less in most of the large deals that have marked the history of Wall Street. He has also been instrumental in introducing and placing upon the market many new stocks. Among these, one of the latest and most successful was that of the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company.

Mr. Landon has never held nor sought political office, nor desired any public distinction of that sort, being content with the privileges and duties of a private citizen.

He is a member of the Bankers' Association, the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the New York Yacht Club. He was formerly a member of the Union League Club, the New York Club, and the Brooklyn Club, but has retired from them.

Mr. Landon was married, in 1875, to Miss Florence Wright, daughter of George W. Wright of Brooklyn. They have no children living.







Alfred P. Lasher



## ALFRED PALMER LASHER

AMONG the "old families" of the romantic and historic Catskill Mountain and central Hudson River region of New York State, few are so well known and highly esteemed as that of Lasher. It has been resident there for generations, always contributing much to the material strength and to the moral and social stamina of the community. It will be no reflection upon the family to say that its present young representative, in the present generation, is one of the most conspicuous and worthy of all the line.

Alfred Palmer Lasher was born at Coxsackie, Greene County, New York, on July 9, 1855. He was the son of John E. Lasher, and when he was only three years old was taken, with the rest of the family, to a new home at Saugerties, Ulster County, with which place he has since been identified. The boy was sent to the local schools, which were of good order, and then to Glens Falls and Hudson academies. That was the extent of his schooling. But he was an apt scholar, and not only mastered the lessons set before him, but acquired a love of reading and a habit of intelligent observation that promoted his further acquirement of knowledge.

At the age of eighteen years he left school for practical business life. His first employment was as a clerk in a store at Saugerties. There he remained for a year, showing himself a competent and energetic business man. Then his health broke down, and he was invalided for six months. Then he became shipping-clerk in a store at Malden, and for two years did excellent work in that place. His third occupation was in the South, whither he went in 1881, and engaged in the turpentine

and yellow-pine lumber trade, familiarizing himself with the details of the business and achieving no little success.

On his return home Mr. Lasher became his father's partner in business as a contractor, the firm being known as John E. Lasher & Son, and ten years later he assumed complete control of it as head of the firm, his father withdrawing on account of impaired health. In that business Mr. Lasher has continued to the present time with great success. The firm was the first to introduce the use of Southern yellow-pine railroad ties in the North, thus largely revolutionizing that branch of railroad construction. The business of the firm has been and is chiefly with leading railroad companies.

Mr. Lasher has long taken an active interest in political matters, always as a staunch Republican. He was for four years an alderman of Saugerties, and is now Mayor of that city. In 1896 he was president of the Board of Education, and has been president of the Saugerties Free Circulating Library since its organization. He is also prominently connected with the Ulster Savings Institution at Kingston, New York. He is a member of Ulster Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and became a thirty-second-degree Mason on May 29, 1891. He belongs to the Exempt Firemen's Association, and is an honorary member of the R. A. Snyder Hose Company of Saugerties. He was married, on June 12, 1883, at Saugerties, to Miss Mary M. Gillespie, and has had three children, of whom one, a daughter, is now living.

Mr. Lasher has long been, because of his business ability and high integrity, one of the most influential citizens of his part of the State. He is an earnest member of the Reformed Church, a patron of all worthy charities and other beneficent movements, and an ardent advocate of good roads and public improvements and progress.







Newbury D Lawton





## NEWBURY DAVENPORT LAWTON

**N**EWBURY DAVENPORT LAWTON was born October 12, 1852. His father, Cyrus Lawton, was a grandson of George Lawton of Newport, Rhode Island, and his mother, Sarah Maria Lawton, was a granddaughter of Newbury Davenport of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York.

The Lawton family came to this country in early colonial times from Cheshire, England, and, with Roger Williams, were among the original settlers at Newport, Rhode Island, where the elder branch of the family still resides on the island of Rhode Island.

The Davenport family came originally from Chester, England, and settled at Boston. Thence they moved to Long Island, and about one hundred and fifty years ago purchased Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, where they have since resided.

Newbury Davenport Lawton was educated at the College of the City of New York and the Law School of Columbia College, and since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of New York.

His practice has chiefly been in relation to real-estate matters, and in connection therewith he has become largely concerned in real-estate transactions. He has operated very considerably in land in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of New York, and has done much building there and in other parts of the city, and made many purchases and sales, and many loans on property for building and other purposes in various parts of the city.

Mr. Lawton has never held and has never sought political office, having devoted himself exclusively to his business interests and the duties and privileges of a private citizen.

In addition to his legal and real-estate business, Mr. Lawton is associated with numerous companies: the Chicago General Railway Company, of which he is a director, the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, and others, besides being a stock-holder in a number of other corporations.

Mr. Lawton is a resident of the city of New York, and a member of the New York Club, the Democratic Club, the Alpha Delta Phi, the New York Law Institute, the North Side Board of Trade, the Amateur Comedy Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and the Yachtsmen's Club. He has been much interested and taken a very active part in yachting. He has built and owned a dozen or more racing yachts. He has been commodore for several years of the Atlantic Yacht Club, vice-commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and has held numerous other offices in those and other organizations. He was chairman of the organization committee of the North American Yacht Racing Union, and is now treasurer of that association.

Mr. Lawton was married in New York city, in 1886, to Miss Hannah B. Callygan, and has two children, Anna Lawton and Newbury Davenport Lawton, Jr.







*Theodore E. Leeds.*



## THEODORE EDWARD LEEDS

**T**HEODORE EDWARD LEEDS is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Puritan ancestors who landed in Boston in the spring of 1637. The following item concerning them appears in an old and partially destroyed volume, kept in the Rolls Office, London :

Aprille the 12th, 1637. The examination of Richard Leeds of Great Ya'mouth, marrinar, ageed 32 yeares, and Joane, his wife, ageed 23 yeares, with one child, are desirous to passe to New England and there to inhabit and dwelle.

The descendants of Richard and Joane were numerous, and became large landowners and prominent citizens of Dorchester and adjoining towns, and were noted for their benevolence and hospitality. They filled many positions of public and private trust, and are mentioned in the local histories of New England as worthy and upright citizens, ready at all times to bear their share of the burdens of the commonwealth.

On the maternal side Mr. Leeds is descended from Edmund Hobart of Hingham, England, who, in 1633, emigrated with his three children to New England, where, in company with "some other Christians," they formed a plantation which they called Hingham, in the Old Colony. He was joined in 1635 by his brother, the Rev. Peter Hobart, who was graduated at Cambridge University, England, and became famous in early New England annals as a preacher and controversial writer.

Theodore Edward Leeds was born on October 4, 1839, in Philadelphia, where his parents were visiting. His father, Theodore Churchill Leeds, and his mother, Mary Ann Leeds, were born in Boston, and lived and died there.

Mr. Leeds was educated at home and under private teachers

until he was ready for admission to Harvard College. His father's business failure, which occurred at this time, prevented him from taking his college course. His studies, however, were continued under the direction and supervision of the Hon. Theophilus Parsons, then Dane Professor of Law in Harvard College, and in the office of Ambrose A. Ranney and Nathan Morse of Boston. In January, 1863, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of Massachusetts.

In 1865 he removed to New York and studied practice under the code in the office of George Buckham, Joshua M. Van Cott, and Francis N. Bangs. Following the advice of friends that he should learn business and make acquaintances before opening a law office, Mr. Leeds entered the banking-house of Peabody & Co., and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

The study of the law was kept up, and in due course a law partnership was formed with John Sidney Davenport and George W. Dillaway.

Since 1896 Mr. Leeds has pursued his profession alone, acting almost exclusively as counselor to an important clientele, consisting principally of trustees for estates, bankers, brokers, and business and manufacturing corporations.

He is a trustee in several benevolent institutions, a life member of the New York State Bar Association, and the New England Historic and Genealogical Society. He is a member of the Union League, the Lawyers', the Players', the Good Government, and the Social Reform clubs.

Mr. Leeds married, in 1886, Miss Mary E. Bronson, daughter of Malcolm Bronson of Brooklyn. Mrs. Leeds is also of Puritan stock.

In the midst of a busy life Mr. Leeds has found time to cultivate his taste for music and letters. He is a great lover of Shakspeare and a close student of the drama. The American Indian has always excited his interest, and in early manhood he spent several summers hunting with the Sioux in Dakota, and the Utes in the Rocky Mountains. His experiences among them were made the basis of a number of interesting magazine and newspaper articles, which obtained much favorable notice at the time of publication.





*Franklin Leonard—*





## FRANKLIN LEONARD

**F**RANKLIN LEONARD, the president of the Comstock Tunnel Company, was born at Feeding Hills, Agawam, Massachusetts, on October 29, 1843, and is a descendant of distinguished American ancestry. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm. At Westfield Academy and at the Normal School of his native State he obtained a liberal education. Thus equipped, he became a clerk in the Hampden Bank, then a State institution. His devotion to business, his integrity and gentlemanly conduct soon attracted the attention of the trustees of that institution, and resulted in his promotion.

After becoming thoroughly conversant with banking, he embarked in the banking, insurance, and real-estate business on his own account at Westfield, Massachusetts. Early in his career he was overtaken by the great financial panic of 1873, but emerged, confident and conscious of having shown himself a worthy scion of the honest, thrifty, and fearless New England stock from whence he sprung. Having gained the public confidence through this experience, his business rapidly increased, and the records of the register's office show him to have been the largest real-estate dealer of that district.

Injuries received in a railway accident compelled his retirement from business for a time, and when he again took up his favorite pursuit it was in the city of New York, where he secured a seat in the Consolidated Stock Exchange, of which body he is still a member. In 1895 the Comstock Tunnel Company, a New York corporation, seemed to be on the verge of bankruptcy, although it was possessed of a property in the State of Nevada on which over seven millions of dollars had been expended. It was the owner of the Sutro Tunnel, a mining, draining, and ex-

ploring tunnel seven miles long, together with valuable franchises and an immense grant of mineral land of five thousand acres lying wholly within the mineral zone, in which is situated the famous Comstock Lode, which has already added more than a thousand millions to the world's wealth of gold and silver. He was elected president of the company. After becoming familiar with the affairs of the company at New York, he went to Nevada to assume personal supervision of the company's property there. He immediately inaugurated a system of reforms, brought order out of chaos, and won the esteem and confidence of his new acquaintances in the West. All differences between his company and the various mining companies operating on the Comstock Lode were amicably adjusted, to the best interest of all concerned, and as a result the nearly wrecked and sinking concern, of which he assumed control, was made self-sustaining, the debts contracted by former managers were paid, and the tunnel was repaired and placed in first-class condition. Not content with what he has so far done, Mr. Leonard has suggested to his company several propositions for extending the tunnel, which, if seen in their true light by those interested, will doubtless vastly increase the value of the company's property, and add materially to the wealth of our country and the world. There seems to be no doubt that Franklin Leonard will thus ere long have opened a new chapter of Nevada's history, which will be far more interesting than any yet written of the marvelous wealth yielded by this storehouse of nature's treasure.

On October 6, 1868, Mr. Leonard married Miss Sarah Lee Smith, daughter of Henry B. Smith, the well-known iron manufacturer, whose wife, Elmira Mather, is a direct descendant of the famous Richard Mather and Cotton Mather. Five children are the issue of this union.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, and much interested in all manner of good work.





Harriet Beecher



## CLARENCE LEXOW

CLARENCE LEXOW is of German parentage. His father came from Schleswig-Holstein in 1848 and settled in New York and founded here the "Belletristisches Journal," a weekly devoted to the arts, literature, and science. Clarence Lexow was born in Brooklyn on September 16, 1852, and was educated in the public schools and the German-American Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, the German universities of Bonn and Leipzig, and the Law School of Columbia College. In 1874 he was graduated a Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to practice at the bar, establishing the firm of Lexow & Haldane, which a few years ago was succeeded by the present firm of Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

He made his home in this city until 1881. He then, while maintaining his office in New York, removed his home to Nyack, in Rockland County. There he soon became a leader of the Republican party. In 1887 he was nominated for the office of county judge, but was defeated by a narrow margin. In 1890 he accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in a Democratic district. Again he was defeated, but his county was the only one in the State that showed a Republican gain. In 1892 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Minneapolis, and in 1893 he was nominated for State Senator, and was elected by an overwhelming majority.

In January, 1894, he introduced the resolution which brought about an investigation into the municipal affairs of the city of New York. He was chairman of the committee, and the burden of the inquiry devolved largely upon him. The investigation began in April of that year, and lasted, with few intermissions, until the 31st of December, and was so searching and un-

compromising that it became historic and added a new phrase to our vocabulary. The astounding disclosures of official corruption then brought to light gained world-wide publicity, and culminated in a political upheaval, resulting in the election of a non-partizan Mayor, a Republican Governor, and an overwhelming Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

On the reconvening of the Senate in 1895, he presented the report and proceedings of the Lexow Committee, accompanied by a number of important bills, which were adopted. In the autumn of that year he was chosen permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention, and then was reëlected to the Senate from the Rockland-Orange District by an increased majority.

In 1895 he introduced and advocated the bill creating the Greater New York, which then failed of passage on a tie vote. In 1896 he again introduced the measure, and secured the appointment of a special committee, of which he was chosen chairman, to investigate the propriety of municipal consolidation. On the conclusion of the inquiry, he drafted and submitted a report recommending the passage of the Consolidation Act, and creating a commission to prepare a charter. Then followed the passage of the bill which created the "Greater" city, and of a resolution which authorized Senator Lexow's committee to act as an auxiliary to the Charter Commission.

In 1897 Senator Lexow introduced a resolution to create a joint legislative committee empowered to investigate unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, and to recommend remedial laws. As a result he drafted and presented an exhaustive report accompanied by two bills radically changing and extending the anti-trust laws, both of which were adopted.

In the session of 1898, primary elections reform was the conspicuous subject. After six weeks of conference and discussion, he presented a bill which provided for a complete system of primary reform so fair and practical that it received the remarkable indorsement of a unanimous vote of both branches of the Legislature. These are only a few of the more conspicuous matters with which he has been identified. At the end of his term in 1898, the Senator declined a unanimous renomination, although coupled with the offer of the presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate.





Ludyan





## THOMAS M. LOGAN

**T**HOMAS M. LOGAN, who was a unique figure in the Civil War, and who has had a notable career since as a lawyer and railroad manager, is of Scottish ancestry, being descended from the well-known family of Logan of Restalrig, Scotland. His father, the late George William Logan, was one of the foremost lawyers of Charleston, South Carolina, and was for some time judge of the City Court of that city. Judge Logan married a daughter of Dr. Joseph Glover, a leading physician of Charleston, and to them the subject of this sketch was born in Charleston, on November 3, 1840.

The boy spent his early years on his father's country estate, a plantation in St. Paul's Parish, South Carolina. In his thirteenth year he began school life in Charleston, and three years later entered the sophomore class of Charleston College. In June, 1859, he entered the junior class of South Carolina College, and in December, 1860, he was graduated with highest honors at the head of a large class.

At that time secession was the issue of the day. Young Logan was a loyal son of South Carolina, and of militant disposition. Immediately after leaving college he joined the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, and served with it in the attack upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861. After the fall of that fort and the actual beginning of the war he organized Company A of the well-known Hampton Legion, and was chosen its second lieutenant. He was with it at Bull Run, and thereafter was elected captain. At the reorganization of the army in the spring of 1862, he was made captain of his company. He was wounded at Gaines's Mill, but was able to take part in the second battle of Bull Run. In 1862 his regiment was part of

Hood's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. In the fall it was transferred to Jenkins's Brigade, and he became lieutenant-colonel. In 1863, when General Butler threatened Richmond, he was chosen by General D. H. Hill to lead a reconnaissance and develop the strength of Butler's force. He did this with great success, and was frequently afterward chosen for like duty. He was with General Longstreet in the Chattanooga and Knoxville campaigns, and did fine work. In 1864 he was colonel of mounted infantry in Gary's Brigade, and was sent to attack the head of Grant's army as it crossed the Chickahominy, and delayed its advance until Lee could get between it and Richmond. This he did effectively, though he was himself severely wounded. In December of that year, M. C. Butler of South Carolina was made major-general, and on his recommendation Logan was made brigadier-general, to succeed him in command of Butler's Brigade. Logan was then the youngest brigadier-general in the Confederate Army. He was with General Johnston in North Carolina until the end of the war, and made the last Confederate cavalry charge near Raleigh. He was present at the surrender of Johnston to Sherman.

After the war General Logan settled at Richmond, Virginia, and engaged in the practice of the law. About 1878, he organized a syndicate of New York and Richmond capitalists for the purpose of consolidating various railroads in the South into a harmonious system. At that time the Richmond and Dansville Company controlled about three hundred miles of road. Within two years, under the direction of General Logan, it had secured more than two thousand miles, and, as the Southern Railway, is now one of the great railroad systems of the country.

General Logan is now equally well known in Richmond and New York, as well as elsewhere throughout the country. He is a member of various social and business organizations, prominent among them being the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, and the Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs of Richmond, and the Manhattan Club of New York, of which last-named he is a non-resident member.





Henry D. McCord



## HENRY D. McCORD

**T**HE McCord family of Scotland is kin to the clan MacDonald, the Lords of the Isles, and is one of the most distinguished in the Highlands. The American branch of it is descended from James McCord, who flourished in Argyleshire in the seventeenth century. His son John married Sarah MacDougall, and had a son James, who married a cousin, Sarah McCord. The sons of this latter couple came to America at the middle of the last century, and settled in Westchester County, New York, where their descendants are numerous at this day. One of these sons was Benjamin McCord of Scarsdale, New York. His second wife was Catherine Devoe, of the well-known New York family of that name, and one of their sons was Jordan H. McCord. The latter was twice married, his second wife being Rachel Tompkins, a niece of Governor and Vice-President D. D. Tompkins. Their son, Lewis McCord, married Nancy Mangam, and lived at Sing Sing.

To this last-named couple was born, at Sing Sing, on September 15, 1836, the subject of this sketch, Henry D. McCord. He received a common-school education in his native town, and then was left an orphan and had to go to work and care for himself. He was a boy of natural intelligence and shrewdness and of indomitable energy, and he soon reached a business standing far beyond his years. His first work was in a mercantile establishment at Sing Sing, but at the age of twenty-one he came to this city and entered the office of an uncle, William D. Mangam, a dealer in grain, on lower Broad Street. There he remained until Mr. Mangam's death in 1870, and then himself succeeded to the head of the business. It is a noteworthy fact that he is still in the selfsame building and office in which he began work as a

subordinate more than forty years ago. At that early date, under Mr. Mangam, the house had an enviable standing. It has now become one of the very foremost in the grain trade in all the country.

His prominence in business, and his high character and sound judgment, appropriately led to Mr. McCord's election to the office of president of the Produce Exchange for several years in succession. In that place he used his great influence for the general promotion of trade and for the improvement of commercial facilities in the harbor and port of New York. His activities in such directions have often led to the suggestion of his name in connection with public offices, when a nomination would be equivalent to election; but he has invariably declined such offers, deeming his best usefulness, not only to himself, but to the trade and the community, to lie in private business efforts.

Mr. McCord is a member of the Colonial Club of New York, and of many other organizations, social, business, and philanthropic. Although not a public advocate of total abstinence, he has long been interested in temperance efforts, and lends his personal influence strongly in that direction. He has a fine city home on West Seventy-third Street, and also a large country estate at Scarborough, not many miles from his birthplace and in the region which has been the chief home of his kinsmen in this country for several generations.

He was married, in 1860, to Miss Esther E. Noe, daughter of Richard O. Noe of this city. They have three children, all now grown to maturity. The eldest is William M. McCord, who was married, in 1887, to Miss Helen Washburn. The second is Minnie E., now Mrs. Charles L. Schwartzwaelder, of this city. The third is Clara Belle, now Mrs. Robert Sherrard Elliot.







*Abner McKinley*





## ABNER McKINLEY

**T**HE western part of Scotland was the old home of the McKinley family. Thence it migrated, in the reign of Charles II, to the north of Ireland. In both places its members were distinguished for their sturdy and robust virtues. Some twenty-five years before the battle of Bunker Hill, two of the McKinleys, brothers, came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. In the Revolutionary War they and their sons were active patriots. After the War of 1812 they settled in Ohio. There William McKinley married Nancy Allison, a woman of Scotch stock, like his own. To this couple were born eight children. One of these was named William, who became a soldier, a lawyer, a Representative in Congress, the leader of his party, the spokesman of the protectionist policy, Governor of the State of Ohio, and President of the United States. Another son, nearly seven years younger, is the subject of this sketch.

Abner McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull County, on November 27, 1849, and was educated in the local schools and academy at Poland, Ohio. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guard. This regiment was mustered into the service at Camp Dennison, on May 8, 1864. The next day it started for New Creek, West Virginia. Thence it was ordered to Martinsburg until June 3. Thence it was sent to Washington, and thence to White House. It served in the Winchester Valley and at Bermuda Hundred. At City Point it was a part of the guard of Grant's headquarters, and of the force that guarded the passage of his army over the James River. It also assisted in taking care of the wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. At the end of June it went on duty near Norfolk. On July 26 Abner McKinley was among the five

hundred men of that regiment who formed part of the expedition to Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and Albemarle Sound. The march was made by way of the Dismal Swamp, and extensive raiding was done, and important captures of cotton, tobacco, etc., were effected. The troops were then mustered out, after such services as not many have seen in so short a time.

Having been honorably discharged from the army a few days before his fifteenth birthday anniversary, Abner McKinley resumed his schooling, and then was employed as a clerk in a store. In 1867 the family removed to Canton, Ohio, where William McKinley opened a law office. Abner decided to become a lawyer also, and after studying in his brother's office was admitted to practice at the Ohio bar. He then formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm-name of W. & A. McKinley.

When William McKinley entered political life, Abner took the stump in his behalf, and then assumed the burden of conducting the law office. In time the elder brother was compelled by stress of public duties to leave practically all the law business to the younger. The latter, after some years, came to New York and opened a law office, but the bulk of his attention was given to other enterprises. He first became interested in a printing and writing telegraph, which, although it did not succeed as greatly as had been expected, is still in considerable use in banking-houses and other establishments in this city and Chicago. Some other electrical inventions were highly successful and profitable. Mr. McKinley was admitted to the New York bar in March, 1898, and maintains an office in this city. He has taken no part in political matters, except in his brother's interest, as already noted.

Mr. McKinley was married, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to Miss Annie Endsley, and has one child, Miss Mabel McKinley. He has a fine country place at Somerset, Pennsylvania, near the old home of his ancestors, where much of his time is spent, and where he has entertained many guests in hospitable style. He and his family made their New York home at the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth Avenue, until the burning of that famous house in March, 1899.





*Engraved by Samuel Curran, Phil<sup>a</sup>*

*Char. B. Mackey*



## CHARLES WILLIAM MACKEY

AMONG the sons of Pennsylvania who have contributed to the advancement of that State, and at the same time have extended their business influence and achievements far beyond its borders, Charles William Mackey is conspicuously to be mentioned. He comes of stock whose name has figured in history from the time of Robert Bruce, and which was transplanted from Scotland to Ireland, and thence to the North American colonies. He was born in Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, on November 19, 1842, and studied in the local schools. He then entered a printing-office, and before he attained his majority was himself editor and publisher of a newspaper. At eighteen he began studying law in the office of his brother-in-law, the Hon. Charles E. Taylor.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Mackey, still in his teens, enlisted in the Federal Army. With two exceptions, he was engaged in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, from Dranesville to Gettysburg. Then, on July 11, 1863, he was honorably mustered out, and a month later was appointed a special agent of the United States Treasury in the district of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. In this place he handled large sums of government money, and conducted the whole business in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Mr. Mackey resigned the Treasury agency on August 1, 1865, and returned to his native place. There he entered the law firm of Taylor & Gilfillan as a partner. A few weeks later he was admitted to the bar of the State, and then to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. As counsel for various corporations, he soon became identified with their operation, and has himself become one of the foremost promoters of great enter-

prises. Thus he was the projector of the Olean, Bradford and Warren Railroad, and vice-president of the company, projector and president of the Pittsburg, Bradford and Buffalo Railroad, projector and vice-president of the Cincinnati and Southeastern Railroad, a director of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, president of the Norfolk, Albemarle and Atlantic Railroad, organizer of the American Oxide Company, the Shenango Coal and Mining Company, the Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburg, president of the Franklin Steel Casting Company, organizer and president of the Columbia Gas-light and Fuel Company, president of the Colorado and Northwestern Railroad, the Pennsylvania Reduction Company of Boulder, Colorado, the Franklin Natural Gas Company, and the American Ax and Tool Company, and organizer of the National Saw Company, the National Lead Trust, the Columbia Spring Company, and other corporations.

In politics he has always been a Republican. He has been Mayor of Franklin, city solicitor for three terms, and member of the City Council for some years. He has been a commanding figure at State and national conventions, and one of the party's most effective stump speakers.

Mr. Mackey is a member of the New York Club, the Colonial Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Geographical Society, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of New York, the Grosvenor Club of London, England, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, and the Nursery Club of Franklin. He is a conspicuous Mason, is passed commander of Knights Templar, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is still at the head of the law firm of Mackey, Forbes & Hughes. He was married, on May 9, 1867, to Miss Laretta Barnes Fay of Columbus, Ohio, who is of an old New England colonial family and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have six children: Susan Taylor, married to Edward Everett Hughes, of Mr. Mackey's law firm; Myra Fay, married to Cyrus Clarke Osborne, agent of the Standard Oil Company at Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Cyrus Fay, William Chase, Julia Ann, and Marion Paige.





Thomas Manning





## THOMAS MANNING

**T**HERE is, perhaps, no more distinctive American sport than that of yachting. Indeed, we might also call it not merely a sport, but a mode of life ; for life aboard yachts is as certainly, if not as extensively, a feature of American society to-day as life in hotels or in houses.

In the promotion of this interesting feature of American life, one of the most efficient figures is that of Thomas Manning, the head of Manning's Yacht Agency, at No. 45 Beaver Street, New York city. Mr. Manning was born about fifty years ago, in England — a good nativity for a man who has to do with seafaring matters. Most of his life has been spent in this country, and in New York city, and most of his active business career has been devoted to the enterprise which bears his name.

Manning's Yacht Agency was established in New York city in the year 1873, its aim being to afford adequate facilities for the purchasing, selling, and chartering of yachts. At that time there was no yacht agency in the United States, no yacht list, and no means even for ascertaining what yachts were in existence. There were no established winter quarters for yachts, and no place in New York harbor where a boat could be laid up. A yacht was taken by the sailing-master to be wintered at any place he selected.

In fact, there was no medium of approach between buyers and sellers ; and when, in 1873, Mr. Manning put himself in communication with yacht-owners for the purpose of obtaining yacht statistics for publication, a large number of the owners sought his assistance to aid them in selling their yachts, and, in many instances, in obtaining other yachts more suited to their requirements. At first this was done without any charge for services

rendered, but the labor at length became so onerous that it was necessary to put the work upon a business basis, and the first yacht agency in this country was established.

To-day Manning's Yacht Agency is the largest institution of its kind in the United States or in England. As annexes to its business, basins have been provided in New York harbor in which two hundred yachts can be laid up in the winter, and on the agency books the tonnage of yachts for sale to-day is probably ten times greater than the tonnage of all yachts which were in existence in the United States in 1873, and the estimated market value of the yachts for sale is over five million dollars.

The offices of the Yacht Agency in 1873 were at 318 Broadway, now occupied by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. In 1874 Mr. Manning changed his place of business to 53 Beaver Street, occupying offices over the old New York Stock Exchange premises, and in 1887, to cope with the enormous growth of business, he removed to his present commodious quarters at No. 45 Beaver Street.

His offices there might well be described as the business Mecca of American yachtsmen. For, of course, even a sport or a pleasure must have its business features, especially one that involves the expenditure of so much money as does yachting. The man who wants to buy a yacht, or to sell one, or to exchange one for another, or to have one repaired or remodeled, goes straight to Manning's Agency. Thither goes, too, the man who wants to hire or to charter a yacht for a cruise or for the season; and the man who wants to have his yacht laid away in safe, snug quarters while he spends the winter or other time ashore; and the man who wants his yacht manned and fitted out; and the man, too, who has no concrete, specific wants, but merely "wants to know, you know." All wend their way to Manning's, and there all get their wants supplied.







Philip Mauro

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## PHILIP MAURO

THE first member of the Mauro family in America was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Philip Mauro. He came hither from Stuttgart, Germany, about the year 1802, and settled in Baltimore. Thence he removed to Washington, D. C. He was a musician and publisher. He married Catherine Ott of Georgetown, D. C., and to them was born a son, Charles George Mauro. The latter entered the legal profession, and had a distinguished career therein. He went West, to St. Louis, and became one of the foremost lawyers of that city. During the Civil War he was Prosecuting Attorney for the county of St. Louis, and afterward was appointed by President Andrew Johnson to be United States District Attorney there. He died 1873. The wife of Charles G. Mauro was formerly Miss Charlotte Emmeline Davis, a member of a well-known family of New York city. One member of that family was Matthew L. Davis, the biographer of Aaron Burr. Several others attained eminence in New York in early years, and their tombs are to be seen in the churchyard of Trinity Church. She was also a direct descendant of General Sanford, a member of Washington's staff in the Revolution, and of the Reinagle family, which included several notable musicians and Royal Academicians.

The son of Charles G. and Charlotte Mauro was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on January 7, 1859, and was named Philip, after his grandfather, the founder of the family in America. He was early intended for the profession which his father adorned, and was educated with that end in view. He pursued courses of study at the Washington University, at St. Louis, and the Emerson Institute of Washington, and was graduated from the Law Department of the Columbian University, Washington, in 1880.

He became a self-taught stenographer, and so defrayed the expense of his legal education. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia when he was barely twenty-one. He began to practise at once, and soon attracted a good clientele. He made a specialty of the laws concerning patents, and became a student of the practical arts and sciences.

In 1889 he formed a partnership with Anthony Pollok, whose reputation as a patent lawyer was more than local, and who was prominent as the attorney for Nelson and Charles Good-year, in their famous rubber inventions. This partnership was terminated in July, 1898, by Mr. Pollok's tragic death in the *La Bourgogne* disaster.

Mr. Mauro has enjoyed an extensive practice in the United States Supreme Court and in the United States circuit courts, especially in the circuit courts for the Southern District of New York.

Since 1893 he has been general counsel of the American Graphophone and the Columbia Phonograph companies, in the former of which he is a director. In the last six years the industries based upon the patents owned by these companies have been developed to large proportions, and Mr. Mauro now devotes a large portion of his time to these affairs. He is also connected professionally with the American Bell Telephone, the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, the Boyden Air Brake, and the Riker Electric Motor companies, the Nickel-Steel Syndicate, the Electric Power Storage Company of London, Schneider & Co. of Creusot, France, and many others. In all matters relating to inventions and patents Mr. Mauro has no superior at the bar. His reputation as a patent lawyer has become national.

He is very popular among his business associates, as well as in social life and in the clubs. He is a member of the Cosmos and the Chevy clubs of Washington, and belongs to the Sons of the Revolution and the National Geographic Society.

Mr. Mauro was married, June 7, 1881, to Miss Emily Johnston Rockwood, of the well-known Boston family of that name. They have two promising daughters, Margaret Frances and Isabel Rockwood Mauro.





Henry J. Mayer





## HENRY JAMES MAYER

NEW YORK is the most cosmopolitan city of the most composite nation in the world. That may be stated without fear of serious contradiction. Men come hither from all quarters of the globe, while those who are natives of this city trace their ancestry to all tribes and nations. In the present case our story, to go back only two generations, begins at Mayence and Bremen, Germany, and reaches New York by way of Philadelphia. In 1825 a family came to this country from Mayence, and settled in New York, to be followed in 1840 by one from Bremen, which settled in Philadelphia. The head of the former established a fine business in the Quaker City, which is still in prosperous existence. The head of the latter became a business man and politician to boot in New York. Then a son of the former and a daughter of the latter were married, and settled in New York, and to them was born the subject of this sketch.

Henry James Mayer, son of Siegfried Mayer, was born in this city on June 30, 1871. His early education was gained at the then famous Charlier Institute. Afterward he studied at Packard's Business College, at the Law School of Harvard University, and at the New York Law School. He had previously engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father in New York, but abandoned them for the legal profession.

His first law work was done in the office of Arthur C. Palmer, the law partner of Judge Gildersleeve. He was in that office for two and a half years, from 1894 to 1896. On being admitted to practice for himself he formed a partnership with S. C. Weill, a lawyer of experience and ability from Wilmington, North Carolina, who had been a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina, and had, during President Cleveland's adminis-

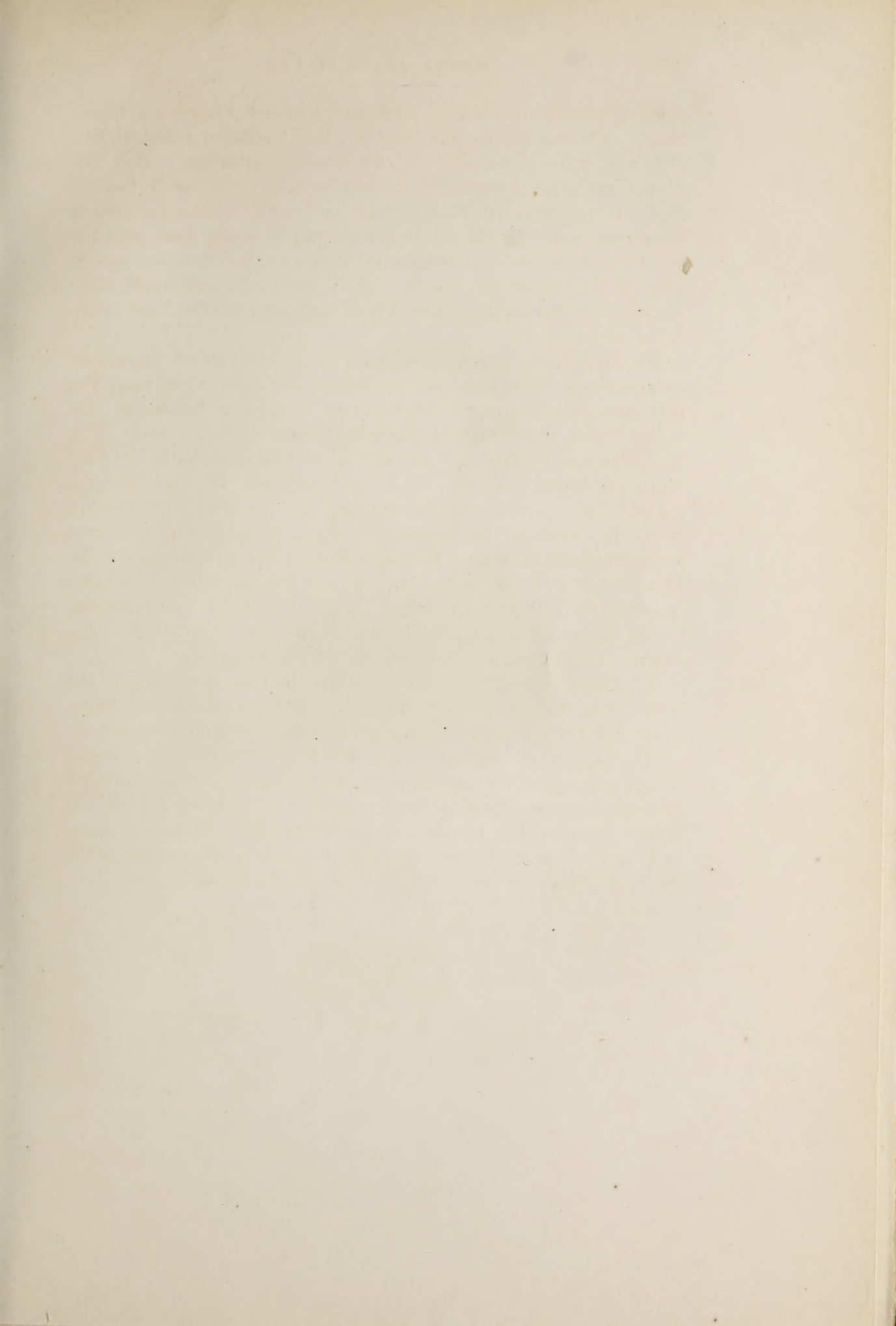
tration, been United States Assistant District Attorney for that State. On coming to this city Mr. Weill entered political life, and was soon a member of the State Legislature. But Mr. Mayer, although frequently pressed to do so, did not follow his example, but devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession. Mr. Weill died suddenly in April, 1898, and the whole work of the firm, which by that time had become heavy, was thrown upon Mr. Mayer. With his customary application and aggressiveness he assumed it all and successfully bore every detail of it.

Mr. Mayer has acted as counsel for a number of important corporations, including the American Tobacco Company, the National Rice Milling Company, the American Exchange National Bank, the Southern Railway Company, and others. The late firm also represented the Chemical National Bank, the City National Bank, and the Bank of Montreal. He has made a social study of corporation law, and has become an authority upon it. Among the noteworthy cases in which he has been engaged, apart from that special line, were the litigation over the Hammerstein theatrical enterprises, and the Flechter violin case, in which he was junior counsel. He was also the legal representative of twelve leading New York banks in the matter of the failure of the Commercial Bank of Selma, Alabama.

Mr. Mayer is a member of the Harvard Law Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Harmonie Club, and the New York Bar Association.

Mr. Mayer has entered into a new association of the practice of the law, since October 1, 1898, with Addison G. Ricand, the latter gentleman being the former partner of the late Sol. C. Weill, formerly practising in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, and at one time having as a partner the present Governor of the State of North Carolina, the Hon. Daniel L. Russell.







Henry Bellville



## HENRY MELVILLE

AMONG the first colonists from Great Britain who settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, was a family named Melville, which name has since become widely spread and highly honored throughout the nation. From it in time descended Josiah H. Melville, a typical New England farmer of the intelligent, thrifty, and progressive class that contributed so much to the upbuilding not only of New England but of the whole United States. He married Nancy R. Nesmith, a member of the Nesmith family which had for many years been established at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and these two made their home at Nelson, New Hampshire, in the valley of the Ashuelot River and within sight of Mount Monadnock. Mr. and Mrs. Melville could reckon among their ancestors at least a dozen men who had fought in the various colonial wars, and at least ten who had fought in the patriot army in the War of the Revolution.

Of this parentage, and of such antecedents, Henry Melville was born, at Nelson, New Hampshire, on August 25, 1858. His parents possessed the characteristic New England love of learning, and accordingly determined to have the boy as thoroughly educated as was possible. They sent him to the best local and preparatory schools, and finally to that famous old New Hampshire seat of learning, Dartmouth College. There, after pursuing the regular course with high credit to himself, he was, at the commencement of 1879, graduated with the degree of A. B. Following the common custom, he devoted a short time after leaving college to teaching school. He went to Winchendon, Massachusetts, and was for two years principal of the high school there. A course at the Law School of Harvard University followed, at the end of which, in 1884, he was graduated LL. B. *cum laude*,

and was the representative of the law school at the university commencement, with an oration on "National Regulation of Interstate Commerce." Finally, in that same year, he came to New York and began the practice of his chosen profession.

His first engagement was in the office of Mr. James C. Carter, where he served for a year. Then, in 1885, he was admitted to the bar. Soon he formed business relations with the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, which continued until the latter's death. Then he became a partner of the Hon. Daniel Dougherty, until that connection, also, was terminated by death. Since then he has been the senior partner of the firm of Melville, Martin & Stephens, with offices in the Equitable Building on Broadway. The firm's practice is a general one, its range including the representation of large English as well as American interests.

Mr. Melville has held no political office, but has taken an earnest citizen's interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Republican party, and was for several years secretary of the Republican Club of New York. He has, moreover, served the State and nation in a most practical way. For more than ten years he has been an active member of the National Guard of the State of New York, for six years in the Seventh Regiment, and for four years as an officer of the Eighth Regiment. In the war with Spain, in 1898, he was captain of Company A, Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

In addition to his legal activities, Mr. Melville has found time to write "The Ancestry of John Whitney," which was published in 1896, and has been pronounced the most elaborate genealogical work ever produced in America.

Mr. Melville is a member of the Lawyers', University, and Republican clubs, the Bar Association, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the New England Society, and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. He is unmarried.





Maurice B. Meroham





## MAURICE B. MENDHAM

NEW YORK is not only the most cosmopolitan of American cities, but is also the most national. It has in its society and business life representatives of all the lands of the globe, and it has also representatives of all of the States of this Union. Especially since the Civil War it has had a great influx of active and progressive men from the Southern States, some of whom have here sought personal fortune, and some of whom have sought also to engage Northern capital in the grateful and profitable task of rehabilitating and developing Southern industries and resources.

Among the Southerners who have in late years settled in New York and — as so many of them have done — engaged in financial operations in Wall Street, few have had more successful careers or attained greater prominence and won higher esteem than Maurice B. Mendham, banker and broker, the head of the well-known firm of Mendham Brothers.

Mr. Mendham is a native of the "Empire State of the South," having been born, about forty years ago, at Augusta, Georgia. His early education was acquired at local schools. Thence he went to pursue more advanced courses of study in the Georgetown University, Georgetown, District of Columbia. Having completed his studies in that institution, he came on to New York, to engage in business.

His inclinations led him into Wall Street, and there he has remained, for many years now a well-known figure and an exceptionally prosperous operator. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and thus also the "board member" as well as senior partner of the firm of Mendham Brothers, of which the other member is his brother, Louis P. Mendham.

This firm has been engaged in many of the leading operations of Wall Street during the last dozen or more years, and has attained more than an ordinary measure of success. It is widely and favorably known as a dealer in investment securities and also as a general commission banking and brokerage house. It does a large business in investment securities and all standard stocks and bonds. Its commodious offices are on the seventh floor of the Commercial Cable Company's building at No. 20 Broad Street, and are fitted with all the up-to-date facilities for conducting business.

Mr. Mendham is intimately associated with a number of railroad presidents and other heads of corporations and leaders of finance with whom his business has brought him into contact. With them his relations are most cordial and marked with mutual confidence.

He has long taken an active interest in politics, as a Republican, and was one of the most ardent supporters of James G. Blaine for the Presidency of the United States. He has, however, neither held nor sought political office.

Mr. Mendham is a member of the Lotus, Progress, and other clubs.







*J. J. Merritt*



## ISRAEL JOHN MERRITT

**I**N olden times the "wrecker" was one who lured vessels to destruction by displaying false lights, in order to get booty from the shattered hulk. In these days the wrecker is one who saves ships from being wrecked, or raises and restores them after they have been sunk. To speak of the subject of the present sketch as one of the foremost wreckers of the world is, therefore, to pronounce him a particularly useful member of society and a benefactor of the shipping world.

Israel John Merritt is of New York city birth, having been born here on August 23, 1829. His ancestry is varied. His father lived in Westchester County, and was descended from French stock and from Indians of the Powhatan tribe. His mother came from Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was of French parentage. One of his grandfathers served honorably in the War of the Revolution. The boy was educated in the public schools of New York, and at an early age began working for his own support. Between the ages of ten and fourteen he was employed as a mule-driver and in other capacities on the old Raritan Canal, across New Jersey from New York to Philadelphia. Then he became a boatman on Long Island Sound. Then he was employed in the wrecking business by Captain Thomas Bell of Long Island, and adopted that as his life-work.

For twenty years, from 1860 to 1880, he was the general agent of the Coast Wrecking Company. In the latter year he established the now famous Merritt's Wrecking Organization, of which he is still the head, his son, I. J. Merritt, Jr., being his partner in it. In 1865 he invented, and two years later patented, a pontoon or dry-dock for raising sunken vessels, and with this and other devices he has pursued his business with

extraordinary success. His firm has its main office in this city, and extensive storehouses and docks on Staten Island and at Norfolk, Virginia, and owns a large fleet of tugs, steam and sailing vessels, pontoons, etc. Among the equipments are thirty steam-pumps, capable of pumping from twenty to seventy barrels of water a minute each. Their derricks, cables, etc., for hoisting, are also remarkably complete and powerful. In fact, it is one of the most completely equipped wrecking concerns in the world. Whenever a vessel goes ashore or otherwise gets into trouble on the Atlantic coast, the first thought is to send for the Merritts, and it is seldom that they are not able to rescue the craft that otherwise would be a total loss.

The firm is now known as the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, and Mr. Merritt is president of it. He is also vice-president of the Harwood Dyewood and Extract Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Flushing Bank, at Flushing, Long Island. He rendered important services to the Navy Department in the Civil War. He has received numerous letters of commendation and medals for saving life at sea. He served his full time in the old volunteer fire department of this city. In 1894 the Board of Underwriters presented to him a fine silver service in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his career as a saver of life and property at sea. Among the recent noteworthy cases in which this firm has been engaged was that of endeavoring to save some of the Spanish war-ships which were sunk in the battle off Santiago de Cuba in the war with Spain in the summer of 1898.

Mr. Merritt makes his home at Whitestone, on the Sound. He has for many years been a trustee of that village and of the village school. He is a member of the Larchmont and Knickerbocker yacht clubs and of the Marine Society. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Sarah L. Nicholson, and had ten children—four sons and six daughters.





*L. Halley*





## LEWIS HENRY MEYER

AMONG the men of renown who have made Staten Island their home and added to the prestige and prosperity of the place, Lewis Henry Meyer held a prominent place. He was born in Bremen, Germany, in October, 1815, the only son of Theodore Meyer. The elder Meyer, at the time of his son's birth, was engaged in the management of a line of packets between Bremen and New York. When only five months old, young Lewis was brought to America on one of his father's ships, under the command of Commodore Perry, whose masterful operations on Lake Erie formed such an important part of the War of 1812.

In New York city young Meyer attended the public schools until the year 1828, when he returned to Bremen. There he remained until 1836, finishing his education, and afterward serving an apprenticeship in a large mercantile house of that city. Then he came back to New York city, where he entered his father's office in the business then conducted under the firm-name of Meyer & Hupeden. In four years he was made a member of the firm, which, owing to changes and deaths, was conducted successively under the style of Theodore Meyer, Sons & Co., Meyer, Schoene & Co., and Meyer & Stucken. It should be said that this house, with which Mr. Meyer was long associated, was one of the first which drew the attention of European capitalists to the opportunities for good investments in American industries and American securities. In 1857 the firm was dissolved, while Mr. Meyer continued in business for himself. The crisis of 1857 having caused severe losses through the investments of the firm, Mr. Meyer set about the difficult task of recuperating the finances of his former associates, and performed this task in an acceptable manner, earning the sincere gratitude of his friends.

Mr. Meyer next took up the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, then in a low financial condition, and reorganized it as the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien road. In connection with a number of prominent men he formed committees which secured the assistance of European investors. Mr. Meyer was made chairman of many of these committees. By him a large number of railroads, including the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the Chicago and Mississippi (now the Chicago and Alton), and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, were foreclosed and receivers appointed, their affairs being in a critical condition. The result of this policy was eminently successful, as became evident upon the reorganization of the roads and their subsequent prosperity. He acted as trustee of the Davenport and Northwestern Railroad, which he foreclosed under a first mortgage. Upon its reorganization he afterward became president of this road until its sale to the Milwaukee and St. Paul. By appointment of the bondholders he became trustee under the mortgage executed by the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company, at that time absorbed by the Selma, Rome, and Dalton. He successfully resisted a suit in foreclosure brought by the bondholders of the latter company. It was a difficult and extraordinary litigation, and the decision is a leading one as to the right of the courts to create a lien through receivers' certificates paramount to a first mortgage. Under the first mortgage of the Denver and Rio Grande he was also a trustee, as he was likewise under the first mortgage on the Mexican National Railroad. He also represented the bondholders in foreclosing the Atlantic and Great Western. He was chairman of the bondholders' committee which foreclosed on the Kansas Pacific. In addition to the above, he was also connected with the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas; North Missouri; Erie, Buffalo, and New York City; Denver and Rio Grande Western; Ohio Central; Scioto and Hocking Valley; New Orleans, Mobile, and Texas; Utah and Pleasant Valley; Steubenville and Indiana; Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi; Cairo and St. Louis; Paducah and Memphis; Elizabeth and Lexington; New Albany and Salem; Massillon and Cleveland; McGregor and Western; New Castle and Beaver Valley; Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville; and the New York and Oswego Midland railroads.

In 1861 Mr. Meyer purchased the Bowen Homestead, on the Fingerboard Road, Staten Island, at present known as Foxhill Villa, Foxhill being the historical name for the rolling land situated between Clifton and Grasmere, of which Mr. Meyer bought the highest point adjoining his property and overlooking the bay as well as the South Shore. He spent large sums in improving the sanitary conditions and the natural beauties of the enlarged estate, developing it into one of the most attractive suburban homes in the vicinity of New York. To the landscape-gardener's skill he added all that wealth could do in providing every comfort and luxury. Trees, shrubs, and flowers were an unfailing source of delight to him, and, when free from the exacting demands of his business, he found one of his greatest pleasures in experimenting with their cultivation.

Everything that pertained to the advancement of the community in which he lived appealed to his interest; to every charitable effort he was a cheerful and liberal contributor — perhaps all the more so for not being guided by exclusive sympathies in any one direction or form, but rather by a strong, unfailing impulse of helpfulness which made him serve a good cause or a good man whenever an opportunity offered on broad humane principles. Thus anxious to promote the prosperity of the people among whom his lot was cast, either by his influence, his wealth, or his vast experience in business affairs, he took up the reorganization of the Staten Island Savings Bank, became advisory director of the Diet Kitchen, and a willing counselor of a most laborious enterprise, the Savings Society of Edgewater, in which latter institutions his wife — quite as generous and large-minded as her husband — was deeply interested and absorbingly engaged until ill health compelled her to drop the work. To the Staten Island Savings Bank, whose president Mr. Meyer was for ten years, he was a tower of strength, carrying it safely through the panic of 1873, and leaving its affairs at the end of his term of office on a firm and stable foundation.

He died on January 2, 1892, at his Staten Island residence, regretted by a large circle of friends and a community who lost in him a benefactor and most useful member.



## FRANK EBENEZER MILLER

**F**RANK EBENEZER MILLER was born on April 12, 1859, in Hartford, Connecticut, and was the only child of Ebenezer Miller and Mayett Miller, *née* Deming. After passing through the high school he entered Trinity College, and secured the degree of A. M. in 1880. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He was substitute interné at the New York and Charity hospitals, and resident interné at St. Francis's. Recommended by Drs. Shrady and Ripley as Assistant Sanitary Inspector, he passed the civil-service examination, and was named for that position by General Franz Siegel.

The following calls brought him into association with shining lights in the profession: assistant to chair of otology, held by Professor Orin Pomeroy; to Professor Louis Emmet Holt, at Western Dispensary; to Dr. George Lefferts, Vanderbilt Clinic; with Professor Joseph Howe, New York University; and with Dr. R. Lincoln, throat specialist; attending physician at the Minerva Home, Wayside Nursery, and St. Joseph's Hospital, and throat surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic, 1890-93. In 1890 the Metropolitan College of Music secured Dr. Miller as laryngologist.

All through this busy life Dr. Miller has found it possible to keep a home office, besides publishing some original ideas in the following works: "The Use of Gottstein's Improved Curette for the Removal of Post-nasal Growths"; "Vocal Hygiene: A Study of the Mucous Membrane"; "Views on Tuberculosis"; "Scheme of Diagnosing Voice Failure"; "Observations on the Voice and Voice Failure," written with the physicist, A. Theodore Wagemann, late with Thomas Edison; and "Compend of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat," by Drs. John E. Weeks, James McAvoy, and Frank



*F. E. Miller.*



E. Miller. In the romance style, Dr. Miller produced an "Essay on the Spirit of Music," and an "Essay on the Force of Habit." His versatility is shown in the wit and satire of "The Trojan Horse."

As a lecturer, Dr. Miller has read his own papers before the School of Expression and Music Teachers' National Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, and at the New York Music Teachers' Association, Troy, New York.

As medical examiner the following organizations have Dr. Miller's services: the Albany Insurance Company, the Ancient Order of Æges, the Royal Oak Benefit Insurance Company, and the Provident Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the medical board of the Loomis Sanatorium and Loomis Home, Liberty, New York; a visiting physician of St. Francis's Hospital, and secretary of its medical board; also consulting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital, one of the largest hospitals in the world for the treatment of consumption. He was an originator and is a director of Armour Villa Park, at Bronxville, New York, and director of the American Paper Goods Manufacturing Company, and the Ajax and Howard Envelope companies.

He is a member of the American Rhinological, Otological, and Laryngological Society, the New York County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and the New York Hospital Graduates' Club.

In the interest of science and humanity, Dr. Miller has kept a close watch upon the cure of consumption. In 1892 he claimed the best successes could be found primarily along hygienic and dietetic lines—prescribing such food (besides milk and raw eggs) as will create a soil hostile to the germ; rest, to check destructive processes; noonday baths for high temperature and the more rapid elimination of ptomaines; with ventilation and altitude as valuable adjuncts. His work entitled "Views on Tuberculosis" has commanded the wide-spread attention of the public and press. When Professor Koch first made his discovery on the cure of consumption known, Messrs. Arkell Brothers considered it of national importance to test the cure, and place the results before their readers. Drs. Shradly and Ripley were chosen as a committee; they selected a Mr. Degan as subject, diagnosed his case as one of perfect tuberculosis, but, owing to a specific trouble, could not determine. Dr. Miller was consulted, and

pronounced it tubercular laryngitis. The patient was sent to Professor Koch, and his diagnosis entirely corroborated Dr. Miller's.

Dr. Miller is a noteworthy example of a self-made man. His record proves exceptional ability and wise judgment, coupled with penetration, energy, and innate refinement. That it is possible for a medical man to be an excellent all-round physician has been proven at times, but that one can make a double career, one as physician and specialist, and the other as vocalist and musician, is most unusual, especially when the duo-professional is yet in the early prime of life. From Trinity College Glee Club, Dr. Miller was engaged as first tenor for St. Thomas's Church, New York. As one of the original members of the Musurgia Glee Club, he sang "The Nun of Nidaro" at their première concert. Subsequently he was first tenor at Christ Church, the First Baptist Church, Hartford, Connecticut, Church of the Pilgrims, St. Thomas's, and Christ Church, Brooklyn, New York, Holy Trinity, Church of the Puritans, and St. Thomas's Church, New York.

Dr. Miller numbers a large percentage of patients in the professional line of singers and artists, and many celebrated names in judicial, legal, social, and political life adorn the pages of his history-books. He treats them intuitively, by many and original methods, and with extraordinary success. In observation of the voice, he has established a principle of "Hollow-space resonance," which is being recognized and accepted by high authorities as the most perfect theory of voice production.

The decoration of the "Busto del Libertator" was conferred on the doctor by President Crespo and Señor Miguel Antich of Venezuela.

On the maternal side Dr. Miller is a descendant of the Tory Governor Tryon, of Miles Standish, and of the Welles family. Henry Deming, his maternal grandfather, built several of the Florida forts.

Dr. Miller and Miss Emily Weston of Yonkers, New York, were married in April, 1892, and two interesting little daughters are the result of their union.

Dr. Miller is of commanding presence, with a genial and sympathetic face, and his manners are those of a gentleman of the old school.







John Murray Stutchee



## JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL

**O**LD New York families, on the one side of Irish and on the other of Huguenot origin, are those from which John Murray Mitchell comes. His father was William Mitchell, a justice of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of this State, son of that Edward Mitchell who was a leading Universalist preacher, and who came to New York from the north of Ireland. His mother, Mary Berrien, came of a Huguenot family settled at Newton, Long Island, in 1656, some of whose members were conspicuous patriots in the Revolutionary War.

John Murray Mitchell was born on March 18, 1858, in the house at No. 60 West Ninth Street, in which he has ever since lived. He entered Columbia College at the age of fifteen, joined the Delta Psi Fraternity, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was graduated as the valedictorian of his class. Two years later he was graduated from the Columbia Law School. He spent a year in travel and study abroad, and then entered the law office of his father and brothers, and served for two years. Then he opened an office of his own and soon built up a good practice. In 1889 he formed a partnership with his two brothers, Edward and William Mitchell, the former of whom was afterward made United States District Attorney. On May 1, 1894, he formed a partnership with John R. and Benjamin F. Dos Passos.

Mr. Mitchell has long taken an active interest in politics, as a Republican. In 1894 he accepted the nomination for Representative in Congress from the Eighth District of this city. It was a strongly Democratic district, and there was no expectation of his success. He made a vigorous campaign, and the result showed a majority of only three hundred and sixty-seven votes against him. Knowing that district to be permeated with ras-

cality, he set to work with detectives, and, after many months of labor, proved that gross frauds had been committed, and that he was entitled to the seat. He was accordingly seated by the House of Representatives, by one of the largest majorities ever given by it in a contested election case. In the fall of 1896 he was renominated for a second term, and, after another stirring campaign, was elected by twelve hundred and sixty-nine majority.

Mr. Mitchell was not seated for his first term until a few days before the end of the session. In his second term he introduced and secured the enactment of a number of important bills, and there was wide-spread regret at his defeat in the election of 1898, when he was a candidate for a third time. The activity and enthusiasm with which Mr. Mitchell tackled the subject of sound-money reform, as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, is evidenced by the fact that on the birth of his son, during the session of Congress, it was unanimously resolved by the committee that the boy should be named "Currency Bill" Mitchell. A copy of the resolution, engrossed, attested, and appropriately framed, adorns the walls of the youngster's nursery.

Mr. Mitchell has long been interested in electrical matters, and built the first five electric railroads in the United States. He was married, in 1896, to Miss Lillian Talmage, daughter of Dr. John F. Talmage of Brooklyn. He is a member of the New York Athletic, St. Anthony, Republican, Down-Town, Lincoln, Blaine, Fencers', Riding, Seawanhaka Yacht, New York Yacht, and Corinthian Yacht clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Academy of Sciences, the New York State Bar Association, the Medicolegal Society, and numerous other organizations in this city, and the Columbia Athletic, Metropolitan, and Army and Navy clubs of Washington. He is vice-commodore of the American Yacht Club, and owns the yacht *Bedouin*, and sails it himself with masterly skill.







*Francis J. Moley*



## FRANCIS JOSEPH MOLLOY

**A**MONG the most widely known and best-liked citizens of the important city of Troy, New York, a conspicuous place is held by the man who has for three terms been chosen to serve as Mayor of that municipality.

Francis Joseph Molloy is, as his name indicates, of Irish origin. He is himself, however, a native of this country, and of the city with which he is identified, having been born in Troy, on March 21, 1849. Both his parents were natives of Kings County, Ireland. His father, Michael Molloy, who in this country carried on the trade of a wholesale grocer, came of an excellent family, the male members of which had for generations been conspicuous in business affairs in Kings County. Michael Molloy married Miss Jane Wilson, the daughter of a farmer, and landowner of independent means. The promise of the New World drew them hither, as it has drawn so many of their country-folk, and they left the "old sod" and came to New York State. They finally settled at Troy, and there Mr. Molloy founded the business of a wholesale grocer. Through his energy and sagacity it prospered, and grew into one of the foremost enterprises of the city.

Francis Joseph Molloy received a good education at St. Joseph's Academy in his native city. At that time the institution enjoyed a more than local reputation, attracting students from distant States and the West Indies. It was the intention of the elder Molloy that his two sons should succeed him in business, and, at the age of seventeen, Francis entered the store as clerk. He subsequently became a member of the firm.

From early manhood Mr. Molloy was an active politician. He has always been prominent in municipal affairs, and has filled

many offices of trust in the city government. He has been Alderman, has been twice elected Police Commissioner, once serving as president of the board, and has been Mayor of the city three times.

He is a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and of the Troy Gas Company, and is interested in the Troy City Railway Company.

Mayor Molloy has never married, but, contrary to the traditions of the bachelor man, he is not in the least inclined to a club life. He has persistently and consistently refused to become a member of any and all societies and social organizations, the exception being the Troy Club, to which most of Troy's other representative men belong.

Mr. Molloy's reputation as a shrewd politician of the "level-headed" kind brought him into State prominence, and he has been a member of the Democratic State Committee for several years. A warm personal friendship has always existed between him and ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and the Mayor and the ex-Senator have long been confidants in local, State, and national politics.

As Mayor, Mr. Molloy's administrations have been marked by good business methods and an aim to save the people's money, at the same time expending liberally and wisely. He is greatly interested in the public schools. Under his direction three modern buildings have been erected and a new large high school is now being constructed. From time to time he has caused the Public Improvements Act to be amended, permitting extensive work in beautifying the city. He is a member of the Court-house Commission which built Rensselaer County's fine four-hundred-thousand-dollar court-house. Mr. Molloy is a man whose private honor and public integrity are unquestioned and respected. He is mild-mannered and firm in character.









Robert C. Morris.



## ROBERT CLARK MORRIS

**T**HERE are few names more conspicuous and more honored in early American history than that of Morris, which was borne by some of the foremost patriots of colonial and Revolutionary days, in various parts of the country. North and South, one may to this day note towns and cities, counties, rivers, islands, and what not else, bearing this name, given to them in honor of some distinguished man who bore it. Presumably, all the families of the name in this country are in some degree connected. The various branches are, however, widely separated, by the time and place of their settlement in this country, so as often to seem entirely independent of each other.

The first of the branches of the family to be established in this country was that to which the subject of this sketch belongs. It was founded here by Thomas Morris, who was the eldest of three brothers. He came over from England in the year 1637, and settled in Boston, where he and his sons took prominent rank in business, politics, and social affairs.

British genealogists, and indeed British historians, inform us that the family had for centuries been well and honorably known in the public life of England and Wales. In being transplanted to this New England of the Western World it suffered no change of character or of career. All branches of it became, through one or more members, identified with the progress and upbuilding of this nation. By no means the least worthy of all were the direct descendants of Thomas Morris. These remained New-Englanders down to the present generation. In the last generation, in this line, was Dwight Morris of Connecticut. He was a leading lawyer of that State, a judge of the Probate Court, Secretary of State of Connecticut, United States consul-general at Paris, a

colonel of Connecticut Volunteers in the Civil War, and — a fact which shows his patriotic ancestry — president of the Connecticut Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married Miss Grace Josephine Clark, a member of another prominent and honored New England family.

Robert Clark Morris was the son of this couple. He was born in Connecticut in 1868, and after a careful preparation was sent to Yale University. There he pursued several courses of study, undergraduate and postgraduate, and received the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws, and finally Doctor of Civil Law.

With such equipment he began the practice of the legal profession in his native State, and achieved a fair measure of success. He aspired, however, to win greater success in a larger place, and accordingly came to New York city and opened an office. Although conditions here were far different from those in Connecticut, his success was not diminished, but rather enhanced. His practice steadily increased, and his reputation was rapidly extended, not only throughout the city, but in the nation at large. He was in 1896 considerably interested in the affairs of the Territory of New Mexico, and was urged by many prominent citizens and the Territorial Association of the Bar to become a candidate for the chief justiceship of the Territory. He consented thus to be considered for a time, but then withdrew his name, for personal reasons.

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Morris has been since 1895 a lecturer in the Law School of Yale University, where he is highly esteemed as an expounder of the theory and practice of jurisprudence.

Mr. Morris is now a resident of New York city, and is identified with many of its social and professional interests. He is a member of the Tuxedo Club, the Ocean County Hunt and County Club, the Yale Club, the Republican Club, the Association of the Bar of New York City, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Order of the Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was married at New Haven, in 1890, to Miss Alice A. Parmelee.





Waldo G. Morse.



## WALDO GRANT MORSE

CONSPICUOUS among the founders of the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, was Samuel Morse, who came from England in 1635, and soon afterward Christopher Grant became one of the first settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts. Their descendants lived in that colony and State, intermarrying with the families of Adams of Braintree, Cheever of Boston, Coolidge, Eustis, Mellidge, Rea, Watson, and others. In the seventh generation from the one was born Adolphus Morse, and in the same generation from the other was born Mary E. Grant. These two married, uniting not only the family names, but the distinctive lines of character that had marked the two families for centuries. In 1850 they removed from Massachusetts and established a new home at Rochester, New York, where was born to them, on March 13, 1859, a son.

Such was the origin of Waldo Grant Morse. He was educated in the schools of Rochester, and in Rochester University, but was compelled to leave the latter institution before graduation on account of impaired health. Two years of rest and travel followed, and then he took up the study of law in the Rochester office of Martindale & Oliver. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and began the practice of his profession in his native city, in a new office of his own, and without a partner. The venture was eminently successful. At the end of four years the young man's standing in the legal world of Rochester was well secured. Then his ambition led him to seek a place in a larger world.

Mr. Morse accordingly came to New York and entered upon the practice of the law here. At the beginning of his metropolitan career he established the firm of Morse & Haynes. It prospered so greatly that it was found desirable to increase its force by the

addition of another partner, and the style was changed to Morse, Haynes & Wensley, and thus remained until the firm was dissolved on the death of Mr. Haynes.

Lawyers, as well as other professional men, often run to specialties in their practice. Such has been the case with Mr. Morse. He has had from the outset a considerable practice in all branches of law, and is accomplished and successful therein; but his chief attention has been given and his chief successes won in corporation and constitutional law. To these his practice has largely turned, and upon them he is a recognized authority. Outside of his strictly professional labors, Mr. Morse has long given to questions of political and social economy study and research. He has also been interested in much legislation for the welfare of the State. Thus he drafted and secured the passage, in 1895, of the bill for the appointment of commissioners to consider the question of saving the Palisades from defacement and destruction. He also drew up the Palisades National Reservation bills passed in 1896 by the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey, and finally drafted an act for Congress on the same subject. Upon the passage of the legislative act he was appointed by the Governor of New York to be one of three Palisades Commissioners, to act jointly with similar commissioners to be appointed by the Governor of New Jersey, and of the whole joint commission he was chosen secretary and treasurer. This commission made an elaborate report to the Governors of the two States concerned on December 5, 1895. Mr. Morse has also written much in the press on the subject of the preservation of the Palisades, has argued the cause before various committees of Congress, and on request has addressed various business and social organizations on the same subject.

As a public orator Mr. Morse has won frequent praise, his address at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1889, and that on a like occasion at Watertown, New York, in 1890, being especially remembered with much pleasure. A part of the Watertown address may well be quoted:

"Year by year the stillness of peace has mantled fields of tumult. Time has stolen on unheeded, and to-day the past is with us only as in a dream. Company after company, regiment after



regiment, come in memory—men who counted not life too precious nor years too long for the service of their country. Holy their cause and magnificent their achievement. Ages shall know their story and all men share the blessings of their legacy of good. So we have met, and so we bear this shaft, that it may witness how well men loved the right; how gallantly they fought; how patiently they suffered, not for gain or conquest, not for home or companions, not for themselves or their race—for their country and simple right and justice. Upon us, in another generation, rests the great stewardship of destiny. Ours to preserve inviolate and unshaken in their strength those great truths and principles upon which are built our state and that eternal righteousness of justice in which its foundations rest. And here once more we pledge full faith to our beloved land! Strong and free in all her wealth of vast domain and virgin soil, the crown of destiny is on her brow, bright as a star radiant in deepest night. Ring through the world the watchwords of her greatness: Justice to all! Oppression for none! To no man a privilege by law! To every man his freedom and his right, untrammelled and complete!”

Mr. Morse is president of the Incorporated Morse Society, and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American, New York State, and New York City Bar associations, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Lawyers' Club, the Quill Club, the Reform Club, and various other organizations both in and out of town. He was married, at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1886, to Miss Adelaide P. Cook, daughter of Albert Cook and Caroline Partridge Cook, the latter a daughter of Erastus Partridge.





## CHARLES COLEMAN NADAL

**T**HE name of Nadal is well known and loved among the older generation of preachers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, from the fact of its having been borne by the Rev. Bernard H. Nadal, who for many years was one of the most conspicuous figures in that church. He was born at St. Michaels, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and was, humanly speaking, a self-made man of the truest type. Being the son of poor parents, he was in his boyhood apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade. While working at his bench, he diligently devoted himself to studying the best books obtainable, with the result that in due time he prepared himself to enter college. He entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which was then one of the best seats of learning in the Union, and by dint of industry paid his way through, and was graduated with his class with honorable standing. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had a successful career. He is best remembered, however, as an educator. He was for years a member of the faculty of Indiana Asbury University, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and at the time of his death, in 1870, was a member of the faculty of Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, New Jersey. He married Miss Sarah Jane Mays of Lewisburg, West Virginia, who came also of the McClung family, one of the foremost in that State.

Charles Coleman Nadal, son of the foregoing, was born at Greencastle, Indiana, on December 8, 1855. He was educated by his father and in private schools. At the age of seventeen he came to New York city and went into business. Then he studied law in the office of F. P. Bellamy of Brooklyn. In 1878 he was



Charles P. Nidal



graduated at the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar. His practice has been continuous ever since in New York city. In 1894 he became a member of the law firm of Nadal, Smyth & Berrier. The next year Mr. Berrier withdrew, and the firm became Nadal, Smyth, Carrere & Trafford. Mr. Nadal has long been counsel to the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, and his legal practice has largely been devoted to conducting the defense of negligence cases contested by that company for its policy-holders. In the trial of such cases he stands among the foremost lawyers of this State. He has conducted an amazing number of them, with a high average of success.

Mr. Nadal is a director of the Willson Aluminum Company, of the Hawthorn Apartment Association, and of the Macmillan Company, the latter being the New York house of the great London publishing firm of Macmillan & Co. He is also connected, in one capacity or another, with several other corporations. He is a trustee of the City Club and a member of the Bar Association, the Fencers' Club, and other social organizations.

Mr. Nadal has held no public office, but has taken an active part in politics as a citizen desirous of elevating the standard of municipal government. In the memorable local campaign of 1894 he took a prominent part as a leader of the Good Government clubs, and in association with the Committee of Seventy. The following year he became president of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs of New York city. Those organizations did not, however, maintain their rank and influence as factors in local politics, and accordingly, 1896, Mr. Nadal and others organized the Citizens' Union. Of its executive committee he was an effective member, and he was chairman of its committee on meetings and speakers. He was one of the most energetic workers all through the municipal campaign of 1897, and was a recognized representative of the principle of non-partizanship in municipal administration.

Mr. Nadal was married, in 1890, to Miss Mary Taylor Warrin of New York city, and they have one child, Charles Warrin Nadal.



## HAROLD NATHAN

**A**MONG the younger members of the bar of the city of New York one of the best known and most successful is Harold Nathan, whose professional career is a fitting continuation of an exceptionally brilliant career as a student in college and university.

On the paternal side Mr. Nathan traces his ancestry to England and beyond that to Spain. His great-grandfather, Simon Nathan, came from England to this country in early colonial days. That pioneer of the family in America married Grace Seixas, who was a descendant of Moses Levy, who came from Spain in the early part of the seventeenth century.

The grandson of Simon Nathan, Robert W. Nathan, became a successful stock-broker in the city of New York, and to him and his wife, Annie Florence Nathan, was born the subject of this sketch.

Harold Nathan was born in New York on September 22, 1865, and was educated in local schools. In the College of the City of New York he pursued the full scientific course, and won distinction as a thorough and brilliant student. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, as the salutatorian of the class of 1885. Three years later he received from the same college the advanced degree of Master of Science. His inclinations led him toward the legal profession, and he accordingly entered the Law School of Columbia University. There he repeated his former brilliant career as a student, and was graduated with honors and with the first prize in 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

While pursuing his law studies, Mr. Nathan was also, from 1885 to 1889, a tutor in the English language and literature in



Harold Kattan





the College of the City of New York, and on leaving the Law School of Columbia University as a student he was immediately engaged as its prize lecturer for the years 1890-92.

Mr. Nathan was promptly admitted to the bar of New York upon his graduation in 1889, and the next year began the practice of his profession in New York as the head of the firm of Nathan & Sondheim. His career was one of steadily increasing prosperity. In 1896 he became associated with David Leventritt, who is now a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and formed with him the firm of Leventritt & Nathan. In that connection his prosperity was continued and increased, and thus it has been maintained to the present time. Since 1899 Mr. Nathan has been the head of the firm, which was reorganized on Mr. Leventritt's accession to the bench, and is now known as Nathan, Leventritt & Perham.

Mr. Nathan has taken no active part in politics beyond that of a private citizen. He has held and sought no public office. Neither has he conspicuously connected himself with any corporations or other business enterprises, but has devoted his best attention strictly to the pursuit of his profession.

In college Mr. Nathan was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Association of New York. He is also a member of the Judeans, and a director of the Aguilar Free Library Society.

He was married, on December 9, 1891, to Miss Sara Gruntal of New York, and has two children, Robert G. Nathan and Marion Florence Nathan.

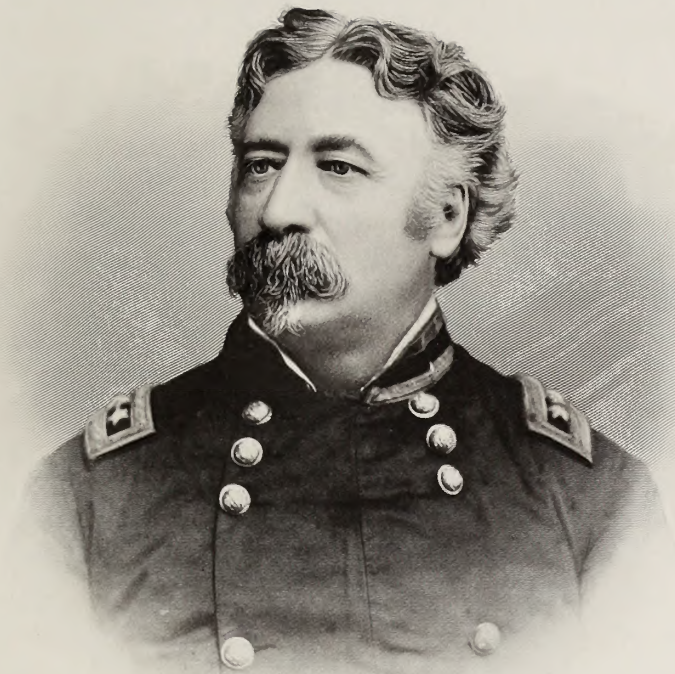




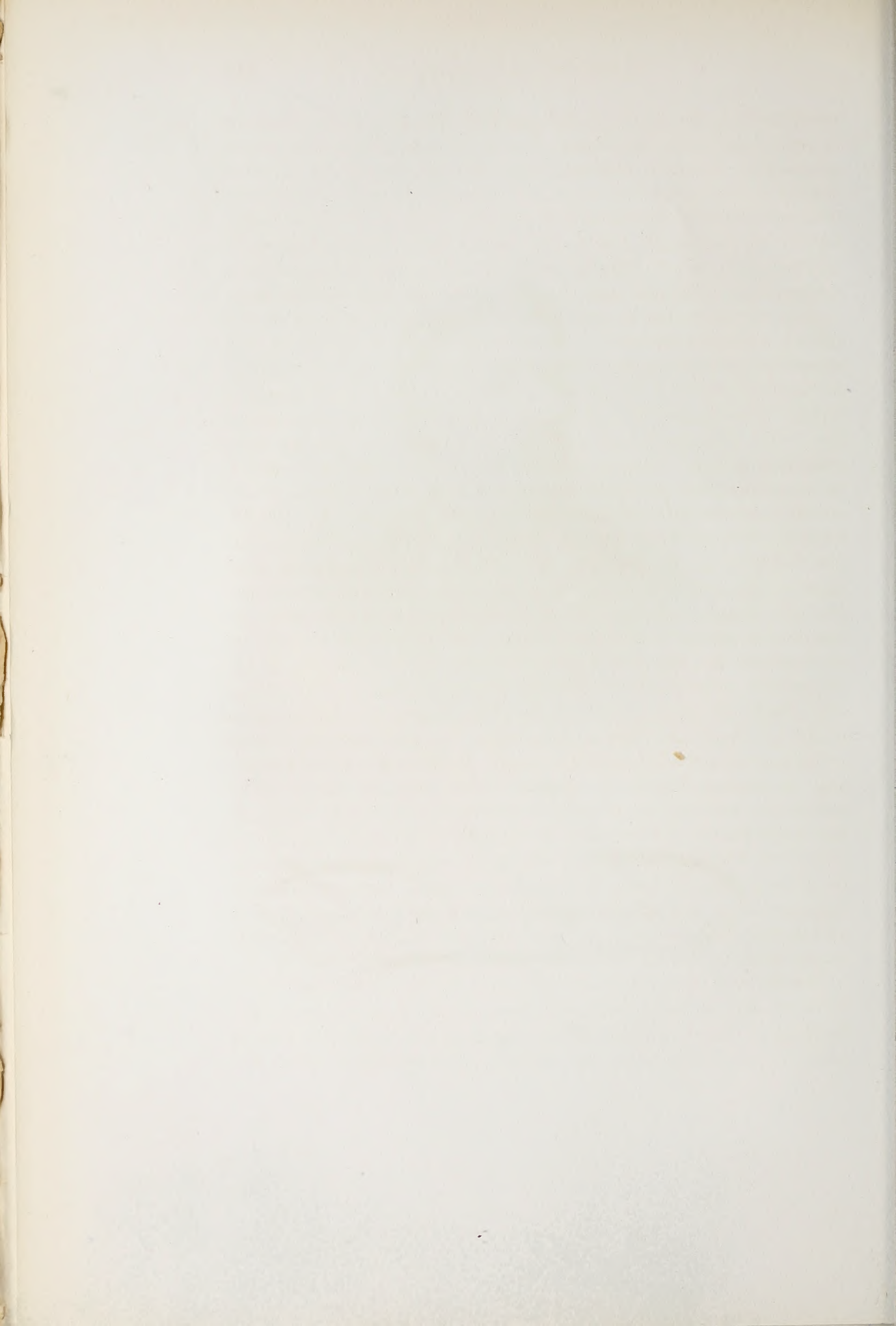
## JAMES SCOTT NEGLEY

**J**AMES SCOTT NEGLEY is a descendant of a patrician Swiss family which settled in Germany during one of their country's religious wars, and subsequently emigrated to America and became pioneers in western Pennsylvania. He was born on December 22, 1826, at East Liberty, known at present as the East End of Pittsburg. His education was obtained in the public schools and at the Western University of Pennsylvania. He joined the Duquesne Grays in his seventeenth year, and enlisted in that company for the war with Mexico. He participated in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, La Perote, Las Vegas, La Hoya, and Huamantla, the siege of Puebla, and a number of lesser engagements. During the siege of Puebla his family, who had opposed his going to the war, secured from the Secretary of War an honorable discharge from the service. He refused it, and remained in active service until the last detachment of United States troops departed from the City of Mexico.

After his discharge from the army, he engaged in manufacturing pursuits, devoting his spare hours to horticulture, in which field he soon attained distinction. He was chosen brigadier-general of the Eighteenth Division of the State Militia of Pennsylvania. He was one of the most zealous advocates of the improvement of the militia, and his influence and efforts to better its organization and equipment were most effective. Anticipating the Civil War, in December, 1860, he formally offered the services of his division to the State authorities. On April 18, 1861, Governor Curtin authorized him to organize and equip a brigade of volunteers in western Pennsylvania. Within ten days he organized, clothed, and equipped two full regiments, and



Wm. S. Negley.



accompanied the third to the capital. He joined the corps of General Patterson, and remained with it during the Shenandoah campaign. General Patterson was strongly urged by General Negley to allow him to cut the Confederate lines of communication between Winchester and Bull Run. General Patterson accepted his suggestion, but through some mysterious influence his orders were countermanded. This grave error of judgment became responsible for the defeat of the United States forces at Bull Run.

After his three months' service, General Negley was re-commissioned brigadier-general. In the autumn of 1861 he was ordered to Pittsburg, and then directed to proceed to Louisville to reinforce General Sherman. Within six days he engaged a flotilla of six steamboats, fitted them out with stores, embarked his entire command, and hastened to Louisville, arriving at a critical juncture. When General Don Carlos Buell superseded General Sherman, General Negley's brigade formed part of his advance column to accomplish the capture of Nashville. Subsequently General Negley was ordered with his brigade to Columbia, Tennessee. He was charged with the duty of keeping open lines of communication, and also of protecting lines of railroad. He was singularly successful in executing this onerous task, defeating the enemy in several actions. He shelled the enemy out of Chattanooga, but was unable to hold the best results of his expedition, General Buell refusing reinforcements. When General Bragg invaded Kentucky, General Negley was left in command of Nashville, Tennessee, with six thousand sick and wounded troops, with a limited supply of provisions and forage, and incomplete works of defense. He held the place until relieved by General Rosecrans on October 20. During the siege the Confederate forces were constantly harassing him on all sides, but failed to surprise or capture a detachment of his men, or seize a forage train. On the other hand, he surprised and defeated a portion of Breckinridge's command at Lavergne on October 7, 1862, and a few days later engaged and defeated the entire force of Breckinridge and Forrest, near Overtons.

His division was in the forefront and center of the great battle of Stone River. For three days and nights, amid ice and snow, he kept at bay the corps of the Confederate Generals Withers and Chatham long after our right wing was hurled back. For

personal valor and skilful generalship displayed in this battle General Negley was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. After the battle of Stone River, his division led the forward movement upon Tullahoma. He engaged the rear of Bragg's forces in their retreat, dislodged them from Lookout Mountain and Stevens's Gap, and drove them beyond Davis Cross-roads. He was the first general officer who apprised Generals Thomas and Rosecrans of the purpose of General Bragg to attack in detail, and overwhelm the army of General Rosecrans before he could concentrate his widely scattered forces. His services during the battle of Chickamauga were conspicuous. General Negley was unjustly deprived of much of the credit which was due him through the failure of General Wood to obey instructions.

After the war, General Negley became a leader in Pennsylvania politics, and held a number of offices by appointment. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, by a majority of nearly five thousand votes. His predecessor was a Democrat. He was elected again to the Forty-second Congress by a handsome majority, and was reëlected to the Forty-fourth Congress. At the end of this term he engaged in the promotion and construction of railroads. He was nominated and elected to the Forty-ninth Congress. During his services in Congress he was an influential member of various committees. For fifteen years he was one of the managers of the National Home for Volunteers, and was instrumental in establishing two of them. For a number of years he was president of the National Union League of America; and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Veteran Legion, Scott Legion, Military Order of Foreign Wars, National Board of Steam Navigation, Shipping League of New York, and the Masonic Fraternity. He has also filled the offices of president and vice-president of a number of railroads, which companies were incorporated and built under his management. In whatever sphere of action, he is judicious, energetic, and forceful.

He has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Kate De Losey, niece of Commodore Van Vorhees. His second wife was a Miss Grace Ashton of Philadelphia, who has borne him three daughters.





H. D. Newman





## HENRY NEWMAN

**T**HE modern practical business world has its sensations and romances, as well as the old days of chivalry. The rise of men from poverty and subordinate places to wealth and power as leaders of commerce and industry, and the daring and startling strokes by which they sometimes achieve their successes, are of as fascinating interest as the rise of political empires and the achievements of military leaders.

A case in point is that of Henry Newman, who was born in Würtemberg, Germany, and came to this country as a youth in 1844. He began his business career as a clerk. His parents were poor and he was dependent upon his own exertions. He secured a place in the dry-goods house of Bernheimer Brothers, and, by dint of indomitable energy, industry, and extraordinary business ability, worked his way steadily upward, until, in 1863, he was admitted to partnership, the firm's name being then changed to Bernheimer & Newman. In 1872 this copartnership was dissolved, and Mr. Newman became the head of the house, which is now one of the greatest of its line in the United States.

The original seat of the firm was in William Street. Thence it moved to Chambers and Reade streets, thence to the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, thence to 391 Broadway, and finally to a large and handsome eight-story edifice at 628 and 630 Broadway, running to Crosby Street, and covering an area of eighty thousand square feet. This building was erected by Mr. Newman in 1882, and was called the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Mr. Newman's business career has been marked with many startling ventures. At one time he bought, in a single bargain, the entire stock of the large house of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., com-

prising 1,113,750 yards of Italian cloth, at a cost of \$375,000. He introduced many novelties into the trade, prominent among them being "Lustrene," an imitation of and substitute for satin. He was also closely identified with the extraordinary popularity which haircloth attained in this country a few years ago. In fact, he succeeded in cornering the market in that commodity, and in sending the price of it up temporarily from fifteen and twenty cents to thirty-five and seventy cents a yard. Haircloth had long been out of fashion. Indeed, it had formerly been used chiefly for men's clothing as an interlining for shaping the garment, and few people ever dreamed of its becoming a popular article of women's wear. But there arose a demand for a material for linings that would make a tailor-made skirt stand out stiff and smooth, and also to rustle when moved. Various things were tried without success, until some French modiste, some say M. Worth himself, discovered that the old-fashioned and despised haircloth was just the thing needed. Instantly a great demand for it arose, far greater than the supply. For a long time little of it had been made, and manufacturers were not prepared to fill the orders which came pouring in upon them. Mr. Newman saw his opportunity. Scarcely had the news of the use of haircloth reached this country, and the tailors had begun to look about for a supply, than he had his agents busy in all parts of the world, buying all the haircloth in the market, and making contracts with manufacturers for all their product for some time to come. Thus he got immediate possession of thousands of cases of the cloth, and all other dealers found that there was none of it to be had except at the house of Mr. Newman. His office was literally besieged by mobs of dealers and tailors, clamoring for haircloth at any price he might set. Mr. Newman would have made a splendid fortune out of this one enterprise had it not been for the financial panic that swept over the country just at that time, provoked largely by the failure of the famous London banking-house of Barings. A number of banks and business houses went to the wall, involving with them other concerns which were perfectly solvent. Thus Mr. Newman was forced into temporary embarrassment, to relieve which he had to sell off a large part of his haircloth and other stock at sacrifice. By the time he had done this and re-

lieved his embarrassments, the general supply of the goods was equal to the demand.

This mishap did not, however, cripple Mr. Newman's business enterprises, nor discourage him in the pursuit of them. On the contrary, it rather provoked him to renewed efforts to extend his business interests in all directions, and to make up, in steady progress, the ground he had lost through the failure of others. To-day he is well known in the commercial and industrial worlds of the two continents, and his name is esteemed everywhere as a synonym for enterprise and probity, as also for good-fellowship.

Apart from being a successful merchant, Mr. Newman is a man of high intellectual culture and wide social interests. He takes a keen and active part in many public affairs, as was exemplified in his noteworthy chairmanship of one of the most efficient Grant Monument Fund committees. He is ever interested in charitable enterprises, and is a liberal though unostentatious giver to many worthy causes. For the last thirty years he has been one of the governors of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, and he is associated with various other philanthropic institutions. His sympathies are restricted to no creed or nationality, but are broad and generous.

Mr. Newman was married, about the time of his admission to the firm, to a daughter of Mr. Bernheimer, his former employer and then his partner, and his married and domestic life has been filled with unalloyed happiness. He has four daughters, now grown to young womanhood, and one son, who is a member of his firm. He is a member of numerous social organizations, but has taken no part in politics beyond exercising the functions of a good citizen, and has held no public office.



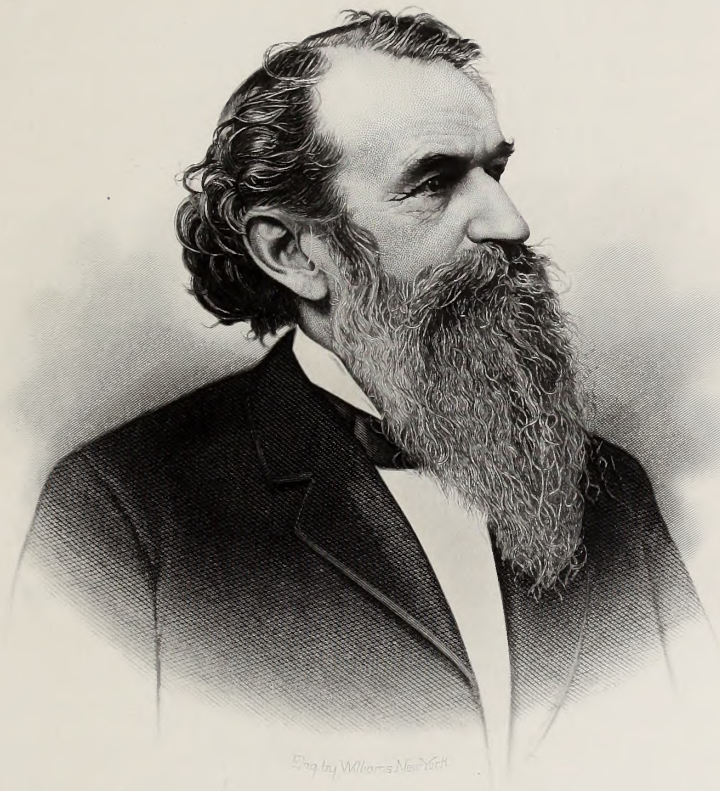


## WILLIAM WATSON NILES

WITH "old gardener Adam," Americans are supposed to "smile at the claims of long descent." Yet in this country there are many families whose members, through several generations, have been conspicuously and honorably identified with the public welfare, and whose names are, therefore, marks of worthy distinction. Such a family is that of Niles, which furnished the publisher of that "Niles's Register" which is one of the most valuable compendiums of early United States history; an eminent Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire; a United States Senator and Postmaster-General; a well-known diplomat; a six-times Presidential Elector; and several judges, legislators, college professors, etc. Couple such a family with that of Barron, which furnished the colonel of that name in the Revolution, and we may expect the resulting generation to be worthy of its forebears on both sides.

William Watson Niles, fourth son of William and Relief Barron Niles, was born at West Fairlee, Vermont, on March 26, 1822. He was educated at Thetford Academy, Bradford Academy, Newbury Seminary, and Dartmouth College, where he was graduated B. A. in 1845. Thereafter he studied at the Indiana Medical College, and was assistant to the professor of chemistry therein. His early years were given to farming, teaching a New Hampshire district school, teaching navigation, etc., at South Yarmouth, Massachusetts, the principalship of a seminary, helping to build the first railroad west of Detroit, and finally beginning the practice of law in Indiana. Truly a varied and arduous career, marked with determination and success, and foretokening high achievements further on.

After some law practice in Indiana, Mr. Niles came to New



Yours Truly,  
W. W. Miles.



York and entered the same profession here. That was at a time when there were giants at the bar, such as David B. Ogden, Charles O'Connor, James Sandford, and James T. Brady. Among them, alone and without patronage or acquaintance, he began his work, and won his way to an honorable rank. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States on motion of Attorney-General Cushing, and was engaged in almost every branch of legal practice, often in cases of the highest importance. Among his associates were the eminent lawyers already named and others of equal rank, and he was at times arrayed against them, and also against Daniel Webster, John P. Hale, Matthew Carpenter, and other famous advocates. At the same time he had other business interests, including real-estate operations in a dozen States from New York to California, cattle-raising in Indiana, and orange-growing in Florida.

In politics Mr. Niles began as a Jacksonian Democrat, then became a strong antislavery man and a Free-Soiler. He took part in the log-cabin campaign which elected Harrison President. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he came to the fore as an uncompromising Union man, assisted in raising several regiments, and was one of the eleven organizers of the Loyal Leagues, which were to serve as home guards or to go to the front as needed, and which grew to number more than a hundred thousand men. He was also a life senator in the central organization of the Union Leagues. At the end of the war he followed the leadership of his lifelong friend, Horace Greeley, supported him in his campaign for the Presidency, entertained him at his home on the evening of his receipt of the announcement of his nomination at Baltimore, and finally was chairman of the committee that erected his statue in Greeley Square, New York. As a member of the New York Legislature from the First Assembly District of Westchester County, Mr. Niles was one of the managers of the impeachment of the corrupt Tweed Ring judges, and had charge of the bill incorporating the city of Yonkers, and of the first bill for underground rapid transit in New York, and was chiefly instrumental in securing legislation for the great railroad improvements in Park Avenue. Ten years later he returned to the Legislature and was again energetic in salutary legislation, such as resisting the extravagance in con-

structing the new Capitol, and providing for many public improvements in this city. After his retirement from Albany he was one of some half dozen who projected and secured the new parks in New York, and was appointed one of the commissioners who finally located them and provided for the parade-ground in Van Cortlandt Park, and provided for and did much to secure the Botanical and Zoölogical Gardens in Bronx Park. While on this commission he endeavored also to secure small parks accessible to the poorer more crowded parts of the city, and made a written report on that subject, a copy of which was submitted to Mayor Hewitt. He was, however, overruled, but has lived to see his ideas now being adopted. He was president of the North Side Association, which secured the opening of the Harlem River ship-canal, and was one of those who projected and secured the building of the Washington Bridge.

Mr. Niles is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the New York Geographical Society (of which he was one of the founders), the New England Society, the Museum of Natural History (of which he was one of the originators), and was a member of the Historical Society for many years, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He has served on many committees for securing municipal reforms and for other public purposes. He has assisted in building or rebuilding six churches in this city, and is now president of the society of the Bedford Park Congregational Church. He has been a traveler in all of the United States and most of the countries of Europe, and witnessed on his travels many historical incidents. He was married, on January 5, 1855, to Isabel White, daughter of the Hon. Hugh White, who was for many years a member of Congress for the Saratoga District, and was one of the builders of the Erie Canal and the Michigan Southern and other railroads. Miss White's uncle, Canvass White, was the active engineer of the Erie Canal, and one of her direct ancestors was Hugo White, once Lord Mayor of London, England. Mr. and Mrs. Niles have four sons, two of them bankers, one a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and another, William W. Niles, Jr., a lawyer and ex-member of the Legislature.







*Andrew Meek*



## LUDWIG NISSEN

**T**HE Danish element in the United States is not as numerous as some others, but it is particularly forceful and valuable. The name of George Nicholas von Nissen is well known in Danish history as that of an illustrious statesman. From that same family was descended Hans Friedrich Nissen of Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, a prosperous rope-maker. He married Lucie Dawartz, who was descended from the Polish patriot Von Dawartzky, who, being unsuccessful in his efforts to help liberate his country in the latter part of the last century, went to Mecklenburg for asylum, and, to escape identification, changed his name to Dawartz.

Ludwig Nissen, son of Hans F. and Lucie Nissen, was born at Husum on December 2, 1855, before his native place was forcibly taken from Denmark and made a part of Prussia. He was educated in the public schools of the town, and then became an assistant secretary of the Imperial District Court of Schleswig-Holstein. Seeing little hope of advancement at home, he decided to seek his fortune in America, and came hither in September, 1872. He had left home against the will of his parents, and had, on his landing here, only \$2.50 in money. He had no friends here, and knew not a word of English. His first work here, to which he was driven by necessity, was that of a boot-black in a barber-shop at Chambers Street and New Bowery. Then he was successively dish-washer, waiter, clerk, and butcher. He gave up the proprietorship of a small butcher-shop to become partner in a restaurant. There he made a little money, which he invested in a wholesale wine business, and lost it all.

On May 1, 1881, he became partner in a small jewelry repair-shop, with assets some thousand dollars less than the liabilities.

Hard work brought success. At the end of seven years he was able to buy out his partner and become the head of the house. He is now the head of the firm of Ludwig Nissen & Co., one of the leading jewelry and diamond houses of New York. In 1895 he was elected president of the New York Jewelers' Association, the foremost organization of the kind in America. He was the youngest man, and the only one of foreign birth, that had held that place of honor. He is now, besides being the head of his own firm, a director of the Oriental Bank, of the People's Telephone Corporation, and of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and president of the Manufacturers' Association of New York.

Mr. Nissen was appointed by Mayor Wurster a civil-service commissioner in Brooklyn, and declined the nomination for president of the Council on the ticket on which Seth Low ran for Mayor of New York in 1897. After the consolidation of Greater New York took effect, the Brooklyn League was organized, and he was elected its first president.

Governor Black appointed him to be one of the New York State commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Mayor Schieren made him one of the Brooklyn commissioners to the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1895, and Mayor Wurster sent him in a like capacity to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville, in 1897. He was treasurer of each of these commissions, and was one of the judges of awards at the latter exposition. He and Mr. Kunz, of Tiffany's, were the judges of all art goods, jewelry, bronzes, etc.

Mr. Nissen is a member of the Union League, Hanover, and Parkway Driving clubs of Brooklyn, in which borough of New York he makes his home. He was married, on December 27, 1882, to Miss Catherine Quick of New York, but has no children.







Wm Church Boorn



## WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN

**T**HE parents of William Church Osborn were of New England birth and ancestry. His father, William Henry Osborn, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, and his mother, Virginia Reed Sturges, was the daughter of Jonathan Sturges of Fairfield, Connecticut. William Henry Osborn was a well-known railroad man in the West, being president of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The son of this couple, William Church Osborn, was born at Chicago on December 21, 1862. He received a careful and thorough preparatory education, and was then sent to Princeton University. During his undergraduate years he began to manifest a strong bent toward public and political life, especially in the active part he took in the debates and other business of the Whig Debating Society. After an eminently creditable career as a student he was duly graduated in 1883. The interest in agriculture, mining, and railroading which he had inherited from his father then led him to go to the West for a couple of years. There he rounded out his college education with practical experience on Western farms and railroads from Chicago to Denver, and in the mines. He also visited the mines of Alabama and Tennessee.

At the end of these two profitable years, Mr. Osborn decided to fit himself for a professional and public career by special study. He accordingly came to the East and entered the Law School of Harvard University. There he pursued his course with credit and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1888. A very careful paper, entitled "Analysis of the Liquor Statutes in the United States," written while a student at the Law School, attracted wide attention, and was reprinted in full in the "Maryland Law Review." After leaving Cambridge he came to

New York and entered the law office of Bangs & Stetson, the firm with which Grover Cleveland was a partner after his first Presidential term. In May, 1890, the firm of Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn was formed, in which association Mr. Osborn still continues.

Although his family traditions were all Republican, Mr. Osborn cast his first vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1884, and remains a staunch Democrat up to the present time. His political activity has been largely in Putnam County, New York, where he served several years as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and in 1894 and 1895 he was chosen to represent the county in the State Convention. He was also elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, and rendered notable services there as one of the most vigorous and effective members of the Democratic minority. He was placed upon the Labor, the Civil Service Reform, and the Legislative Organization committees, and his speeches in all three commanded the admiration and respect of opponents and partisans alike, by their fairness and the complete mastery of the subjects under debate. In 1895 he was the party nominee for the State Senate in the district composed of Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia counties, but was not elected. He has recently been appointed a member of the State Lunacy Commission, to succeed Goodwin Brown.

Mr. Osborn's country home is at Garrison, Putnam County, where he finds diversion for his leisure hours in cultivating his farm of four hundred and fifty acres. His professional work is conducted in New York city, where he now votes. He has for many years been active in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and in the Children's Aid Society, New York, in which he is chairman of the committee upon the Farm School at Kensico, Westchester County, where a large number of city boys receive practical training for farm work and management.

Mr. Osborn is a member of the Manhattan, the University, the Century, and the Reform clubs, and the Down-Town Association of New York city. He was appointed legal member of the State Commission on Lunacy in May, 1899, by Governor Roosevelt.







*A. Packard*



## SILAS SADLER PACKARD

**A**MONG the foremost practical business educators of the world must always be ranked the late S. S. Packard, whose famous business college has long been a landmark of New York and a model for similar schools throughout this and other lands. He was a direct descendant of Samuel Packard, who came from England in 1638, and settled in what is now West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and the son of Chester Packard of Cummington, Massachusetts.

Silas Sadler Packard was born at Cummington on April 28, 1826, and seven years later was taken, with his family, to Fredonia, Licking County, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools and for two terms at Granville Academy. He excelled in grammar, mathematics, and penmanship. At the age of sixteen he became himself a school-teacher, giving his first instruction in penmanship. At the age of nineteen he went to Kentucky, and remained there two years, teaching penmanship and painting portraits. The year 1848 found him teaching penmanship in Cincinnati, and in 1851 he moved to Lockport, New York, to teach writing, drawing, and bookkeeping in the Lockport Union School. Two years later he removed to Tonawanda, New York, and established a newspaper, the "Niagara River Pilot," which he conducted successfully until 1856. Then he entered the final and chief work of his life by joining Messrs. Bryant & Stratton in their business college at Buffalo. From Buffalo he soon went to Chicago, and then, in May, 1858, he settled in New York city.

His work here at first was in connection with Bryant & Stratton. The business college was established in temporary quarters, under the combined management. Later Mr. Packard

became its sole proprietor, and it bore his name alone. It was established in its present quarters, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in 1887. In it young men and young women, on equal terms, were thoroughly instructed in the theory and practice of business of all kinds, and thus fitted to make their way in the active affairs of the world. To all his hosts of pupils Mr. Packard was at once schoolmaster, professor, lecturer, friend, and father. His personal influence guided them in right ways of life as surely as his knowledge instructed them in business duties. His life itself was a constant and lasting inspiration to them, to be felt all through their own lives.

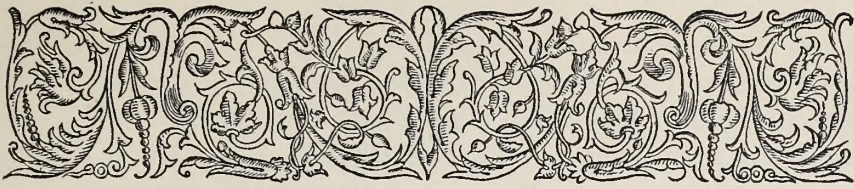
In addition to conducting the school, Mr. Packard prepared a series of text-books on arithmetic, bookkeeping, penmanship, etc., which have become standard works of widest use. His work attracted attention abroad, and his school was taken as a model for the establishment of similar institutions in Europe. The business schools of France, particularly those at Paris and Rouen, and the Commercial School at Antwerp, are largely indebted to him for their successful systems. In 1893 Mr. Packard was president of the International Congress of Business Educators, held at the Chicago World's Fair.

Mr. Packard held no political office, but he was an earnest Republican, and took an active interest, working with tongue and pen, in every movement for better government in the city, State, and nation. He was a member of the Union League, Lotos, Colonial, Patria, Twilight, Schoolmasters', and West Side Republican clubs, the Ohio Society, the Commercial Teachers' Association, the Institute of Accounts, and various other organizations. In April, 1896, more than six hundred of his former pupils entertained him at a seventieth birthday anniversary dinner at Delmonico's, and presented to him a beautiful loving-cup. He died at his home in this city on October 27, 1898, honored and mourned by thousands who had come under his instruction, and by myriads who had known and admired his useful life.





*A. Pagenstecher*



## ALBRECHT PAGENSTECHER

**T**HE "father of the wood-pulp industry in America," Albrecht Pagenstecher, comes of Saxon-German stock. His genealogy is to be traced back in unbroken line as far as 1360, at which time the then head of the family, Johann Pagenstecher, was burgomaster of the town of Warendorf, in Westphalia. In that region the family dwelt for many generations, and there, in the town of Osnabrück, Albrecht Pagenstecher was born, on April 11, 1839. He received a first-rate education at the gymnasium at Osnabrück, and afterward for a time in Bremen. He then came to America, the first member of his family to leave the province of Osnabrück, or, at least, that part of Germany, for five hundred years. He soon became thoroughly "Americanized," wherefore he may justly claim to be, not an Anglo-Saxon, but a pure Americo-Saxon.

His first attention in this country was paid to the trade of exporting petroleum and provisions. But in the summer of 1866 he became interested in the manufacture of paper from wood-pulp, with his cousin, Albert Pagenstecher. Their friend, Theodore Steinway, the piano manufacturer, told them paper was thus being made in Germany. The process had been invented by Friedrich Gottlob Keller, and the needed machinery devised by Henry Voelter. Mr. Pagenstecher corresponded with his brother Rudolph, who had remained in Germany, and presently imported two machines and set them up at Curtisville, near Stockbridge, Massachusetts. There, on March 5, 1867, the first pulp was made in America, and three days later the Smith Paper Company, near by, used it for the manufacture of paper.

For more than a year the pulp-mill was operated at Curtisville, the Smith Company taking all its output and keeping the know-

ledge of the new material entirely to itself. In 1868 Mr. Pagenstecher induced his cousin and his brother to buy the Voelter patent on joint account. This was done in the fall of 1869. Several small mills for making pulp were started at Lee, Fitchburg, and Lawrence, Massachusetts, at Norway, Maine, at Lanesville, Connecticut, and at Luzerne, New York. The last-named was Mr. Pagenstecher's own mill. It was the first pulp-mill equipped with machinery made in America, and it was the origin of the great Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company. At Luzerne and elsewhere Mr. Pagenstecher joined forces with Warner Miller, who was already identified with the new industry.

The mill at Lawrence, Massachusetts, was started by a Mr. Maynadier, a friend of Mr. Pagenstecher's cousin. It soon attracted the attention of William A. Russell, who saw the importance of the industry and bought the New England rights to engage in it. He built new factories in various places, and pushed the business to a great success. Indeed, the triumvirate that revolutionized the paper and publishing trades was composed of Albrecht Pagenstecher, Warner Miller, and William A. Russell.

In 1870 Mr. Pagenstecher was left alone to attend to the affairs of his company, his cousin having returned to Germany. He had much trouble with many infringements upon the patent, but defended his and the inventor's rights with success, and secured a renewal of the original patent, keeping it in force until 1884. At first the pulp was sold at eight cents a pound, then it dropped to four and five, at which figures it remained for a long time. Then it declined to one cent a pound, and even less. Similarly, the price of white paper for newspapers has been reduced from sixteen or seventeen cents a pound to two cents. The output of pulp in the country to-day is thousands of tons a day. Half a ton was the output of the first mill at Curtisville.

The development of this vast business, which has so powerfully affected many other businesses, has been sufficient for one man's life-work. Mr. Pagenstecher has, nevertheless, taken an active interest in the general industrial and commercial welfare of the country of which he is an adopted son. He has long been a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He was its manager in 1883-84, and a member of the committee which decided upon the erection of the present building of the Exchange.







Frank R. Perry



## FRANK D. PAVEY

**A**MONG the younger men of New York who have attained an enviable prominence in public affairs, none is better known than the Hon. Frank D. Pavey. He is a native of Ohio, having been born at Washington Court-house, in that State, on November 10, 1860, the son of the Hon. Madison Pavey and Mary L. Pavey. He was prepared for college at the local schools, and then came East and entered Yale. He was graduated from that university in 1884, with the degree of A. B., and in the class of one hundred and fifty members was one of seven who held "philosophical oration" rank. Two years later he was graduated from the Yale Law School, with the degree of LL. B., and was one of the three chosen to represent the class in the "Townsend Oratorical Prize Contest." For three years following he lived in New Haven, but made several extended trips through the West. In 1889 the Yale Law School gave him the degree of LL. M.

In the last-named year Mr. Pavey removed to New York and made it his home. He began the practice of law here, first in the law department of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, and then in the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason. Finally he became the head of the firm of Pavey & Moore, with which he is still identified.

Mr. Pavey early took an active interest in politics. In 1890 he worked for the People's Municipal League, and in 1897 for the Citizens' Union. He has served upon various committees in the Republican Club. He was secretary of the committee on city and State affairs in that club in 1893, and of the campaign committee in 1894 and 1895. Since 1892 he has been a member of the regular Republican organization of the old Eleventh and

new Twenty-seventh Assembly District. He was elected to the State Assembly from that district in 1894, and served as a member of the committee on cities and the committee on public education, and did admirable service.

In the fall of 1895 he was elected to the State Senate as the Republican candidate, supported also by the Good Government clubs. He was the first Senator from the Fifteenth Senate District under the new constitutional apportionment. He served as a member of the committees on judiciary, canals, public printing, penal institutions, and revision. He was particularly identified with legislation for the public schools and police department of New York city, and for the improvement of the primary election system. He also introduced the proposed amendment of the State Constitution permitting the improvement of the canals of the State by the federal government. He served three years in the Senate, 1896, 1897, and 1898. In the spring of 1896 he was one of the organizers of the McKinley League, and was throughout that campaign one of Mr. McKinley's strongest supporters.

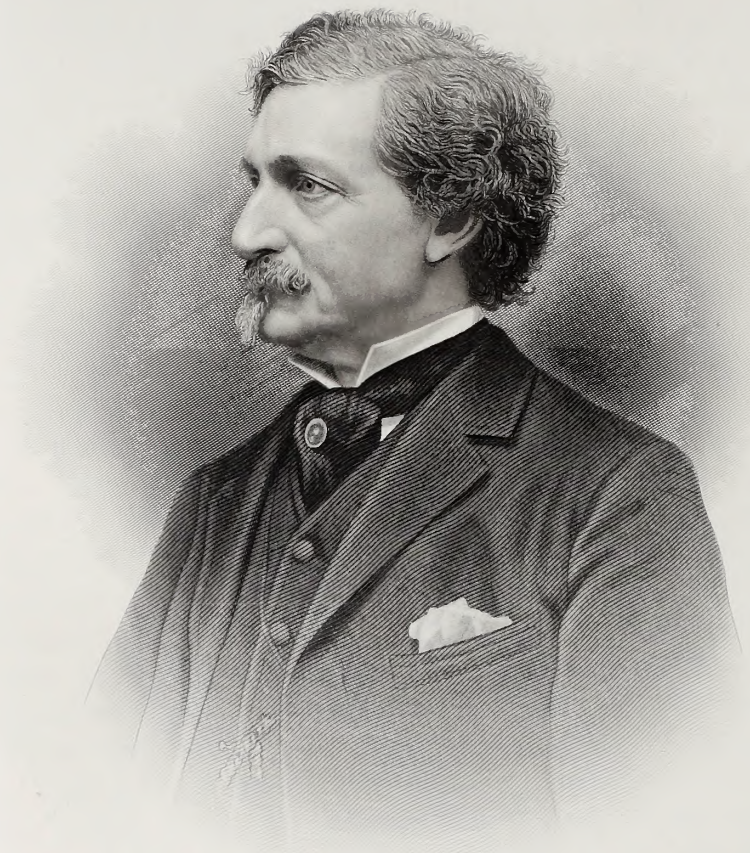
In college Mr. Pavey was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He was also elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is now a member of the Union League Club, the Republican Club, the Yale Club, the Association of the Bar, the Ohio Society, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni, and the Ardsley Club. He remains unmarried.

Mr. Pavey has been a consistent supporter of the policy of the Republican party in national affairs. As an advocate of a protective tariff he has held that it should be so applied as to impose the least possible restrictions upon commerce, while at the same time giving American industry the fullest benefit of protection.

Nor has his attention been confined within the limits of national affairs, wide as they are. He became earnestly interested in the movement, in 1898-99, toward a more friendly and mutually beneficent understanding between the United States and Great Britain, and was chosen secretary of the committee, composed of hundreds of eminent and representative Americans in all parts of the country.

Mr. Pavey has contributed articles to magazines and reviews upon topics of public interest.





Eng<sup>d</sup> by A.H. Ritchie

A. Berry



## ANDREW J. PERRY

**T**HE name Andrew Jackson Perry is unmistakably American, though in both lines the ancestry is English. The Perrys were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, whence some of them removed into Connecticut, and thence into Saratoga County, New York, whence the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Rowland Perry, settled over one hundred and fifty years ago, with a small family, to subdue the wilderness in a section now known as the town of Wilton. Later other kin of the same name joined themselves to his settlement, so that it became known as the Perry neighborhood.

Two generations back Seth Perry was a captain in the War of 1812, became a general of militia, and afterward a member of the State Assembly and justice of the peace. His son, Cyrus Perry, father of Andrew, was a farmer and merchant, and was made Supervisor of the town in which he lived, and chosen to other places of influence and trust.

The Comstock family, also of English origin, was settled in Rhode Island. Some of its members also removed into Saratoga County, New York, in 1790, and the eldest born of William Comstock and Mercy Sprague became the wife of Cyrus Perry.

Andrew Jackson Perry was born to this couple at Wilton, Saratoga County, New York, December 21, 1824. His early training began among the traditions of the Revolutionary War, several members of his family having participated in that struggle, as the neighbors, including numerous Revolutionary pensioners, well remembered. Their impressions, followed as they were by the later ones of the War of 1812, gave a bent to his mind in the direction of an intense love of his country. Scholastically the common school (in which later he was a teacher), the academy at

West Poultney, Vermont, and Union College, at Schenectady, were the sources of education, the period of which was for one year interrupted by a clerkship in a country store in Onondaga County, New York.

When he was twenty-one, he came to New York city and became a clerk in the law office of John Mason, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He forthwith began the practice of his profession, and has remained therein continuously ever since. He has, for the most part, conducted his business alone. For a time, however, he had as a partner Joseph S. Bosworth, prior to the latter's election to a place on the judicial bench. For more than half a century Mr. Perry has been a practising lawyer in New York, a length of service rivaled by few of his colleagues.

Mr. Perry has long been an active Republican in politics. For many years he has been one of the leaders of the party in Brooklyn, where he resides.

Twice he has been a candidate for Representative in Congress, and once for Controller of the city of Brooklyn. During the administration of President Arthur he was General Appraiser of the Port of New York. He has also served as inspector and trustee and commissioner of schools in New York, and as member and president of the Board of Election in Brooklyn.

Mr. Perry was married, in 1858, to Miss Julia Olcott of Cherry Valley, New York. To this union he attributes much of any worthy results of a life given to an activity stimulated by the companionship, devotion, and intelligence of a worthy wife. They have had no children. During all their married life their home has been in Brooklyn, and for the last thirty-five years it has been in the same house, at No. 30 First Place. Prior to his marriage, Mr. Perry lived in New York.

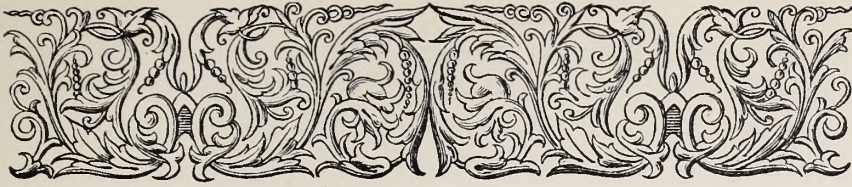
Mr. Perry has not been conspicuously identified with business enterprises outside of his profession. He has, however, long been a prominent member of various benevolent, social, and other organizations. Thus he is the president of the board of trustees of the Southern Dispensary and Hospital of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Brooklyn Club, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the New England Society of Brooklyn, and Kane Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York, the Phi Beta Society, and of the Greek-letter society, the Delta Phi.







*Edwin Turvill*



## EDWIN MAIN POST

**T**HE Post family is of Netherlands origin, having been transplanted to this country from Holland about 1650. In the last generation it was allied by marriage with the family of McLean, which, as the name indicates, is of Scottish origin, and which has played a conspicuous and honorable part in the history of the United States. Justice John McLean will be remembered as having occupied a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States for many years. His son, General N. C. McLean, also had a distinguished career. He married a daughter of Jacob Burnet, who was the chief justice of Supreme Court of Ohio, and from whom came nearly all the titles of real estate in a large part of the city of Cincinnati. In the last generation, Miss Caroline Burnet McLean, daughter of General N. C. McLean, married Henry A. V. Post, a banker of New York, and to them Edwin Main Post was born in Cincinnati, on January 6, 1870.

He was educated at the well-known Drisler School, in New York city, then for two years in Columbia University, class of 1892, and finally was for one year under a private tutor at Amherst College.

His business career was begun as an office-boy in the old house of Josiah Macy's Sons, lard-oil merchants, on Front Street, New York. There he spent two years. Next he became secretary of the railroads controlled by W. V. McCracken, and confidential clerk in his office.

In 1896 he was engaged by the holders of the equipment bonds of the Iron Car Company to investigate and report upon the condition of that corporation's affairs. As a result of his investigations, he advised a reorganization of the company. He drew up

a new form of equipment mortgage, which was adopted, and organized a new company, called the Express Coal Line of Georgia, to take title to the cars covered by the old bonds. The new securities were issued according to his plans.

Mr. Post began his career as a banker in May, 1897. He at that time formed a partnership with Edward R. Thomas, under the name of Thomas & Post, bankers and brokers, at No. 71 Broadway, New York.

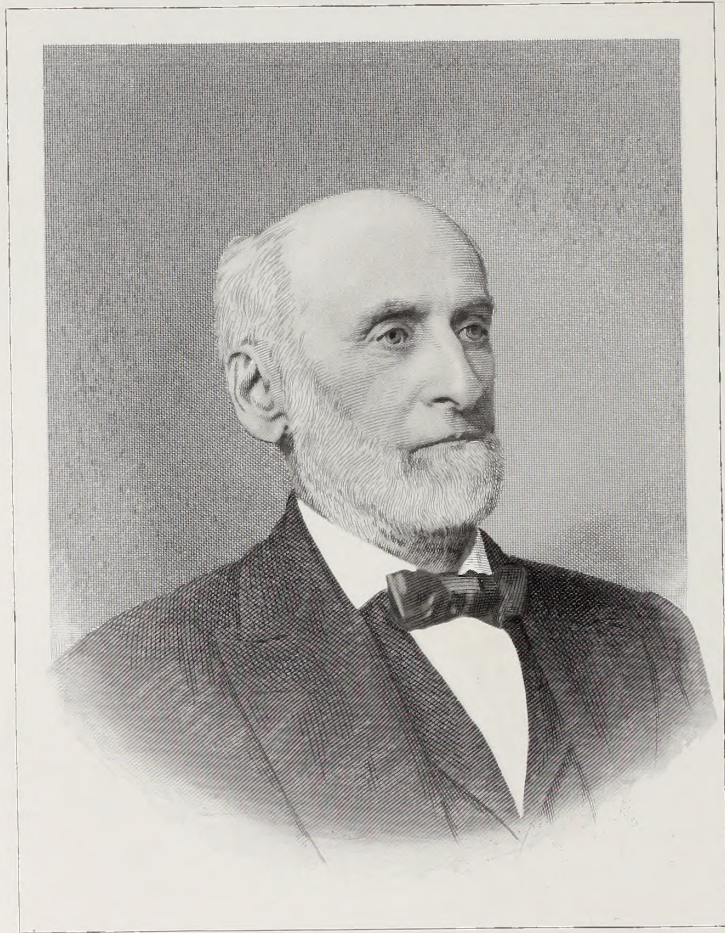
He is now a director and secretary of the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Company, president of the Express Coal Line of Georgia, and of the Georgia Car Company, and a director of the Augusta Telephone and Electric Company, and of the Manhattan Car Trust Company. These are noteworthy places to be filled by a man who is yet far below middle age; but they are filled by Mr. Post not only acceptably and successfully, but with so large a measure of ability, enterprise, and integrity as to promise great things in his future career.

Mr. Post has taken no active part in political affairs beyond that of a private citizen. He has become a prominent and popular figure in the social life of New York, and is a member of many of the clubs. Among these may be named the Union Club, the Knickerbocker Club, the Lambs' Club, the St. Anthony Club, the Racquet Club, the Down-Town Club, the Tuxedo Club, the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and the Larchmont Yacht Club.

He was married at Tuxedo Park, by Bishop Whipple of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on June 1, 1892, to Miss Emily Price. Two sons have been born to them: Edwin Main, Jr., on June 21, 1893, and Bruce Price, on February 9, 1895.







Augustus Dumbleton



## AUGUSTUS PRENTICE

**T**HE subject of the present biography affords an interesting example of a thorough New-Yorker, who has long been conspicuously identified with professional and business interests in the metropolis, who originated outside of the city and spent practically all of his life outside of it, so far as his home and domestic interests were concerned, until the suburban region where he lived was annexed to the city.

The family of Augustus Prentice is of English origin, but has long been settled in this country, and many of its members have risen to conspicuous and honored rank in various departments of public and private activity. It was planted here at least as early as 1631 by immigrants who settled in the New England colonies, and who did their full share toward developing those colonies from a savage state to that of high civilization and fitness for independent sovereignty. The particular branch of the family to which Mr. Prentice belongs established itself in the colony of Connecticut in the year 1700, and its present-day members are still largely to be found in that State. In the last generation one member of it was named Asa Prentice. He lived at New London, Connecticut, and was a man of means and culture. He married Miss Annie Browning of Stonington, Connecticut, who was the daughter of William Browning of that place, a man of importance in the community, and a member of a family conspicuous in the history of that State.

Augustus Prentice, the son of this couple, was born at their home in New London County, Connecticut, on September 30, 1826. His parents intended that he should have the most thorough education obtainable. Accordingly, much care was bestowed upon his primary instruction at home and in school. He was in time sent

away from home to the best schools of the day. One of these was at Springfield, Massachusetts, and another at Montpelier, Vermont. After pursuing courses at these institutions, he enjoyed the instruction of several of the best private schools especially designed to fit him for entering college. In all these places of learning he showed himself an apt scholar, with promise of high attainments. Unfortunately, his health was not equal to his intellectual ambition. It began to fail under the strain of study, and, in spite of all that could be done, he was compelled to lay aside his books. Thus his course of study, and perhaps the whole trend of his life, was changed.

Deeming the restoration of his health the most important thing to be attained, he went to Florida with that end in view, and lived there for two years. The change of scene and climate, as also of occupation, had the desired effect, and he returned to the North in excellent health. He then decided not to resume his academic course, as his studies had already covered a good knowledge of Latin and Greek obtained under private tutors, as well as many branches of English in the college curriculum.

He entered the law office of the Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, in New York city, as a student and a clerk. The choice was an excellent one. Mr. Clerke was one of the most prominent lawyers of the city at that time, and was afterward elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. The young man received in his office an excellent course of instruction in the text and theory of law, besides unsurpassed discipline and practical application of principles. He also received the invaluable influence of personal contact and intercourse with a lawyer of wide experience and commanding ability. Thus his preparation for the practice of the law was more than ordinarily thorough, and when he was admitted to the bar he was admirably equipped for the work before him.

Mr. Prentice was admitted to the bar in New York city in the fall of 1851. In the spring of the following year he opened a law office of his own, and has from that time to the present, nearly half a century, been honorably and successfully engaged in the pursuits of his profession, in a city where the competition is the keenest and the standard the highest, and where, accordingly, success means most. In his long career he has



traversed a wide range of cases. His specialties have been commercial and corporation law, and he has been the counsel, permanently or in special cases, of many important corporations, both here and in far-distant places. Among them may be mentioned the Artisans' Bank and the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad.

Mr. Prentice has taken little part in general politics, beyond that of an active and intelligent citizen devoted to the interests of city, State, and nation. In local affairs on Staten Island, where he has made his home, however, he has taken a more than ordinarily important part in public affairs. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Staten Island, and on its organization was elected president, which place he still holds. In the year 1865, acting upon his own initiative, and without even the knowledge of his neighbors, he drew up a charter for the village of New Brighton, where he lived. Then he invited a few of the leading residents of the place to meet with him, and hear the document read, and discuss its provisions. They were favorably impressed with it, and gave it their support. Still taking the lead in the matter, he personally attended to getting the charter enacted into law by the next Legislature in the following year. Upon the organization of the village under that charter, Mr. Prentice was elected its President. The charter proved not only workable, but eminently satisfactory, and remained in force, with some slight modifications suggested by the growth of the village, until New Brighton was absorbed into the city of New York.

Thus at last, after many years of suburban residence, and without removing his home, Mr. Prentice found himself, in 1898, not only what he had so long been, a business man of New York city, but also a dweller within the limits of the city. He remains to this day, however, the conspicuous and honored member he has been for a full generation of the local community which is his home.





## ANTON ADOLPH RAVEN

**T**HE subject of the present sketch might well claim to be the dean of cosmopolitanism in the most cosmopolitan of cities. He is of mingled English and Dutch parentage, was born in a Dutch colony in America, spent much of his early life in a Danish colony, and finally settled in New York. Moreover, his father, who was of English ancestry, was a merchant in the Spanish-American Republic of Venezuela, while his mother came of ancestors who came from Holland to New York State and thence removed to Curaçao, West Indies, where she herself was born.

Anton Adolph Raven, son of John R. Raven and Petronella (Hutchings) Raven, was born on September 30, 1833, at Curaçao, in the Dutch West Indies. His early years, until he was seventeen, were spent in the Danish West Indies, where he received his education. Then he came to the United States to enter business life.

It was on January 4, 1852, that he entered the service of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York city, and he has remained in that service, without interruption, down to the present time. He has, of course, enjoyed promotion from time to time, and thus has passed from the lowest rank to the highest. His successive steps may be recapitulated as follows :

In 1852 he began as a clerk ; in 1865 he was appointed an underwriter ; in 1874 he was appointed to be fourth vice-president of the company ; in 1876 he became third vice-president ; in 1886 he was made second vice-president. These were all appointive offices, but elective offices were near at hand. In 1895 he was elected vice-president of the company ; and two years later, in 1897, he was elected president, which office he continues to hold.



A. A. Raven



In so consistent and persistent a career, Mr. Raven has found neither time nor inclination to seek political preferment, and he has accordingly held no political office. His business interests have, however, extended outside of the company with which he has so long been identified, and he is now a director of the Atlantic Trust Company, the Home Life Insurance Company, and the Phoenix National Bank of New York.

Mr. Raven is a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, New York, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a member and vice-president of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor in Brooklyn, and a member and recording secretary of the American Geographical Society.

He was married in New York, in 1860, to Miss Gertrude Oatman, who has borne him four children. These are as follows: William Oatman Raven; Caroline Elizabeth MacLean, widow of the late Peter A. MacLean; Edith Raven; and John Howard Raven, professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey.





## CHARLES H. RAYMOND

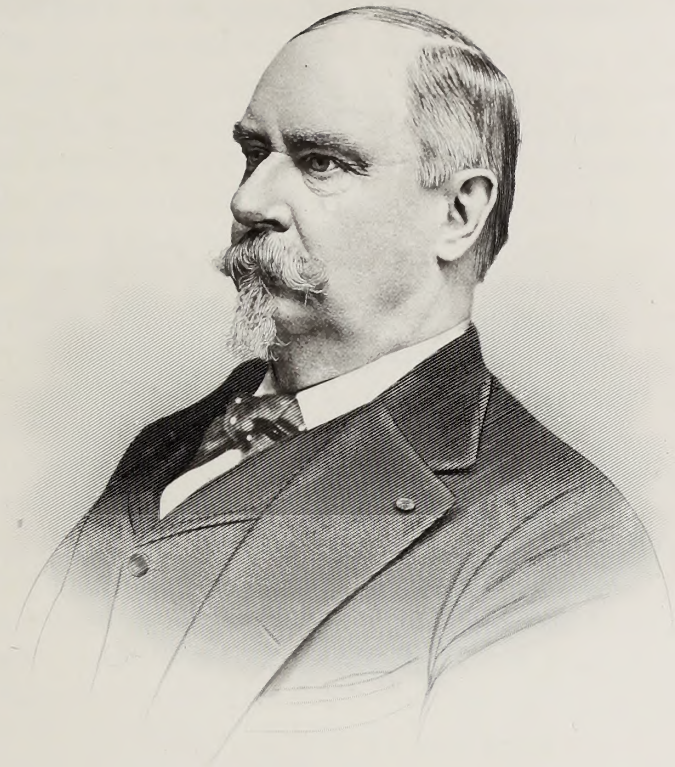
ONE of the best known and most universally esteemed life-insurance men in the eastern half of the United States is Charles H. Raymond, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He is the son of Benjamin C. Raymond and Lois P. Mather Raymond, both of whom were descendants of English ancestors who settled in New York State early in the seventeenth century.

Charles H. Raymond was born in Albany, New York, on January 24, 1834. He was educated in the Boys' Academy, and in Professor Charles H. Anthony's Classical Institute, of his native city. After leaving school he spent several years abroad, traveling extensively through the West Indies and South America, and afterward in Europe. In 1857 he was in Paris, where the charm of the famous Latin Quarter took such possession of him that he was near to renouncing his native land and becoming a permanent resident of that romantic haunt of poetry and art. Mr. Raymond had, in early manhood, a decided bent toward literature, and has retained throughout his life a love for the best in art in its various expressions.

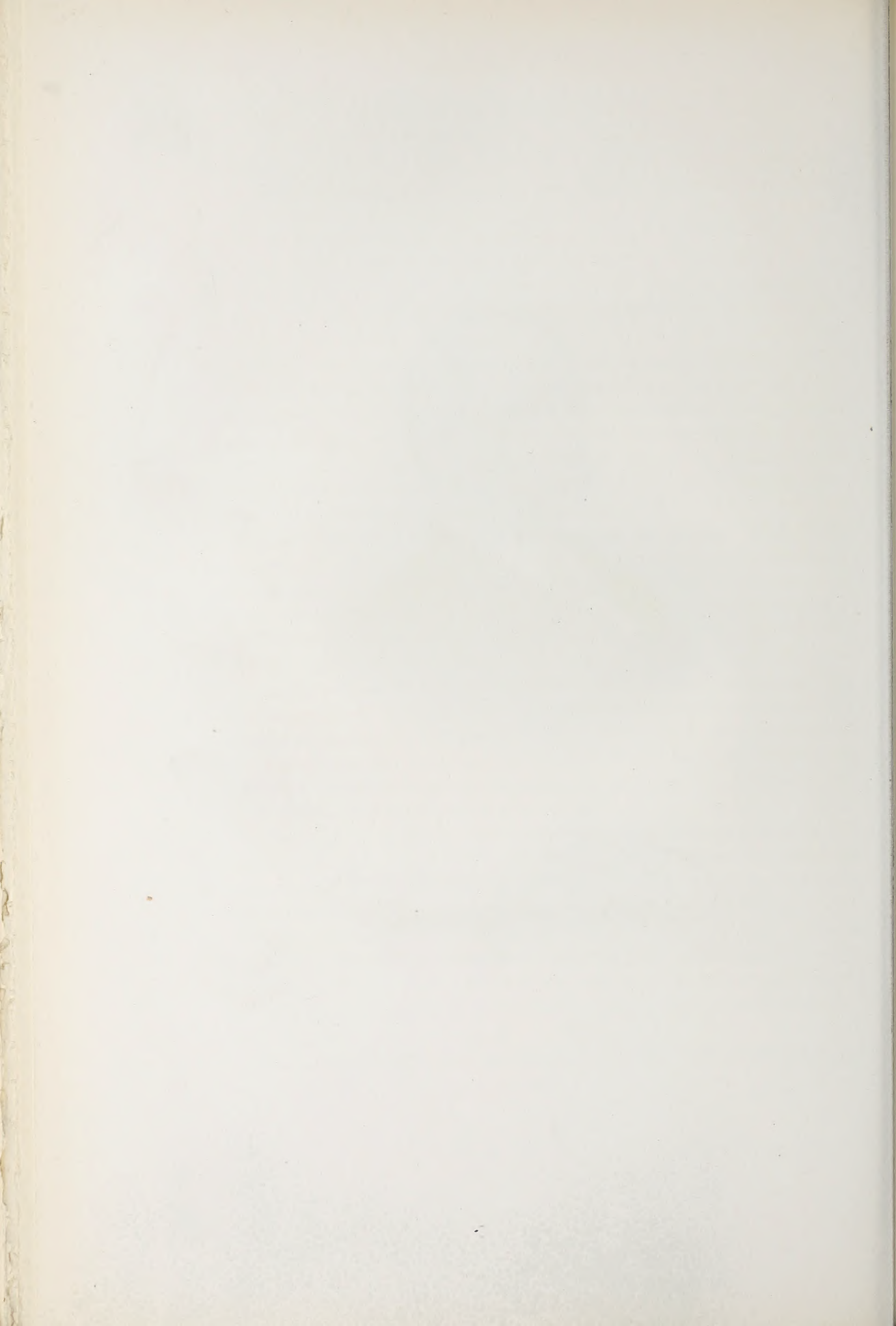
Returning to Albany, he was appointed by Superintendent William Barnes to a position in the newly organized State Department of Insurance, in which he later became deputy superintendent, succeeding the Hon. James W. Husted.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Raymond, who was a member of the Albany Zouave Cadets, enlisted, with many other noted members of that gallant body, and went to the front. He served with distinction in the Louisiana campaign under General N. P. Banks.

On his return home, he was reinstated in the State Department



Carl A. Reynolds

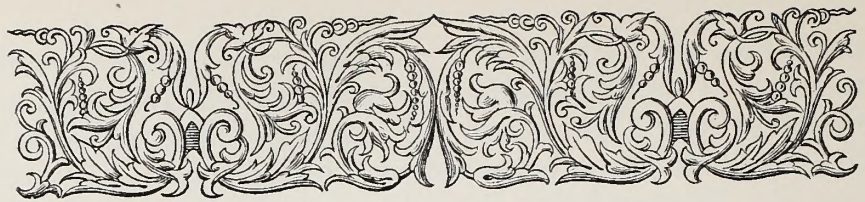




of Insurance, but resigned after one year to accept the position of secretary of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company of New York, which had just been organized, with the Hon. Lucius Robinson as president. On Mr. Robinson's resignation, Mr. Raymond was elected to succeed him. He continued at the head of the company until its risks were reinsured in 1871. His administration of the affairs of the company was eminently successful, and he manifested a pronounced aptitude for insurance work, such as indicated it to be his most appropriate calling in the business world. Since that time, accordingly, he has devoted his business attention almost exclusively to it, with far more than ordinary success. His work has been highly profitable to himself, and has, at the same time, promoted the interests of the great corporation with which he is identified, and also the interests of the insurance world at large.

After the closing up of the affairs of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Company, Mr. Raymond became associated with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, one of the largest insurance corporations in the world, through a copartnership with John A. Little, who was already connected with that company. The copartnership was mutually agreeable and profitable, but Mr. Little, after a time, retired from the business. Since that time Mr. Raymond has conducted the affairs of the office alone, having sole charge of the metropolitan general agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with offices at 32 Liberty Street, New York. He was first president of the Life Insurance Association of New York, and in 1892 was president of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

Mr. Raymond is a well-known club-man, and is a member of the Union League Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Loyal Legion, the Colonial Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Down-Town Association, the Southern Society, the Ardsley, the Morristown, and the Westminster Kennel clubs, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Geographical Society.



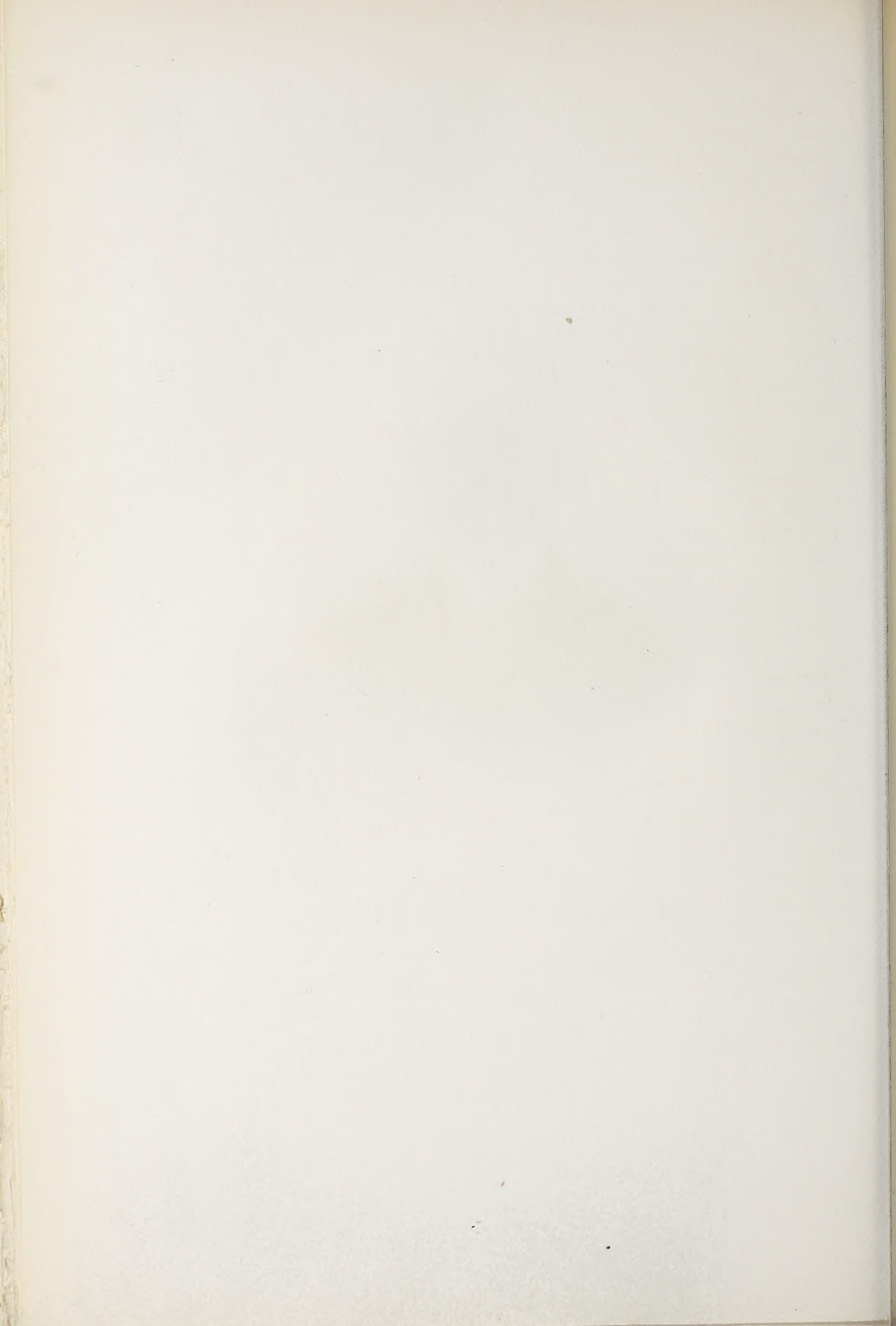
## WILLIAM AUGUSTUS REDDING

THE ancestors of William Augustus Redding, on both sides of the house, were of English origin. His father, Charles I. Redding, was born at Buffalo, New York. His mother, Mary E. Redding, was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was their only child. He was born in Philadelphia, on November 12, 1850, and spent his early life partly in that city and partly at Savannah, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama. He was educated in private schools in Philadelphia until he reached the age of eighteen. Then he entered the employment of William E. and E. D. Lockwood, manufacturers of paper collars and envelopes, in Philadelphia, and remained with them for five years, until 1873. During that period he devoted himself to diligent study of the law, utilizing his evenings for that purpose. His studies were under the direction of Henry R. Edmunds of the Philadelphia bar, and were to so good purpose that on October 11, 1873, he was able to obtain admittance to the bar for the practice of the profession. He was not, however, by any means, satisfied with his acquirements, and so, instead of entering upon the practice of the law, he resumed his studies in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. From that institution he was duly graduated, in June, 1876, with the degree of LL. B.

With such preparation and experience Mr. Redding then began the practice of his chosen profession. Three years later, in September, 1879, he formed and became himself the senior member of the law firm of Redding, Jones & Carson, of Philadelphia. This firm was from the beginning successful in a gratifying degree, and soon built up a large and lucrative business, and became one of the foremost in that city.



Wm. A. Redding



Mr. Redding's attention was soon enlisted in the field of politics. In November, 1884, he was a candidate for a seat in the Pennsylvania State-house of Representatives from Montgomery County, and was elected thereto for a term of two years. He took an active part in legislative work at the capital during the session of 1885-86, and won wide recognition as a skilful lawyer and a forceful and eloquent speaker. Early in his career Mr. Redding became interested in patent litigation, and made a special study of patent laws, by virtue of which he has become esteemed as a high authority on such matters, and is frequently called upon to conduct patent cases in various parts of the country. He is also a specialist in corporation law, while he has besides a large general practice.

Mr. Redding voluntarily severed his connection with the Philadelphia firm in the early part of 1887, and removed to New York, at first intending to devote his attention exclusively to patent and corporation law. A few years later, however, he decided to open a general law office, and with that end in view he organized the firm of Redding & Kiddle, of which he was the senior partner. The firm was afterward reorganized into its present form of Redding, Kiddle & Greely, and Mr. Redding still remains at its head. It has a large patronage in all branches of the law. Mr. Redding is counsel for a number of large corporations, and is much in demand as a patent and corporation lawyer in New York city and throughout the country.

Mr. Redding is a member of the Union League Club, Bar Association, Engineers' Club, and Hardware Club, in New York, and of the Five o'Clock Club and Art Club and Bar Association, in Philadelphia. He was married in Philadelphia, on April 19, 1877, to Miss Lidie T. Allen, daughter of William H. Allen, of the firm of W. H. & G. W. Allen of that city. They have three children: Miss Edith A. Redding, Miss Helen E. Redding and W. Allen Redding.



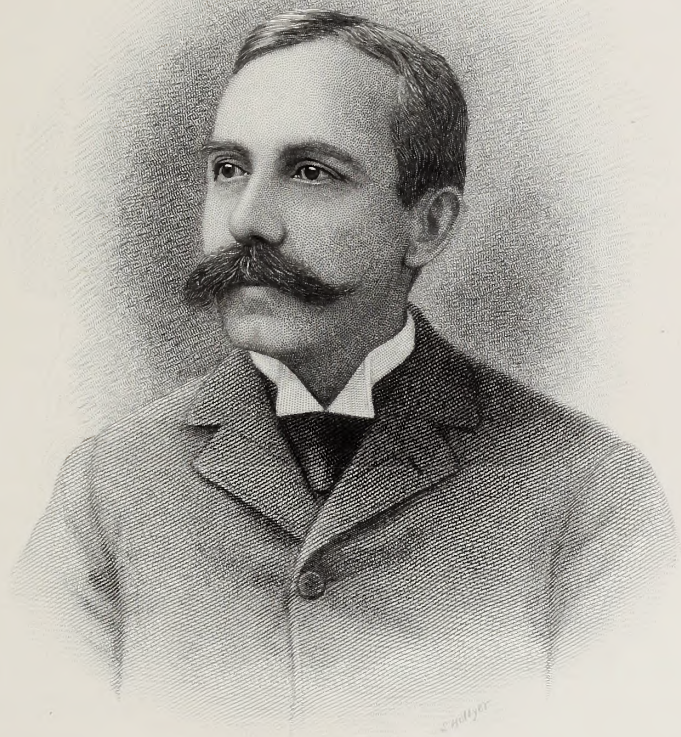


## BRADFORD RHODES

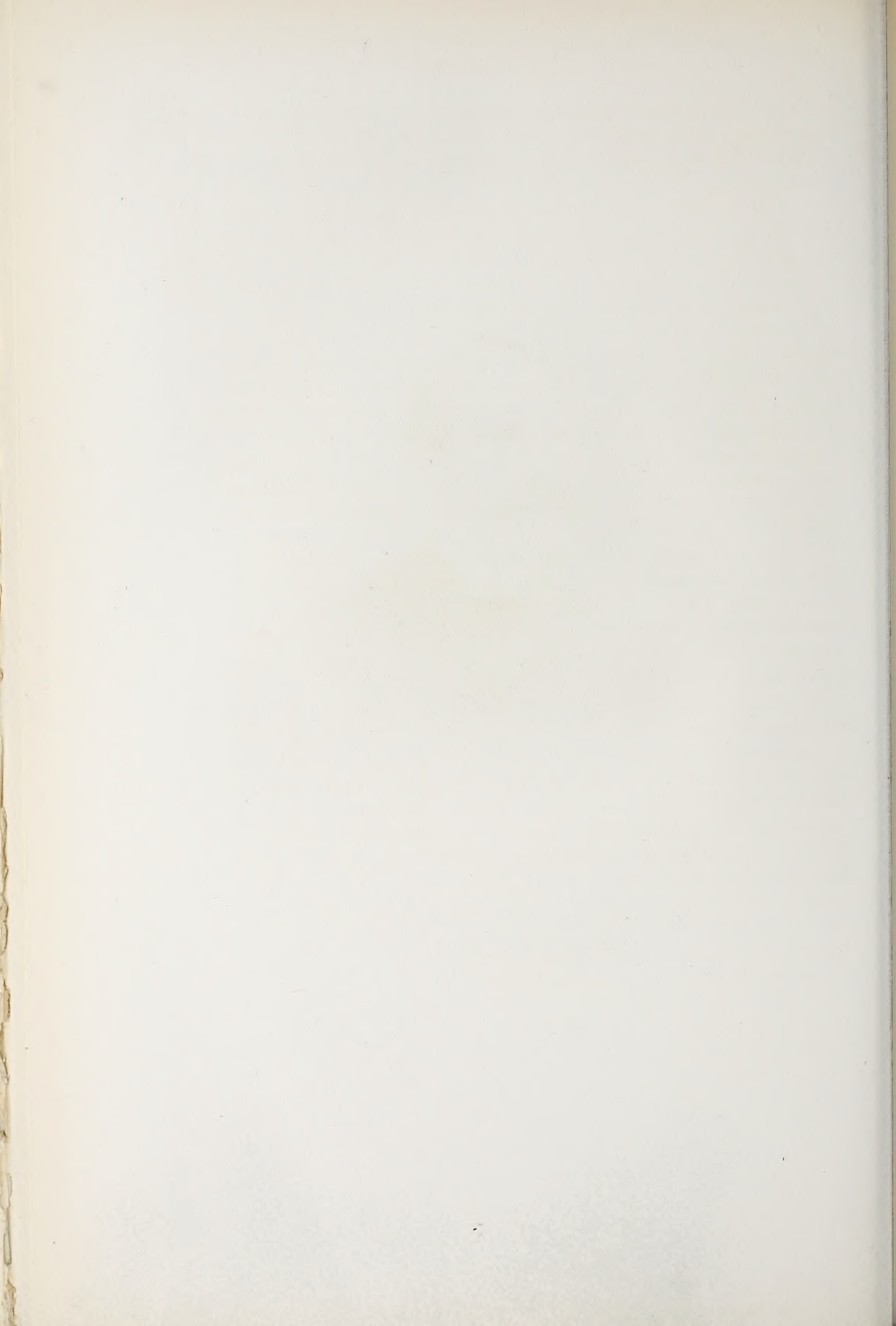
**N**EW YORK city is in many particulars the chief city of the United States, and, indeed, of the western hemisphere, but in no respect more markedly so than as the financial capital. In this respect it not only outranks any other city of this Union, but all other cities combined, its volume of clearing-house exchanges being actually greater than the aggregate of all other clearing-house exchanges in the United States. This impressive financial predominance has naturally attracted to New York ambitious financiers from all parts of the country, and has drawn into the circle of financial operations many men of parts who began life in other callings.

It is worthy of remark that one of the best-known names in New York banking life is that of a man who was born in another State and did not come hither until he had reached the years of manhood, and who, moreover, first engaged in another calling, and came to New York for the purpose of pursuing still another, before he was drawn into the active pursuit of financial affairs.

Bradford Rhodes is now deemed a thorough New-Yorker and a truly representative New York banker, and, through his editorship of a financial periodical and his contributions to the literature of banking, is doubtless one of the most widely known of New York financiers. He was born, however, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Beaver County, on February 25, 1848. His education was acquired at local schools, and was made particularly thorough and comprehensive, though with no view to the pursuit of his present calling. On leaving school his first inclination was toward being an educator himself, and for some time he was the principal of an academy at Darlington, Pennsylvania. He developed, however, a taste for literary and espe-



*Bradford Rhoeles,*





cially for journalistic work, and aspired to do such work in the largest and most promising field. Accordingly, in 1872 he repaired to New York city and entered upon general newspaper work.

It was not long before he was deeply impressed by the magnitude of the financial interests of New York, and he conceived the idea of establishing a high-class periodical which should be devoted exclusively to such matters. Putting this happy idea into execution, he established "Rhodes' Journal of Banking" in 1877, and soon made it one of the foremost financial papers of the country. In 1895 he purchased and consolidated with it the "Bankers' Magazine," calling the united publications by the latter name. The "Bankers' Magazine," established in 1845, is the oldest and most widely circulated bankers' publication in the United States. It is regarded as the authority on all banking and monetary matters. He is now the editor and publisher of the periodical, and also of the "Bankers' Directory" and the "Bankers' Reference Book."

He was a member of the State Assembly for three years, in 1888, 1889, and 1890, and secured the enactment of the "anti-bucket shop" law and several important amendments to the banking laws. He was chairman of the committee on banking during his service in the Legislature. A nomination for Congress was offered to him in 1892, but he declined it.

Mr. Rhodes is president of the Mamaroneck, N. Y., Savings Bank, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Republican Club, and a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

He was married, on February 27, 1878, to Miss Caroline A. Fuller. His home is the Quaker Ridge Farm, Mamaroneck, New York.





## JOHN LAWRENCE RIKER

**T**HE name of Riker takes memory back to ancient days, when Hans von Rycken and his kinsman Melchior took part in the first crusade, as leaders of a goodly company in the army of Walter the Penniless. Hans von Rycken was then Lord of the Manor of Rycken, in Lower Saxony, to wit, the country at the mouth of the Elbe River. For many generations the Rycken family was conspicuous and numerous there, in Holstein and Hamburg, and also in Switzerland. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it became established in Amsterdam, and played a leading and worthy part in the history of the Netherlands in those stirring times. The Ryckens were loyal supporters of William the Silent in his memorable struggle against the tyranny of Spain, and amid the vicissitudes of that long contest they lost much of their fortune. In time, however, when a New Netherlands colony was established at the mouth of the Hudson River, some members of the family came hither to seek new fortunes in the New World.

Foremost among these was Abraham Rycken, who received from Governor Kieft in 1638 the allotment of a large tract of land in the Wallabout, and who had a place of business on Manhattan Island at what is now the corner of Broad and Beaver streets. In 1654 he received a grant of a farm at Bowery Bay, and thereafter lived upon it. Again, on August 19, 1664, Governor Stuyvesant gave him a patent of an island in the East River, or Sound, then called Hewlett's Island. It was thereafter known as Rycken's or Riker's Island, and retains that name to this day. It remained in the possession of the family until 1845, when it became the property of the city of New York.

Abraham Rycken married Grietie, daughter of Hendrick Harmensen, and had nine children, from whom practically all the Rikers in the United States are descended. One of his sons, Abraham Riker, married Grietie, daughter of Jan Gerrits Van Buytenhuysen and his wife, Tryntie Van Luyt, Hollanders, and inherited the family estate. He left the place in turn to his son, Andrew Riker, who married Jane, daughter of John Berrien. His children were prominent in the Revolutionary War, all three of his sons serving with distinguished gallantry in the patriot ranks. The youngest of these, Samuel Riker, was for a long time prisoner in the hands of the British. After the war he became prominent in civil life on Long Island, was once a member of the State Assembly, and for two terms was a Representative in Congress. He married Anna Lawrence, daughter of Joseph Lawrence of the well-known Long Island family of that name, and had nine children, several of whom became prominent in public affairs. One of them, Richard Riker, was District Attorney of New York, and afterward and for many years one of the most honored Recorders the city has had. Another was Andrew Riker, a ship-owner, captain of the privateers *Yorktown* and *Saratoga* in the War of 1812. The youngest of the sons of Samuel Riker was John Lawrence Riker, who was born in 1787, and was educated in Flatbush, Long Island, in the famous old Erasmus Hall School. He studied law in the office of his brother, Richard Riker, the Recorder, and practised the profession for more than half a century. He made his home on the old family estate at Bowery Bay, Long Island, and was twice married. His wives were sisters, daughters of Sylvanus Smith, a prominent citizen of North Hempstead, Long Island, and a descendant of James Smith, who came to New England with Governor Winthrop. The Smiths had settled at Hempstead a few years after the Rikers settled at Bowery Bay, and received their patent from the same Governor Kieft.

A son of John Lawrence Riker's second wife, Lavinia Smith, is the subject of the present sketch. He was born at Bowery Bay in 1830, and received his father's full name, John Lawrence Riker. He was carefully educated in the Astoria Academy, under Dr. Haskins, and under private tutors at home.

Upon completing his education, he selected a business career, and entered upon it in New York city, where for many years he has ranked among the foremost merchants of the metropolis.

Mr. Riker was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Anne Jackson, and has seven children now living. These are John Jackson Riker, Henry Laurens Riker, Margaret M. Lavinia Riker, Samuel Riker, Mattina Riker, Charles Lawrence Riker, and May J. Riker.

The city home of Mr. Riker is at No. 19 West Fifty-seventh Street. He has also a summer home at Seabright, New Jersey, where he spends much of his time. He is a member of numerous social organizations, including the Holland and St. Nicholas societies, the Sons of the Revolution, and the St. Nicholas, Union League, Metropolitan, City, Riding, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka, Corinthian Yacht, and New York Athletic clubs.







*Dr. H. B. Robinson*



## SETH BANISTER ROBINSON

**S**ETH BANISTER ROBINSON is the son of Seth Banister Robinson, who was a prominent importing merchant of New York, and who was descended from Thomas Robinson, who came from England and settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, as early as 1640, was deacon of the Second Church there, and represented that town at the General Court at Plymouth in 1643. Other ancestors were Edward Denison, father of Major-General Denison, who served in King Philip's War; Thomas Dudley, second Governor of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and signer of the charter of Harvard College; and Colonel Seth Banister of the Revolutionary army. Mr. Robinson's mother was Caroline Maria Lee, daughter of Daniel F. Lee of New York, and a descendant of John Lee, or Leigh, who came from England in 1634, and settled at Agawam, now Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Mr. Robinson was born in New York city on June 14, 1866. He was educated at private schools, at Columbia College, 1884-1886, at the Columbia College School of Political Science and Law School, 1890-93, and at the New York University Law School, Postgraduate Department, 1898-99. He has these degrees: Ph. B., Columbia, 1891; A. M., Columbia, 1892; LL. B., Columbia, 1893; and LL. M., New York University, 1899.

At the end of his sophomore year in Columbia College, on June 14, 1886, Mr. Robinson was bereft of his father by death. Thereupon he gave up the idea of completing his college course, and devoted his attention to carrying on the business left by his father. His father, who was an importer of buttons and trimmings, started this business in 1862; and was one of the first to make a specialty of those goods. For many years as a leader in his line he carried it on at No. 388 Broadway, under the firm-

name of S. B. Robinson & Co. Mr. Robinson continued this business under the same name, first at No. 388 Broadway, and afterward at No. 48 Howard Street, until February, 1890, when he sold it out, and began the study of law. In those few years of merchant life he purchased all his goods himself, visiting France, Germany, and Austria twice each year for the purpose, and disposing of them through his salesmen to the foremost retailing houses of New York and other cities.

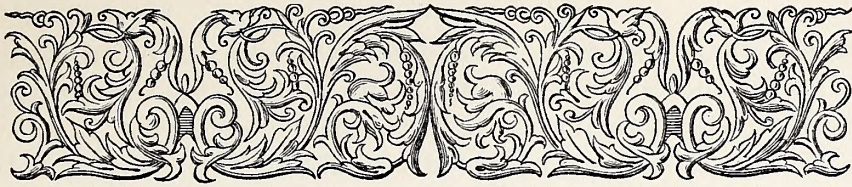
The class which Mr. Robinson entered in the Columbia Law School was the last to be under the instruction of Professor Theodore W. Dwight, and the first to spend three years under Professor William A. Keener. During his first year in the law school he took enough studies in the college proper and in the School of Political Science to complete his junior and senior years of college work and secure the baccalaureate degree in philosophy. His one year's law-clerkship, which was then required for admission to the bar, was spent partly in the office of Odle Close and Judge William H. Robertson of White Plains, N. Y., and partly in that of Percy L. Klock of New York. He was admitted to the bar in New York city on June 29, 1892.

Mr. Robinson's office is at No. 203 Broadway. He is attorney for the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, one of the attorneys for the Chase National Bank, the New York representative of a number of out-of-town banks, and one of the examining counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

Mr. Robinson was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity in college, and is now a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, of the New England Society of the City of New York, and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and attorney for its Chinese Sabbath School. He is a charter member of the Loyal Legion Temperance Society of New York, and was for some years its first vice-president and one of its trustees.

He was married, on May 18, 1899, to Miss Caroline Graydon Martin, daughter of the late John C. and Mary J. Martin of New York, and an alumna of Vassar College, class of 1896.





## EDWARD LEIGHTON ROGERS

IT is a far cry from Smithfield to Wall Street, and from the days of Bloody Mary to the present. Yet such are the curiosities of descent that we shall find a direct ancestral link, or chain, between the two. The family of Rogers has long been a prominent one in England. It has produced many men of distinction in various walks of life. Few of these are better known than John Rogers, the first of the Marian martyrs. He was a Cambridge student, the translator of the "Matthews Bible," and a London rector. Immediately after Queen Mary's accession to the throne, he preached a vigorous sermon against Roman Catholicism, which proved practically to be his own funeral sermon. He was forthwith arrested, kept in prison for some time, and then publicly burned at the stake at Smithfield, the first of the long line of martyrs of that reign.

Of such ancestry was the Rogers family which was at a later date transplanted from England to New England, and which has played no small part in the development of this nation. In the last generation Edward Y. Rogers of New Jersey is well remembered as one of the leaders of the bar and a prominent politician. He was an "Old Line Whig," and then, following the lead of Horace Greeley, became a Republican, and was a conspicuous member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860, at which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

The subject of this sketch, Edward Leighton Rogers, a son of Edward Y. Rogers, was born at Rahway, New Jersey, 1850, and, after being educated at private schools, he subsequently developed an inclination toward business, especially toward finance. At the age of twenty years, therefore, he sought and found an

engagement in Wall Street, and from that time to the present has been continuously occupied with the fascinating operations of that great center of finance and speculation.

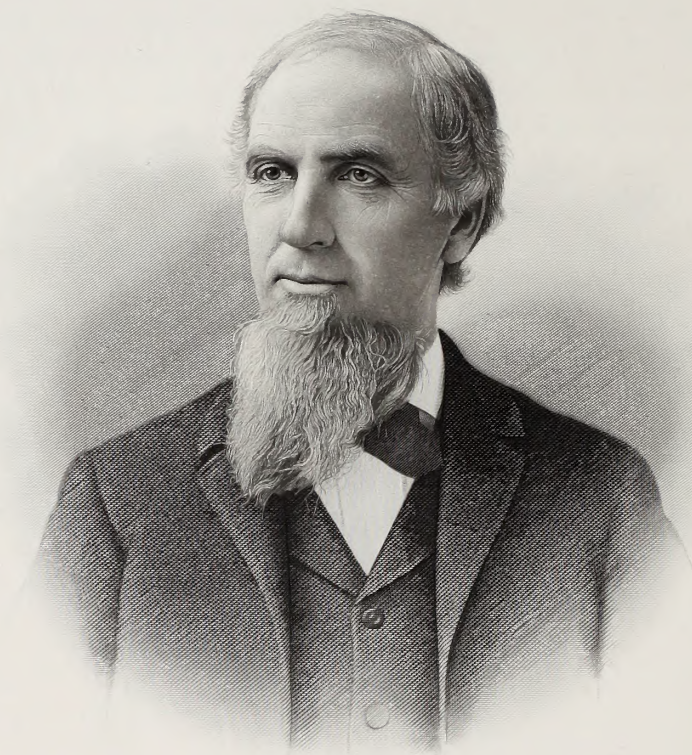
It was in 1870 that Mr. Rogers entered Wall Street. Five years later he became a member of the New York Exchange, and thus qualified himself for full participation in all the operations of the Street. For some years he worked alone, with gratifying success, and steadily built up a reputation for integrity and skill. In 1885, however, he formed the firm with which he is now identified, under the name of Rogers & Gould. Mr. Rogers is the head of it, and his partners are William S. Gould and Alexander H. Tiers, with Charles T. Barney as special partner. Mr. Barney is president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and is a tower of strength to the firm. The firm of Rogers & Gould is well known in Wall Street, and conducts a large and profitable volume of brokerage business.

Mr. Rogers has devoted his attention, in a business way, exclusively to his Wall Street operations, and accordingly has not identified himself with any outside corporations or enterprises. Neither has he held nor sought public office, but has confined his political activities to discharging the duties of a private citizen.

Mr. Rogers is not widely known as a club-man. He is, however, a member of the Century Association, one of the most desirable social organizations in New York.







*Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.*

*Wm. L. Rome*



## WILLIAM H. ROWE

**T**HE phrase, "captain of industry," is often misused. It is applied unthinkingly to those who amass wealth with little regard to the means employed by them. A man of great wealth may be without title to it, because he secured his wealth by speculation. His money may have been created by industry, but he did not thus win it. Other men labored, and he entered into the fruit of their labors. On the other hand, one may be a great industrial leader and yet remain a poor man. Such a one, despite his lack of wealth, is a true captain of industry.

Most satisfactory of all, however, is it to apply the term to one who has devoted his career to industrial pursuits, and has secured for himself a substantial pecuniary reward for his exertions. The true captain of industry is the successful industrialist; especially he who founds, develops, and improves industrial enterprises, so as to increase the scope of operation and to give employment and profit to large numbers of his fellows. Swift's often-quoted saying about the benefit to the race of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is fully applicable to the man who gives two men profitable occupation where only one could find it before.

The history of America is largely an industrial history, and the great names with which it is starred are largely those of captains of industry. These facts had their origin in the genius of the race and in the needs of the land. Nothing has been more noteworthy than the way in which the United States has come to the fore as a producing nation, and as a producer not only of raw material, but of highly finished manufactured goods. All the fabrics of wool, cotton, silk, linen, and what not, as well as metal, glass, and chinaware, have long been produced in the

United States in a perfection rivaling that of the output of the Old World, and not infrequently surpassing it.

It will be of interest to follow, in brief outline, the career of one of the most conspicuous of the industrial leaders, in one of the most important trades in that Empire State which has, on the whole, probably contributed more to the industrial and commercial greatness of the nation than any other single one.

One of the foremost American manufacturers of the last generation was William H. Rowe of Troy, New York, who was born at Hartford, New York, on November 7, 1837, and died on April 21, 1898. He was the founder and for many years president of the great corporation of William H. Rowe & Son, which ranked as the largest knit-goods manufacturing concern in the United States. He was also president of the Wayside Knitting Mills of Troy, and of the Amsterdam Knitting Company of Amsterdam, New York, a director of the National State Bank of Troy, of the Troy Waste Manufacturing Company, of the Merchants' National Bank of Glen Falls, New York, and of the Glen Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Railway Company, and president of the New York Casualty Company of New York.

Mr. Rowe thus became, through his numerous and various business interests, one of the best-known and most influential men in that part of the State. It was only natural, therefore, that he should be selected by his fellow-citizens for political preferment. On various occasions he was urged to accept nomination for office, or appointment thereto, and thus to add public service of a political character to his other labors. All such propositions, however, he invariably declined. He deemed himself better fitted to serve his fellow-men as a great leader of industry, and as a discriminating dispenser of charities, than in any political office. So to the end of his life he remained in a private station, fulfilling with intelligence and painstaking care the duties of a citizen.

Apart from his vast business he was a man of great activity for the welfare of his fellow-men. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and president of the board of trustees of the Fifth Avenue Church of that denomination in Troy. He was a director of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Associ-

ation of Troy, and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hartford, New York. He rebuilt the Hartford church edifice into a beautiful memorial of his deceased daughter, Lucy Wood Rowe, and also built, at a cost of over thirty thousand dollars, as another memorial of her, a fine house on Fourth Street, Troy, as a home for the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Association, which was completed in 1896. The home is now devoted to the uses of that association, whose beneficent work is largely in the direction of the prevention of cruelty to children. Mr. Rowe also gave the Salvation Army a fine lot and building, worth twenty-two thousand dollars. Mr. Rowe was also president of the "Home" in New York city, a splendid charity sheltering destitute girls. He was also a trustee of Syracuse University.

Mr. Rowe was, as we have said, a leader in the knit-goods manufacturing industry of the United States, being at the head of some of the largest work therein. He kept himself fully abreast of the times in all the industrial movements and developments, and was therefore not slow to perceive the significance of the great system of industrial combination which has become so marked a feature of the age. He quickly put himself in line with it, and was the foremost factor in bringing about, in the closing years of his life, the consolidation of a number of leading establishments in the knit-goods trade, with an aggregate capital of thirty million dollars, thus forming one of the largest combinations of the kind in the United States.

Mr. Rowe was married to Miss Frances J. Wood, daughter of John P. Wood, who survives him. She bore him a son, William H. Rowe, Jr., who became his partner in business, and, on his death, succeeded him in the direction of all his vast and varied enterprises.



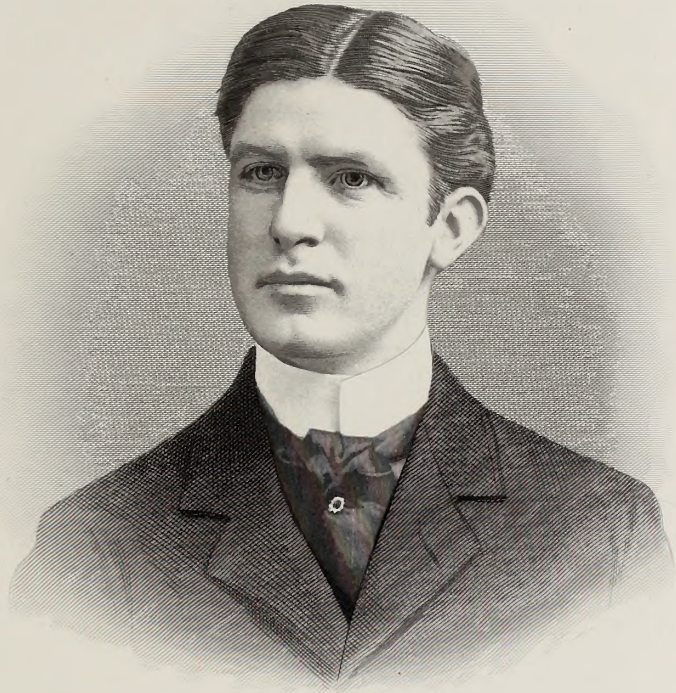


## WILLIAM H. ROWE, JR.

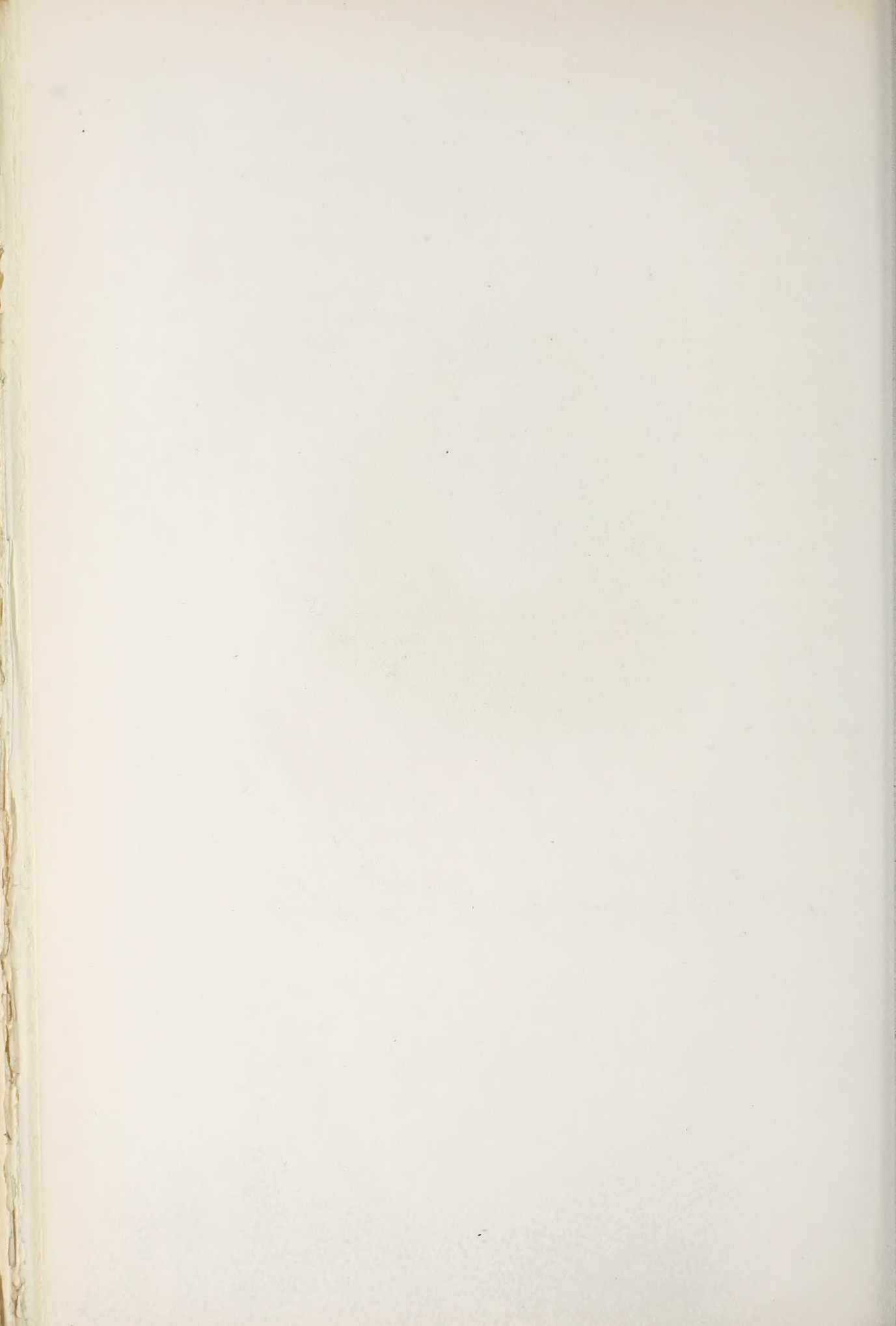
**T**HE subject of this sketch is the only surviving son of the late William H. Rowe, the widely known and highly esteemed manufacturer, financier, and philanthropist of Troy, New York. The elder Mr. Rowe was born on November 7, 1837, at Hartford, Washington County, New York. His father, who was a farmer and a man of extremely modest means, died when William was eight years old, and the boy's educational advantages were thenceforth limited to a few terms in the district school during the winter months. He began his business life at the age of sixteen, in a country store, first as a clerk and later as a partner. In 1872 he went to Troy, where he became interested in the manufacture of knitted goods, by which he amassed a large fortune. At the time of his death he was president of the Wayside, the Eagle, and the Amsterdam Knitting Mills, and was officially connected with a large number of manufacturing concerns, banks, and other corporations. Just before his death he was prominently before the trade as the originator and promoter of the recently formed combination of American knit-goods manufacturers, which includes some fifty mill-owners from the Hudson and Mohawk valleys and Vermont, extending as far as North Carolina and Virginia.

Mr. Rowe was a very religious man, and his gifts to charitable organizations and churches were princely. The Methodist Episcopal church and parsonage at Hartford, New York, were erected as a memorial to his daughter, as was also the building used by the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society at Troy. Mr. Rowe presented to the Salvation Army at Troy a twenty-five-thousand-dollar building, and gave large sums to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Woman's College Settlement of





*William A. Brown*



New York, and many others. He died suddenly at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on April 21, 1898. His widow, who was Miss Frances J. Wood, and to whom he was married in 1866, survives him.

Their son, William H. Rowe, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born at Hartford, New York, on November 30, 1868. He was educated at Fort Edward Institute and Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. He did not finish his college course, but at an early age elected to begin his business training. He went to work under his father's direction to master the details of the various enterprises with which the elder Mr. Rowe was connected, and to which he was expected to succeed. The young man showed remarkable business aptitude from the start, and was soon taken into partnership, under the firm-name of W. H. Rowe & Son. Upon the death of his father, Mr. (now Colonel) Rowe came into control of all of his interests, and is now president of the Wayside Knitting Company of Troy, which operates one of the largest plants of the kind in the country. Colonel Rowe and his mother own over five sixths of the capital stock. Colonel Rowe is president of the Eagle and Red Star Mills of Rockton, New York; treasurer of the Van Brocklin and Stover Company of Amsterdam, New York, which owns the Montgomery and Clermont mills; vice-president of the United Waste Company; director in the Central National Bank; and treasurer of the Office Supply Company of Troy, New York. He is also president of the Hope Knitting Company of Troy, which operates one of the finest mills in the United States. The capital stock is controlled by Colonel Rowe and the estate of the late Roswell P. Flower.

Colonel Rowe has been prominent in municipal affairs in Troy, and is esteemed one of the most public-spirited men in that city. In 1896 he was offered the Democratic nomination to the State Senate, and in the fall of 1898 was asked to become the party candidate for Congress, but was obliged to decline both honors, his business affairs requiring his undivided attention. For the same reason he refused to allow his name to be carried before the convention in 1894 as a candidate for Mayor of Troy. As a public speaker Colonel Rowe has many gifts, and were his business responsibilities less he would undoubtedly take a prominent

place in state and national politics. The only office he has ever accepted was that of World's Fair Commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1892. When Roswell P. Flower assumed office as Governor of New York he appointed Mr. Rowe assistant quartermaster-general on his staff, with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Rowe spends most of his time in New York city. He is connected with a large number of benevolent and charitable associations, and has not only been a generous contributor, but has held office in many, although of late press of business has obliged him to resign several offices. He is a trustee of the Syracuse University, national director from New York State in the Children's Home Society, which has its headquarters in Chicago, president of the New York City Rescue Band, treasurer of the Federation of Churches in New York city, treasurer of the Home for Crippled Children of New York city, member of the executive committee of the Ecumenical Council of the Board of Foreign Missions of all the New York city churches, and treasurer of the Lucy A. Wood Rowe Memorial Association of Troy. He recently resigned the presidency of the Young Woman's College Settlement of New York city.

Colonel Rowe, who is still unmarried, is very popular in society and with his business associates. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, as well as of a number of clubs in both New York and Troy.

He manifests a keen and practical interest in the welfare of young men and women, and through his discriminating bounty many have been enabled to get good educations, which, but for him, would have been beyond their reach. His personal presence and his conversational ability make him a favorite figure in society, and one commanding the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes into contact.







*Jacob Puffert*



## JACOB RUPPERT

**J**ACOB RUPPERT was born on March 4, 1842, the son of a brewer of Germany who came here late in the thirties to set up a plant. Early, his natural faculty aided by hard work, he found he had the qualifications for a successful "brew-master." Then he started on his own account a little brewery, in 1867, in the old brick house on Third Avenue, near Ninety-second Street. There was not a "brew" of those early days that Jacob Ruppert himself did not personally toil over. It was a case of keen foresightedness and aptitude from the start. Despite discouragements the concern grew to huge proportions. The original building was soon far too small, and, little by little, additional buildings were taken, the present structures being finally raised, at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Thus the brewery of Ruppert has increased in a quarter of a century from a capacity of next to nothing a day to an average of one thousand barrels each twenty-four hours. Four hundred men are needed to perform this work, two hundred horses to draw the barrels back and forth, filled and empty, and nearly one hundred and fifty delivery-wagons.

No "brew-master" in the country, responsible as this post is, is more of an expert than Jacob Ruppert himself. To Colonel Ruppert, his son, is delegated the work of selling the huge product, but its mixing and the processes that go to turn out each "brew" are Jacob Ruppert's especial charge. This is the reason why "Ruppiner," the dark beer made by the Rupperts, and their more popular marks, "Extra Pale" and "Extra," have shown so little variation in quality and have enjoyed such repute for so many years. "Ruppiner," it may interest readers to know, is not named after the Rupperts (similar as the sound is), but from

a little town in Germany, Ruppina, where this peculiar kind of dark beer was first made.

Yet Mr. Ruppert does not stop there in his business interests. He is the president and the main power of the De La Vergne Ice Machine Company, which has a plant at Morrisania. He is a director of the Astoria Silk Company, of which enterprise his son, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., is president. In this he is a large holder of stock. There are many other enterprises he is interested in.

Outside of his business and his farm Mr. Ruppert has but few interests. His hobby in the city is the Central Opera House, which he owns, and where he is often to be found of an evening. He is a Mason and a member of Trinity Lodge. He also belongs to the Arion, the Liederkranz, and the Manhattan clubs.

Mr. Ruppert's country place at Rhinebeck is exceedingly complete and well fitted out. He has two chief enthusiasms here — his horses and his chickens. There are hundreds of chickens of all breeds, very many of the finest fowl. These he keeps and raises for pleasure, though he makes the pursuit pay. Mr. Ruppert bought, about ten years ago, the Hudson River Driving Park property in Poughkeepsie. This he now uses as a stock-farm, and raises trotting horses. He breeds these in large numbers, now having over two hundred. Several, a dozen or so, are famous in speed, but he never races them, and seldom, if ever, drives one.

He lives in a handsome house on Fifth Avenue at the corner of Ninety-second Street. His children are five in number: Colonel Ruppert; Frank Ruppert, who has charge of the out-of-town business of the brewery; George Ruppert, who is now in the Columbia Law School; Mrs. Herman Schalk; and one unmarried daughter, Amanda.









*Jacob Kupper Jr.*



## JACOB RUPPERT, JR.

OF the Ruppert stock through and through, cast in a somewhat different mold, but nevertheless the son of his father, is Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr. He is at his desk as early as are any of his clerks, and long before the first of the invariably numerous visitors arrive is planning the campaign of the day with his private secretary, Mr. Maidhof. The finances of the establishment—a task of the most complicated sort in a modern brewery where advances are made widely—are his especial charge, and it was his well-known skill in this regard that suggested to Tammany Hall, a year or two ago, the advisability of nominating him as its candidate for president of the Council, a nomination that he promptly declined. Fourteen years ago he left Columbia Grammar School (after passing the entrance examinations of the School of Mines) and took the humblest position in the brewery. The heir of its owner, he went to work as hard as any workman, starting his apprenticeship as a “keg-washer.” The succeeding six or seven years saw him advance through every department, now as a workman, now as an assistant, now as an expert brewer. Then he became a clerk in the office, and finally—about 1890—his father made him general superintendent, advancing him by degrees until some four years ago he was placed in the post he holds to-day.

Such has been the career of Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr. Up to a few years ago it was all preparatory work, a life of early to bed and early rising. It is only since 1889 or so that he has come forward in political and social life as a figure of prominence. His rapid rise was, at first, military. For three years a private in the Seventh Regiment, he was invited, in 1889, to the staff of Governor Hill, with the rank of colonel and aide-de-camp.

When the Flower administration came in he was advanced to senior aide, and in that capacity participated in the celebration of the Columbian year, delivering the address for the State of New York in acceptance of the Columbian monument. He also took active official part in the Cleveland inauguration of 1892.

Colonel Ruppert belongs to the Manhattan, the New York Athletic, the Democratic, the Suburban, the Military, the Jockey, the Catholic, the Arion, the Liederkrantz, the Larchmont Yacht, the Atlantic Yacht, and the New York Yacht clubs.

Besides the affairs of the brewery, it should be said, he has a number of outside business interests, the most important of which are the Astoria Silk Company (Colonel Ruppert being the president of this concern) and the De La Vergne Ice Machine Company, where he is an active director.

He has now practically given up the famous Ruppert stable, which a few years ago had hardly an equal in America. Three years ago it was in its height, and cleared profits as great as fifty-five thousand dollars per annum.

Dogs are one of Colonel Ruppert's keenest enthusiasms. He has one of the finest collections of St. Bernards in the country, and latterly he has taken up Boston terriers, a curious breed that is coming into great popularity among experts. Some years ago he started in to breed and own this type of dog, the first man in America to take them up.

Next to his dogs and his horses, Colonel Ruppert enjoys yachting. His yacht *Albatross* is one hundred and fourteen feet over all, ninety-five in the water, a twenty-mile craft, with very little free-board, and looking much larger than she actually is.

Latest of all this young clubman's enthusiasms is his library and his bindings. He has now some fifteen hundred volumes, purchased at a cost of many thousands of dollars. These books are expensive sets, especially bound in his own private bindings of crushed levant, green and red. Modern literature and the English classics have the greatest charm for him, two sets of this library, for example, being the Waverley Novels (forty-eight volumes), of an edition of which there are only twenty-four sets in the country, and De Foe's works, of which there are but ten like sets. The library includes only special editions of this class.





Lewis A. Sayre M.D.



## LEWIS ALBERT SAYRE

**L**EWIS ALBERT SAYRE comes of fine old colonial stock, his grandfather, Ephraim Sayre, having been a member of the patriot army in the Revolution, and his father, Archibald Sayre, a prominent farmer in Morris County, New Jersey. There, at Bottle Hill, now Madison, he was born, on February 29, 1820. He was educated at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, graduating there in 1839. He then returned to the East, and entered the office of Dr. David Green while studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, where he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine in 1842.

Dr. Sayre was at once made a prosector of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and served that institution faithfully for ten years, when, owing to the demands made upon him by his practice, he was compelled to resign, and was appointed emeritus prosector. In 1853 he was appointed surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and in 1859 surgeon to the Charity Hospital on Blackwells Island. Of the latter institution he became consulting surgeon in 1873. In 1861 he was foremost among the organizers of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and became professor of orthopædic surgery, fractures, and luxations, in its faculty. He afterward became also professor of clinical surgery, and continued to hold both of those chairs down to 1898, when the college became united with the New York University, when he was made emeritus professor of orthopædic and clinical surgery in the consolidated institution. He was among the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and the New York Pathological Society. He was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1866, and its president in 1880. In 1866 he was

appointed resident physician of the city of New York, and in that capacity was of inestimable benefit to the community, being particularly energetic in his efforts to secure compulsory vaccination and improvement in the sanitary condition of the tenement-houses. Owing to the prompt and vigorous measures which he instituted, the cholera, which had been brought to the harbor, was stopped in the lower bay and never spread beyond the vessel in which it had first appeared.

Dr. Sayre's first operation for the cure of hip-disease was performed in 1854, and was a perfect success. It was the first successful operation of the kind in America. In 1871 he made a tour in Europe, and by invitation gave demonstrations of his method before numerous medical societies. Five years later he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, and performed before that body an operation for hip-disease which elicited the highest encomiums from the most eminent foreign delegates, Lister, the founder of antiseptic surgery, saying, "I feel that this demonstration would of itself have been a sufficient reward for my voyage across the Atlantic." The next year, 1877, he was sent as a delegate, by the American Medical Association, to the meeting of the British Medical Association at Manchester, England, where he demonstrated his new treatment of diseases and deformities of the spine by suspension and the application of plaster-of-Paris bandages, which demonstrations were afterward repeated, by request, in the principal hospitals throughout the kingdom.

Dr. Sayre has been a voluminous writer, chiefly on topics connected with the department of surgery, which he has made his specialty. He has invented many instruments for use in operations, and numerous appliances for the relief of deformities, which have proved most useful and are now widely employed. In addition to the professorships and other positions of honor already mentioned, Dr. Sayre is consulting surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Northwestern Dispensary, and the Home for Incurables, in New York. He is a member of the principal medical associations of this city and State, and an honorary member of several of the leading European societies. In 1872 the King of Sweden made him a Knight of the Order of Wasa, in recognition of his eminent achievements.



Dr. Sayre was married, in 1849, to Miss Eliza A. Hall of this city, who died in 1894. He has one daughter, Miss Mary Hall Sayre, who has greatly assisted her father in his literary work. His eldest son, Dr. Charles H. H. Sayre, was killed by a fall, after a few years of practice, and the second, Dr. Lewis H. Sayre, died of heart-disease in 1890. The third son, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, is professionally associated with his father, holding also the position of clinical professor of orthopædic surgery in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.





## ALFRED FREDERICK SELIGSBERG

FROM the East by way of the West is the itinerary pursued by Alfred Frederick Seligsberg, in making his entry into New York. His ancestry, as we might unhesitatingly assume from his name, was German. His paternal grandfather was the well-known Dr. Max Seligsberg of Bavaria, one of the foremost Hebrew theologians and rabbis of his time. The son of Dr. Seligsberg was William Seligsberg, who came to the United States and settled in California. There, in San Francisco, he engaged successfully in the business of a stock-broker, and amassed a considerable fortune. He married Miss Regina Jacobi, who came of a family long settled at Worms, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and occupying an honored position there.

Alfred Frederick Seligsberg, the son of this couple, was born in San Francisco, California, on June 27, 1869. His parents intended that he should grow up a citizen of the land of their adoption and of his nativity, but they decided that part of his education should be gained in the land of his ancestors. He was accordingly sent to Germany in his childhood, and there spent some years in study. He was graduated in 1887 from the gymnasium — seminary, or even college, it would be called in America — at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and received therefrom a certificate or diploma entitling him to enter a German university.

It was more to his taste, however, and was entirely to his parents' liking, for him to enter an American university. Accordingly, he returned to the United States to complete his scholastic training, and matriculated at Harvard University. There he pursued the regular academic course, and having entered an advanced class, owing to the amplitude of his German preparatory studies, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts

in 1890. He had already made up his mind to adopt the legal profession as his own, and with that end in view he came from Harvard to New York city, and became a student in the Law School of Columbia University. His course there extended through three years, and in 1893 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

With such preparation for the work which lay before him, Mr. Seligsberg was admitted to the bar of New York in April, 1893, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He found, as do all young lawyers in New York, the competition in the profession most intense, and the requirements of success most arduous. But he addressed himself to the tasks before him with characteristic energy and tact, and soon found an increasing throng of clients visiting his office, and his name steadily rising into honorable prominence. He has continued in the active pursuit of his profession in New York to the present time, and has achieved an established position, and a fine measure of success.

In addition to his legal labors, Mr. Seligsberg has found both time and inclination to devote considerable attention to political matters. He associated himself with the Democratic party, though reserving to himself full freedom of action. In the campaign of 1897, in New York city, he was identified with the Citizens' Union movement, and was elected a member of the State Assembly from the Twenty-ninth District of New York city on the Citizens' Union and National Democratic tickets.

He is a member of the Reform Club, Harvard Club, Harmonie Club, Country Club, and Bar Association.





## FREDERICK SEYMOUR

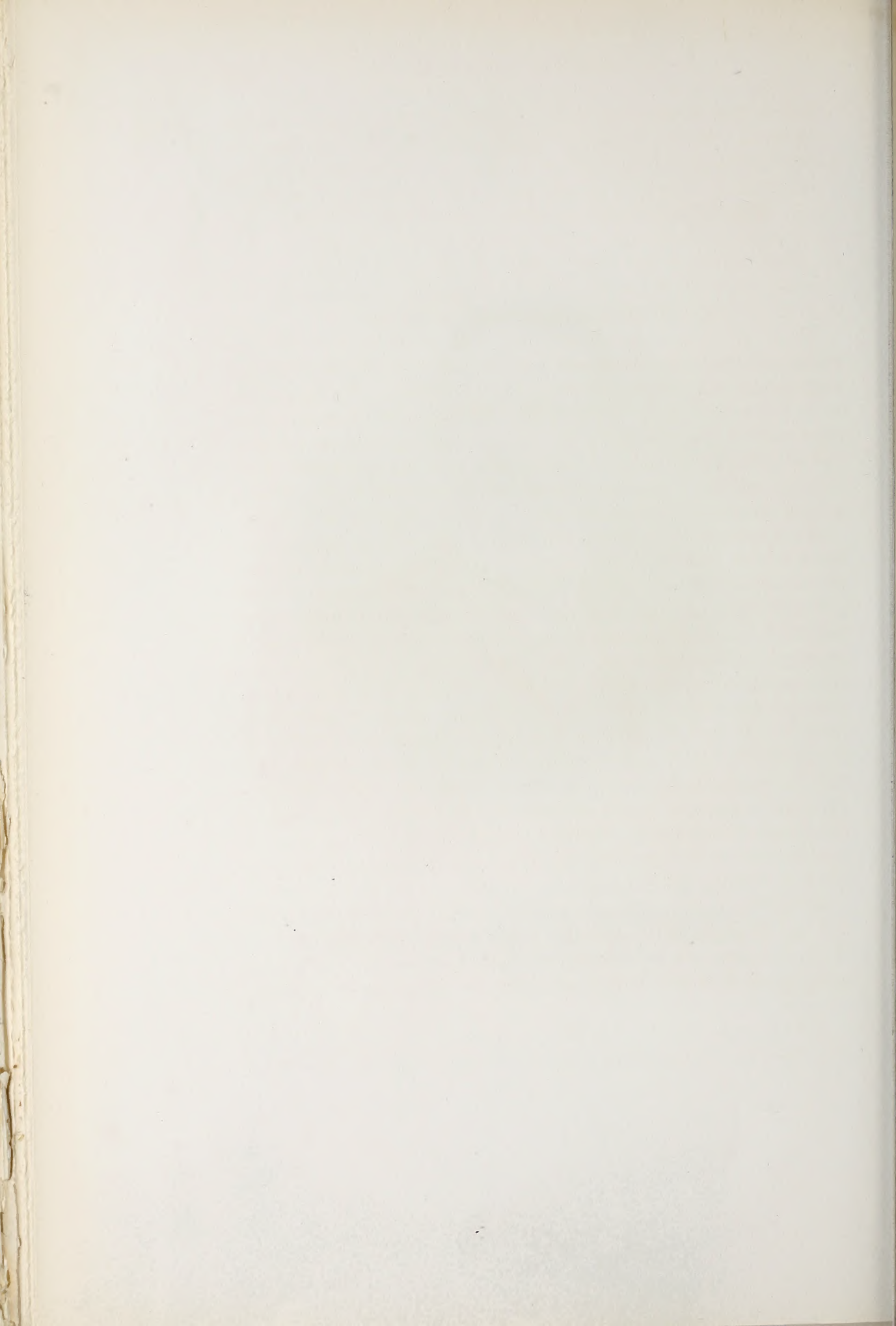
**R**ICHARD SEYMOUR, the founder of the Seymour family in America, came from England in 1639, and settled at Hartford, Connecticut. From one of his three sons were descended the late Governor Horatio Seymour of New York, the late Judge Edward W. Seymour of Connecticut, and Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour of Connecticut. From another came the late Governor Thomas Seymour of Connecticut. From the third is descended the subject of this sketch. In the last generation, the seventh from Richard Seymour, George Whitfield Seymour married Mary Freeman, a descendant in the sixth generation of Edmund Freeman, who was admitted to the General Court at Plymouth, and, with ten others, founded the town of Sandwich, Massachusetts. Edmund Freeman was for six years assistant to Governor Bradford, and was the progenitor of a family noted in New England annals.

Frederick Seymour, son of George W. and Mary Freeman Seymour, and eighth in line from Richard Seymour, was born at Whitney Point, New York, on August 2, 1856. He was educated in the local schools, including the Whitney Point High School, and at Yale University, from which latter he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1881. Having chosen the profession of the law, he then entered the Law School of Columbia University, New York, and was there prepared for his life-work.

He was admitted to the bar in New York city in September, 1882, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has been ever since continuously engaged. Although well fitted for general practice, and engaging therein to some extent, he has paid chief attention to corporation law,



*Fred W. Seymour*



which in New York is one of the most important branches of the profession. In this he has attained gratifying success and won an enviable rank at the bar and in the esteem of his colleagues.

A material change was effected in his professional work in April, 1899, when, dissolving other associations, he organized the law firm of Seymour, Seymour & Harmon, with offices at No. 40 Wall Street, New York. His partners were and are his brother, John S. Seymour of Washington and New York, and Eugene M. Harmon of Cincinnati and New York.

These two associates brought to the new firm an extended experience in and a comprehensive knowledge of the laws of patents and trade-marks, together with much technical skill in dealing with the same. John S. Seymour had been United States Commissioner of Patents under the second Cleveland administration, and Mr. Harmon had at the same time been the principal examiner of patents. The firm has already assumed a foremost rank among the patent lawyers of New York and the whole country.

Mr. Seymour is a Democrat in politics, and an advocate of tariff reform and the gold standard of value. He has held no public office, but has been an energetic worker in behalf of clean and patriotic politics, rational and progressive humanitarianism, and the maintenance of true American principles of government and social order. He has organized at his home a Biblical club, the object of which is to maintain a just balance between the older "orthodoxy" and the later "higher criticisms." He is a member of the Essex County Court Club, the Civics Club, and the Democratic Club of East Orange, New Jersey, and the Lawyers' Club of New York city, of Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Orange Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Damascus Commandery Knights Templar, and the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of Grace Church, Orange, New Jersey.

He was married to Miss Julia C. Dikeman, daughter of the late Nathan Dikeman of Waterbury, Connecticut, who has borne him three children: Helen, Margaret, and Frederick. The family home is on Prospect Street, Brick Church, Orange, New Jersey.



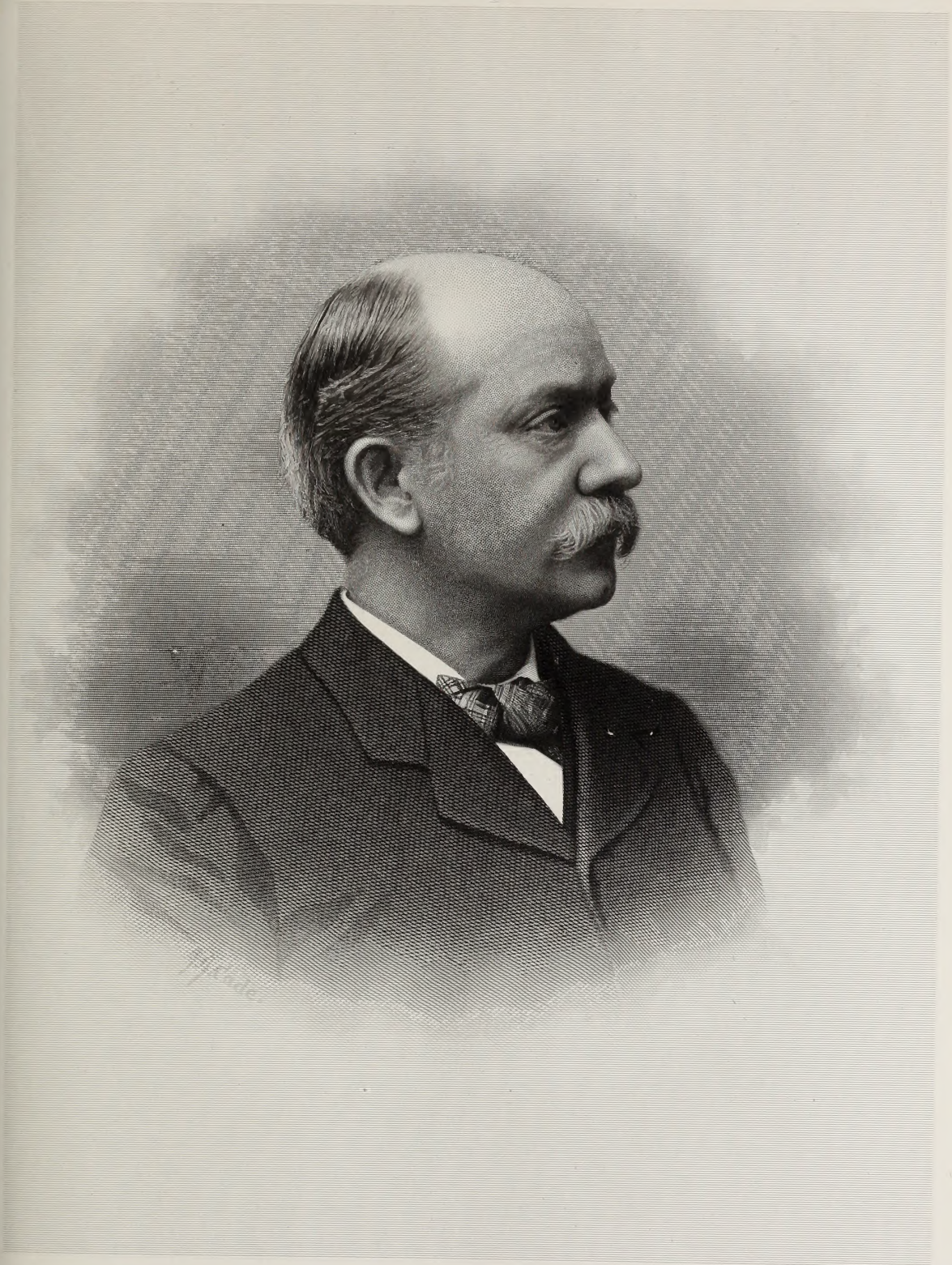
## NEWTON MELMAN SHAFFER

**T**HE best way to illustrate the motives and objects in life of Dr. Newton Melman Shaffer is to give a short account of his actual work and achievements.

When he was just past seventeen years old, and after receiving a liberal education, he left the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, to commence the study of medicine in the office of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, on May 1, 1863, the day the institution opened its doors for the reception of patients. Here, under the tutelage of Dr. James Knight, the founder of this hospital, he laid the foundation for much of his future success, and was, at a very impressionable age, brought into contact with a class of deformed children whose sufferings and needs have ever since always appealed to his sympathies. After serving in this hospital for three years, he was made an acting assistant resident surgeon two years before he was graduated. Graduating in 1867 from the University Medical College, he was at once made a full assistant resident surgeon. From this place he resigned in 1868, and being without capital, he borrowed enough money to buy a drug store, his object being to gain a business experience, to familiarize himself with drugs, and to secure enough money to render his first years of work in his chosen profession free from the pecuniary annoyances which generally beset every beginner.

While still engaged in this work he was invited by the late Theodore Roosevelt (the father of the present Governor) and the late Dr. C. Fayette Taylor to become an assistant surgeon to the New York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital. He entered upon this duty in March, 1871, and his work soon attracted the attention of the authorities. In 1872 he was made the executive





*Newland M. Shaffer*



officer of this institution, and at the same time he was asked to accept a provisional position in St. Luke's Hospital as its orthopædic surgeon. In 1873 this appointment was made permanent, and he held this place until 1888, when he resigned. When Dr. Taylor resigned from the Orthopædic Hospital in 1875, Dr. Shaffer was called upon to assume the duties of chief surgeon, and to this work he brought all his energies, inasmuch as both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Potter, the founders of the institution, told him that the future of the work depended on his efforts.

In the meantime he had also a daily service at St. Luke's Hospital, and in 1882 he was appointed clinical professor of orthopædic surgery at the University Medical College. This triple duty was more than one man could maintain, and after consulting with the late Dr. H. B. Sands and Mr. Potter, he resigned both his college and St. Luke's positions in order to devote himself wholly to the work of the Orthopædic Hospital. He resigned from the University College in 1886, and from St. Luke's two years later. At this time, and as a result of Dr. Shaffer's concentrated efforts, and especially as the result of the many thousands of dollars which his friends had given him for his work (two contributions alone being for forty-five thousand dollars), the Orthopædic Hospital commenced to occupy the place its founders desired, and from that time to 1898, when Dr. Shaffer resigned this important work, the institution went forward on the lines laid down by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Potter.

In 1896 Dr. Shaffer was recalled to the chair of orthopædic surgery in the University Medical College, and again he resigned this position in 1898, to join with those of his colleagues who also resigned to form the Cornell University Medical College, founded by Colonel Oliver H. Payne. He holds this place at present. He is also consulting orthopædic surgeon to St. Luke's and the Presbyterian Hospital, and consulting physician to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

In the matter of the advancement of orthopædic surgery, which, when Dr. Shaffer entered the medical profession, was scarcely recognized, he has been foremost. He was chief among the promoters of the New York Orthopædic Society (now a section of the Academy of Medicine), the first organization of the kind in this country. He invited the members of this society

to meet at his house in January, 1887, and then and there formed the American Orthopædic Association, a national organization of great importance. He secured, without any assistance from his colleagues, the admission of this association to the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, the first recognition of orthopædic surgery by any representative national organization. He also secured the recognition of orthopædic surgery by the great International Medical Congress at Berlin, in 1890.

The greatest past work which Dr. Shaffer has accomplished lies in the success of the Orthopædic Hospital, for this great work will always be regarded as a monument to his strong personality and unremitting energy, as well as to the kindness of his friends, whose faith in him led them to contribute so largely to its pecuniary support. In this work Dr. Shaffer was most generously supported by the founders. It seems only proper to say, however, that although upheld by those who had made large contributions to his work, he felt his usefulness was so far impaired by the arbitrary rulings and conduct of some of the new trustees that he resigned. He did so, however, also in response to a desire to enter a wider field of work, as foreshadowed in an address which he delivered before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in New York on May 23, 1898, in which he said: "The educational and charitable system of the State should be adapted to meet the demands of this class of crippled and deformed as fully as are those for the deaf, dumb, the blind or the insane." A study of this matter, while he was still connected with the Orthopædic Hospital, led to the conclusion that there was a large number of afflicted and deformed children, especially in the State at large, for whom no provision existed. In the autumn of 1899, with the assistance of J. Adriance Bush, a bill was drafted, and early in 1900 was presented to the Legislature. In spite of opposition the bill became a law, and Governor Roosevelt appointed as managers the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, J. Hampden Robb, J. Adriance Bush, George Blagden, Jr., and Dr. Shaffer. The law provides for a salary for the surgeon-in-chief, but Dr. Shaffer absolutely declined to receive it. On the contrary, he has become a contributor to a special fund which he has raised to supplement the fifteen thousand dollars which the State appro-

priated for this work. The hospital has been located at Tarrytown, New York.

Dr. Shaffer was born on February 14, 1846, at Kinderhook, New York. His great-grandfather came from Holland to Manhattan Island, and established a paper-mill on the island about 1760. His grandfather was born in New York city in 1773, and his father, the Rev. James Newton Shaffer, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1811. Dr. Shaffer's paternal grandmother was a Newton. On his mother's side, he was descended from the Hales and Melmans of Ulster County, his mother being Jane Emeline Hale, daughter of Mayor Lewis Hale of Glasco, New York. Dr. Shaffer married, in 1873, Margaret H. Perkins, daughter of the Hon. William Perkins of Gardiner, Maine. They have one son, Newton Melman Shaffer, Jr.

Among the books which Dr. Shaffer has written may be mentioned "Pott's Disease—Its Pathology and Mechanical Treatment"; "The Hysterical Element in Orthopædic Surgery"; "Brief Essays on Orthopædic Surgery"; and many other essays which have appeared in the leading medical journals both at home and abroad. He is a member of the University and Century clubs, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Orthopædic Association, the Neurological Society, the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, etc.





## WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN

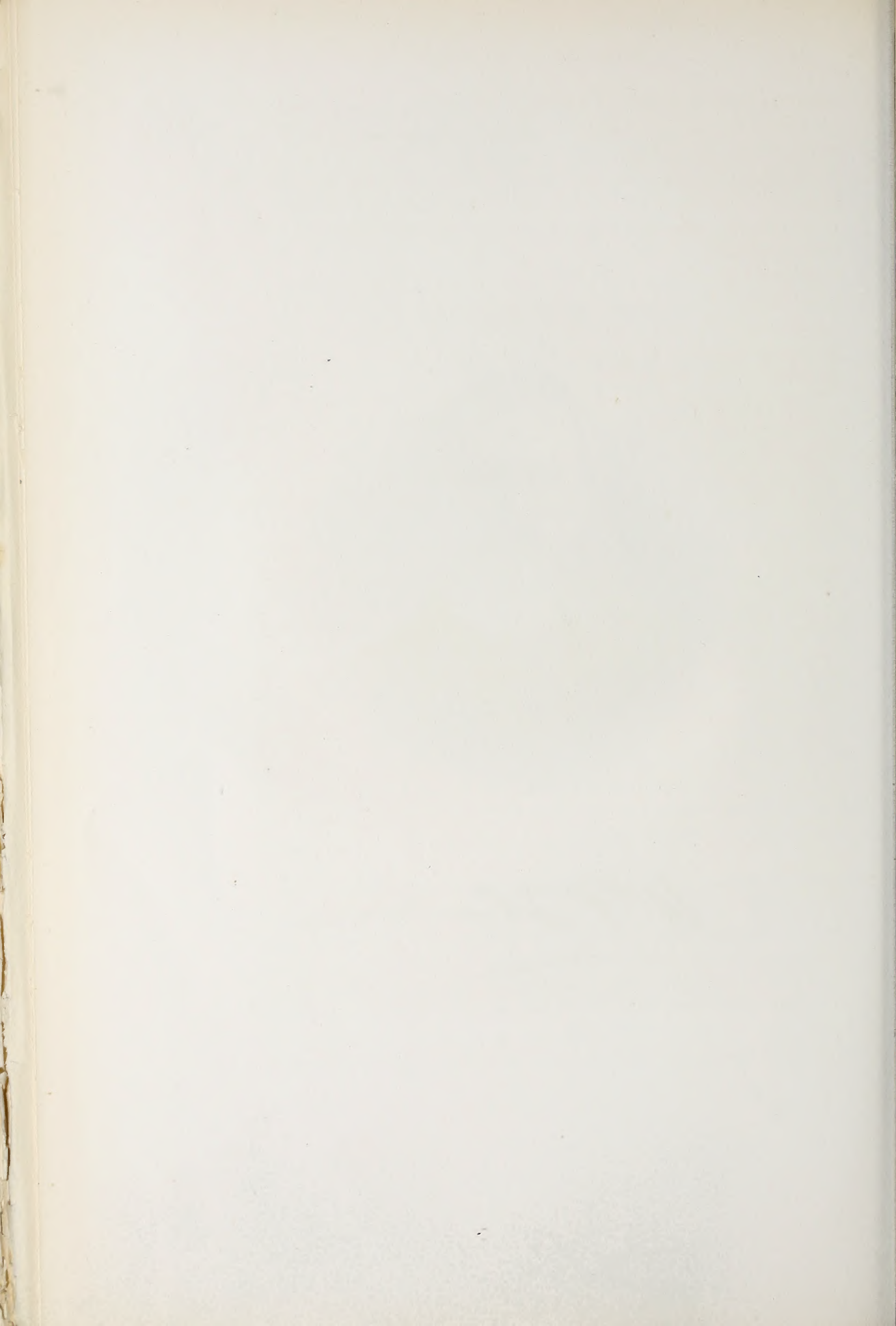
**T**HE name of Sheehan savors of Irish origin, and in the present case the indication is correct. In the last generation William Sheehan and his wife, Honora, were natives of County Cork, Ireland. They were, however, brought to the United States in their childhood, and it was here that they were educated and married. Mr. Sheehan adopted the business of a contractor and engineer, and settled in the western part of New York State. There he pursued his calling with varying success, and there his children were born.

One of the children born of this parentage is William F. Sheehan, who has long been known as a shrewd political leader, the holder of high public office, and a more than ordinarily successful lawyer. He was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, on November 6, 1859. His early education was acquired in the common schools of that city, and from them he proceeded to St. Joseph's College, a Buffalo institution of high rank. Necessity, however, drove him to lay aside his books at an early age to begin the practical work of life. For a time he worked in the humble, but by no means unenlightening, capacity of a newspaper boy, selling papers on the streets of Buffalo.

His native bent, however, like that of so many of his race, was toward the law and politics. He cherished that ambition even while he was selling newspapers, and omitted no opportunity of studying to prepare himself for such a career. The many difficulties and obstacles in his path were one by one overcome by his indomitable spirit and unfailing energy, and at the last, in January, 1880, before he was twenty-one years of age, he was able creditably to pass his examinations and gain



W. H. Shaker





admittance to practice at the bar. For fifteen years thereafter he followed his profession in the city of Buffalo, with a gratifying degree of success.

At the same time he was active in politics, and became the leader of the Democratic party in Erie County and all that part of the State. He was first elected a member of Assembly from Erie County in 1884, for the Legislature of 1885, and was successively reëlected in each of the six ensuing years, thus having seven years of service in the Assembly. For six of those years, beginning with the Legislature of 1886, he was the Democratic leader of the Assembly, and in the Legislature of 1891 he was Speaker of the Assembly.

This noteworthy career in the Legislature was interrupted in the fall of 1891 by his election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State on the ticket with Roswell P. Flower as Governor, and he accordingly was removed from the Assembly to be presiding officer of the State Senate in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

At the end of his term as Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Sheehan removed to New York city and there engaged in the practice of his profession. He is now thus engaged, as a member of the firm of Sheehan & Collin, consisting of himself, Charles A. Collin, Thomas L. Hughes, and Charles H. Werner. He was, it may be added, the New York State member of the Democratic National Committee from 1891 to 1896, and chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic State Committee in 1892 and 1893. His law firm is now counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, the Colonial Trust Company, the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, and other large corporations.

Mr. Sheehan is a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Lawyers', Lotus, Transportation, Brooklyn, and Catholic clubs. He was married, on November 27, 1889, to Miss Blanche Nellany.



## HENRY SIEGEL

**T**HE story of Henry Siegel's career resembles those fictitious ones which are often constructed "to point a moral or adorn a tale," and yet, by actually surpassing them in interest, gives emphasis to the old saying that "truth is stranger than fiction." Certainly never in fiction was there conceived a more noteworthy example of a man starting at the foot of the ladder in business, and by sheer force of ability and character climbing to the top-most round.

Henry Siegel was born at Eubigheim, Germany, on March 17, 1852, the eighth of ten sons of Lazarus and Zerlina Siegel. His father was a farmer and burgomaster of the town, a man of sterling character and methods. One by one the sons, having grown to manhood, came to the United States, and several of them, settling in Washington, entered the Federal Army and did good service in the Civil War. Henry was the last of all to come. He landed in this country on July 12, 1867, a boy of fifteen, with a German common-school education. He stayed in New York for a week, and then went to Washington, where he got employment in a clothing store, at the salary of three and a half dollars a week. He remained there four years, with various promotions and increases of salary, until he was getting fifteen dollars a week. During all this time he attended night-school, and spent his spare time studying. Then he went to Parkersburg, Pennsylvania, and was employed in his brother's store there for two years, and then he and his brother, as partners, established a new store at Lawrenceburg, Pennsylvania. A few years later they sold out and went to Chicago, where their great business career was to begin.

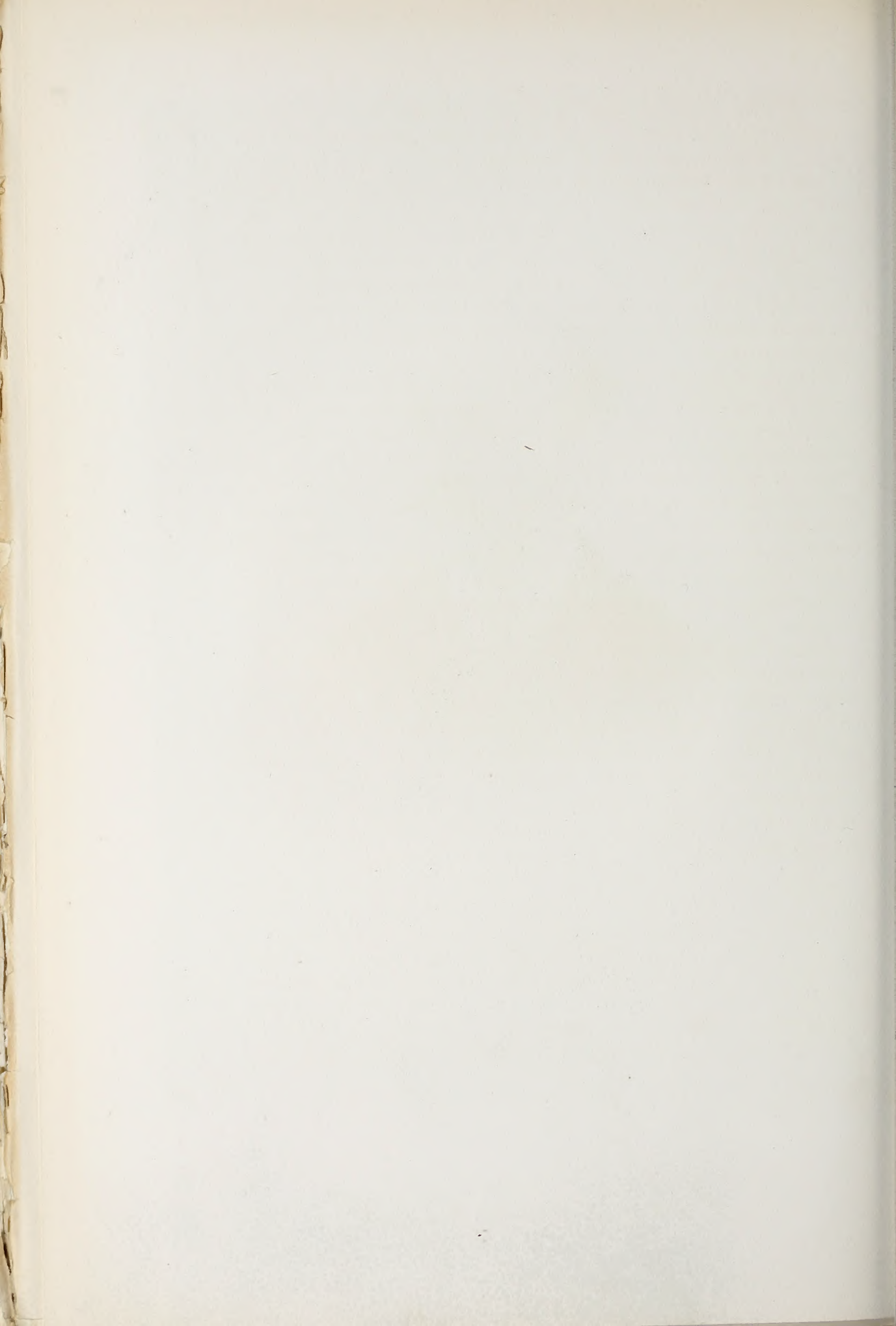
Their first venture in Chicago was in the firm of Siegel, Harts-



Phot<sup>d</sup> by Siegel, Cooper & Co. Chicago.

The Lewis Pub. Co. Chicago.

*Henry Field*



feld & Co., manufacturers of ladies' cloaks. For this house Henry Siegel went on the road as a traveling salesman for eight years. Thus he not only contributed greatly to the prosperity of that firm, but gained an extended acquaintance with merchants all over the country, which has since been of much value to him. In the fourth year of its existence the firm became that of Siegel Brothers, Mr. Hartsfeld selling his interest to the other partners. During his connection with this manufacturing firm Mr. Siegel was a close student of the retail trade in dry-goods, etc., and formed the plan of himself engaging therein on a gigantic scale.

This plan was put into execution in 1887, when he withdrew from the manufacturing firm, formed a partnership with Frank H. Cooper, a successful merchant of Peoria, and, on May 28, opened a huge "department store" at the corner of Adams and State streets, Chicago. The venture was from the first successful, and an enormous patronage was soon secured. On August 2, 1890, the store was burned, but soon the business was reëstablished on a more imposing scale than ever in the "Big Store," covering a block on State Street, between Van Buren and Congress streets — the biggest store, it is said, in Chicago, and assuredly one of the most popular and profitable. Five years later another "Big Store" was opened on Sixth Avenue, New York, in a fireproof building 465 × 200 feet in area and seven stories high, costing four million dollars. These are the two gigantic enterprises of which Mr. Siegel is the head and soul. Of every detail of them he has constant supervision, and upon every department he impresses his own integrity and energy.

Mr. Siegel was married, on April 25, 1898, to Marie Vaughan Wilde, whose new book, "Tulips and Clover," was published on her wedding-day.





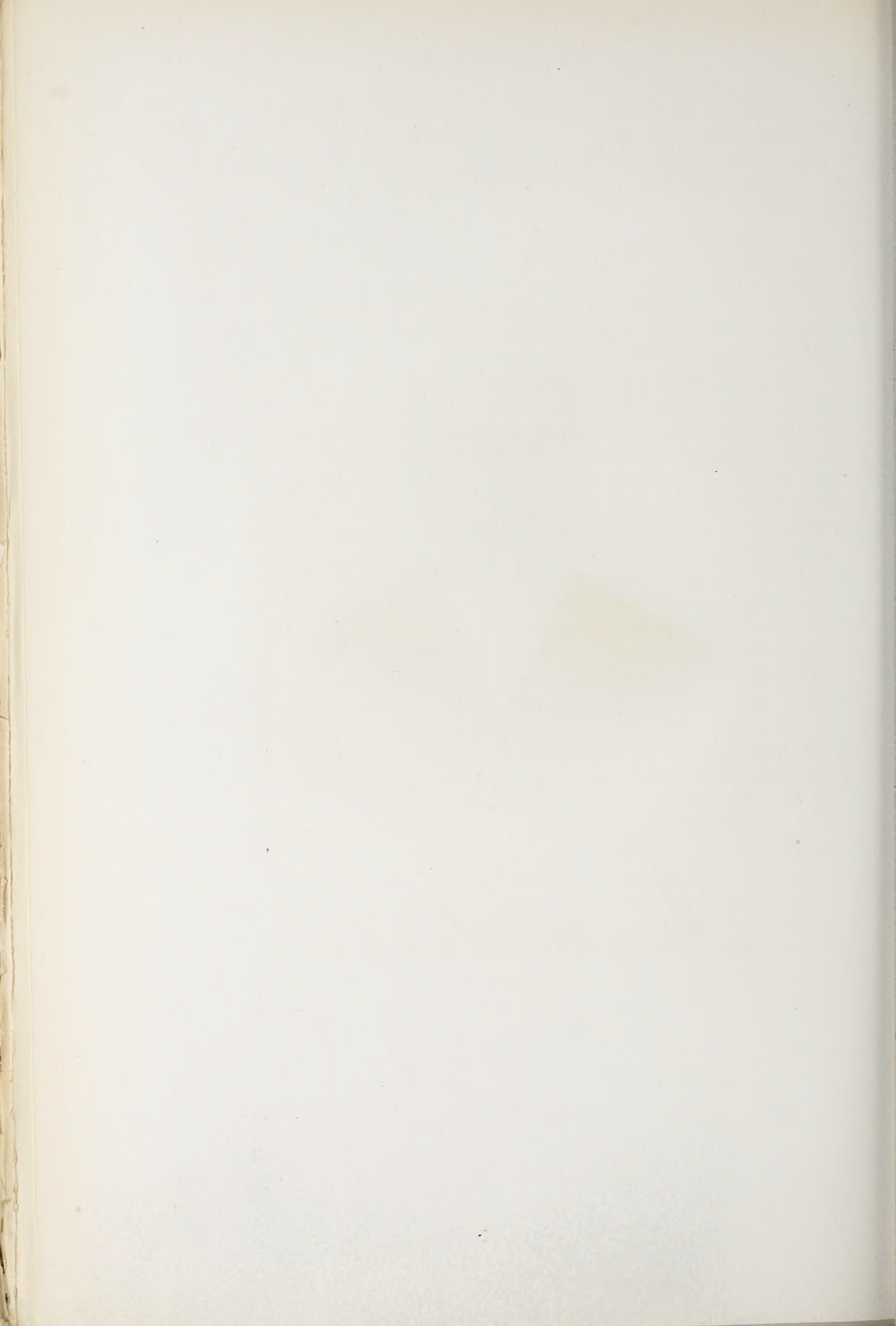
## ALEXANDER J. C. SKENE

**I**T is authentically related in Scottish history that in the year 1010, as he was returning from a great victory over the Danes at Mortlach, King Malcolm II. was attacked by a wolf, and might have suffered from the ferocity of the animal, but a younger son of Donald of the Isles, seeing the danger, thrust into the wolf's mouth his own hand, armed with a dagger, or "sgian" (skene), and stabbed it to the heart. For this service the king gave to the young man all the lands which form the parish of Skene, in Aberdeenshire, and the right to armorial bearings ornamented with three daggers and three wolves' heads. From this defender of his sovereign came the great Skene family, which through many generations has been among the most eminent in Scotland, in peace and in war.

Alexander J. C. Skene, a direct descendant of the founder of the family, was born in Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1838. He was educated in Aberdeen, but paid more attention to athletics to outdoor sports, and to practical study of animal life and nature than to text-books. At the age of nineteen years he came to America, and entered the University of Michigan. There his early bent for medical studies was gratified, and he continued those studies at the Long Island College, Brooklyn, New York, where he was graduated M. D. in 1863. He was at once appointed assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, professor of the institutes and practice of medicine and clinical medicine. But the Civil War was then at its height, and the blood of the first Skene was hot within the young doctor. He joined the Union Army and went to the front. There he served as a surgeon, and at the end of the war came back to the Long Island College and became an adjunct professor in that institution, with which he has since, until 1899, been constantly identified.



Wm. D. Skene





Dr. Skene was for many years the dean of the Long Island College, and also professor of gynecology, in which latter branch of medicine and surgery he is, by general consent, one of the world's greatest authorities. His voluminous "Treatise on the Diseases of Woman" has become a standard work on that subject in America and Europe, and has no superior in the English language. He has also written much for the best medical journals and reviews, and sometimes for the leading newspapers. He has served as president of the New York Obstetrical Society, the American Gynecological Society, and for the Medical Society of Kings County.

Dr. Skene has long had a large private practice, and has been esteemed as a consulting physician above most of his contemporaries. He is famed for his skill as an operating surgeon, and has been the hero of many marvelous performances. A number of years ago he built for himself, in Brooklyn, a fine private sanatorium, for the treatment of those suffering from the diseases to which he pays special attention. This institution, constructed and equipped in the most perfect manner known to modern science, is Dr. Skene's especial pride, and to it and its work he gives much of the best attention of his life. In 1899 he became the head of a great hospital for working-women, which was then incorporated and is about to be built by public-spirited citizens of Brooklyn. At that time he resigned his place at the head of the Long Island College Hospital.

For relaxation from professional cares, Dr. Skene turns sometimes to nature — he has a summer home in the Catskills — and sometimes to the sculptor's studio, for he is an artist in marble of no mean ability. He has also written a novel or two which have commanded wide attention. His wife is an accomplished musician, and their home on Brooklyn Heights is the seat of charming culture. As an instructor in college Dr. Skene has been notably successful. By his patients he is loved and trusted in more than common measure; and by the simplicity and unostentatious beneficence of his life he has made himself a blessing and an honor to the community and to the world.

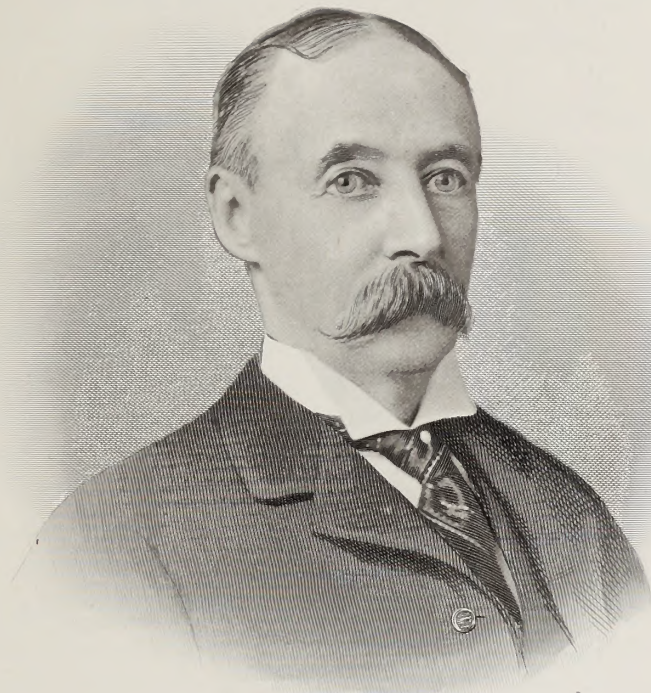


## AUGUSTUS KELLOGG SLOAN

**T**HE president of the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade of New York, Augustus Kellogg Sloan, is of Ohio birth and New York State ancestry. His father, Kellogg Gaylord Sloan, who married Mary Ann Tomlinson, was a native of Cherry Valley, New York, and pursued the calling of a carriage-builder at Syracuse, New York. He has formerly lived at Cleveland, Ohio, and there the subject of this sketch was born, on September 3, 1838. When he was five years old his parents removed to Syracuse, and there he attended the public schools until he was thirteen years old.

Then he went into business. His first occupation was as an office boy in a fancy-goods bazaar, at a salary of a dollar and a half a week. A year later he went into the office of a cigar factory as office boy. There he spent a year, and then came to the city of New York.

His first engagement in the metropolis was with the old firm of Carter, Pierson & Hale, on Maiden Lane, close by his present well-known offices. That was in 1854. He worked hard and faithfully, and showed much capacity for the jewelry business. In consequence he found himself in the line of promotion, and soon rose to be a salesman. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers. But the day before his regiment was ordered to the front his plans were materially changed. He deemed it desirable to withdraw from the service and remain in business. The firm with which he was engaged then made him its bookkeeper. After the capture of New Orleans he was sent thither, in 1862, by the firm on a special errand. He had to go, of course, by water. On the way the ship was wrecked on one of the Bahama Islands, and he



Augustus K. Faxon



was stranded there for a month before he could get a vessel to take him to Havana. There he was again detained for a week. Finally he made his way on to New Orleans.

During his absence the firm filled his place as bookkeeper with another man, but gave him a good place as traveling salesman. This he filled until 1867, when he was admitted to partnership in the firm, which was known as Carter, Howkins & Dodd. Later Mr. Dodd withdrew, and the firm became Carter, Howkins & Sloan. Upon the retirement of Mr. Howkins it became Carter, Sloan & Co. In 1896 Mr. Sloan withdrew from the firm, and a little later became president of Sloan & Co. under the reorganization.

Mr. Sloan is also president of the Sloan & Chase Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Newark, New Jersey, a director of the American Waltham Watch Company, of the Mutual Realty and Loan Company, and of the Jewelers' Security Alliance, and, as already noted, president of the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade. His social and other connections include being a director and treasurer of the Long Island Country Club, a trustee of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and of the Aurora Grata Association, and treasurer of the Aurora Grata Consistory, a thirty-third-degree Mason, and a member of the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, the Aurora Grata Club of Brooklyn, and the Underwriters' Club of New York.

Mr. Sloan was married, in 1865, to Miss Julia Voris, who bore him four children: Mary Florence, Lillian Augusta, Frank Theodore, and Jennie Voris. She died, and some years later he was married a second time, to Miss Mary A. E. Cromwell of Skaneateles, New York, who bore him one son, Augustus Kellogg Sloan, Jr.





## FRANK SULLIVAN SMITH

**T**HE western part of the State of New York has been exceptionally prolific in men of leadership in business and professional life and in public affairs. Some of them have had distinguished careers as lifelong residents of their native region. Others have found their best opportunities and attained their highest achievements in other places, especially in the metropolis and business capital of the State. Among these may be classed Frank Sullivan Smith. He is a native of the western part of the "southern tier" of New York counties, having been born on October 14, 1851, at Short Tract, in the town of Granger, in the northern part of Allegany County, and in the upper part of the beautiful Genesee valley. His parents were Dr. William M. Smith and his wife, Adaline Weeks Smith. At ten years of age the boy had an opportunity to see something of the Civil War, since he spent the latter part of 1861 and the early part of 1862 with the Eighty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers, of which his father was surgeon. He was prepared for college at Angelica Academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1872. He served as school commissioner of the First District, Allegany County, New York, until 1876. On April 7 of that year he was admitted to the bar, and at once became a member of the firm of Richardson, Flenagin & Smith, at Angelica. During the next four years he took an active part in the work of the District Attorney's office, his partner, Mr. Flenagin, being District Attorney.

He was attorney for the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company during the construction of the road between Olean and Rochester, and for its lessee, the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company, from 1881 until 1887. He was president and general counsel of the Alleghany Central Railroad from



*Wm. Fullerton Smith*





its formation in 1881 until its consolidation with the Lackawanna and Pittsburg in 1883, and was vice-president and general counsel of the latter until December, 1884.

In the spring of 1887 the trustees of Cornell University invited him to take charge of its Law School, as dean of the faculty. He declined the offer, preferring to remain in the active practice of his profession.

He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884, and secretary of the Republican State Committee from 1887 until 1891. He was general counsel of the Scioto Valley and New England Railroad Company from its formation until its absorption by the Norfolk and Western in 1890; attorney for the receivers of the Richmond and Dansville Railroad Company from 1893 until 1894; and has been vice-president and general counsel of the Central New York and Western Railroad Company since its formation. He has been successively a member of the firms, at Angelica, of Richardson, Flenagin & Smith, Richardson & Smith, Richardson, Smith & Robbins, and Smith, Rockwell & Dickson, and is now a member of the firm of Smith & Dickson, at Angelica.

Mr. Smith came to New York in the fall of 1887. Since opening his New York office, he has had charge of much important litigation, notably in relation to the East and West Railroad Company, of Alabama; the Schuyler Electric Company of Connecticut; the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company; the Michigan Gas Company; and the Alleghany and Kinzua Railroad Company, in all of which he has been successful.

He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Loyal Legion, the Yale Club, the University Club, the Barnard Club, the Republican Club of the City of New York, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Triton Fish and Game Club.

Mr. Smith was married, on October 17, 1877, to Miss Clara A. H. Higgins, daughter of O. T. Higgins of Rushford, New York.



## ST. CLAIR SMITH

**T**HE subject of the present sketch is a fine example of American cosmopolitanism in ancestry. On his father's side he comes from a blending of English and Scotch-Irish stocks, effected in the early colonial days of this country, while on his mother's side he traces descent from some of the old Holland Dutch families that long ago settled in New Jersey. They are good stocks, all of them, and all have contributed much to the latter-day greatness of their adopted home. St. Clair Smith is the son of Henry Montgomery Smith and Catherine Forshee, his wife. He was born in the town of Throop, in Cayuga County, New York, on March 15, 1846. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up through boyhood as a farmer's son. His early education was gained at the district school. Then he went to the Cayuga Lake Academy at Aurora, and afterward taught in the high school at Auburn while further prosecuting his own studies. While doing this double work he lived at his father's home, and made the trip to Auburn and back daily, a distance of four and a half miles. At the age of twenty-one he determined to become a physician, and accordingly began studying in the office of Dr. W. M. Gwynn. The next year he entered the Homeopathic Medical College in this city, and was there graduated in 1869. While yet an undergraduate he was an assistant to the regular physician of the Children's Hospital of the Five Points House of Industry, and immediately after graduation he succeeded his principal in his place. Afterward he was appointed successively attending physician and medical superintendent at the mission, in which latter capacity he still continues to serve. The year after his graduation (1870) he opened an office for the general practice of his profession in Brooklyn, and a year later was



*St. Clair Smith*



chosen to be resident physician at the Brooklyn Maternity. In 1872 he formed a professional partnership with Dr. T. F. Allen, and removed to New York city, where he has since remained.

He was soon called back to his Alma Mater as an instructor. He was appointed lecturer on materia medica in the Homeopathic College in 1872, and held the place for five years. Then he was made adjunct professor in the same department. From 1879 to 1881 he filled the chair of professor of physiology, and in 1881 and 1882 the chair of diseases of children. In the autumn of 1882 he was made full professor of materia medica, dividing the chair with Professor T. F. Allen, the senior professor in that department. From that place he went to the associate chair of theory and practice, and finally, three years later, to the senior chair in that department, which he still occupies. He has an enviable reputation as a practitioner, especially in diagnosis, and is frequently sought in consultation by his fellow-physicians. His naturally retiring disposition is generally regarded as the cause of his not having been a more voluminous contributor to current and standard medical literature, his career certainly not being lacking in suggestive and instructive data.

Dr. Smith has been active in the general affairs of his profession, constantly endeavoring to keep fully abreast of the best medical thought and knowledge of the times, and to do all in his power to extend and perfect that knowledge. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, and the New York Materia Medica Society. He is a visiting physician to the Flower Hospital, in addition to the other hospital and college appointments already mentioned.

His religious activities find scope at the Brick Presbyterian Church, which he regularly attends with his family. In social matters he is a member of the Colonial Club, the Players, the Arion, and various other organizations.

On June 1, 1881, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Kate Zogbaum, daughter of Ferdinand Zogbaum of New York, and sister of Rufus F. Zogbaum, the well-known artist and illustrator. They have four children, named St. Clair, Ferdinand Montgomery, Katharine Wyndham, and Hugh Montgomery.



## THOMAS GUILFORD SMITH

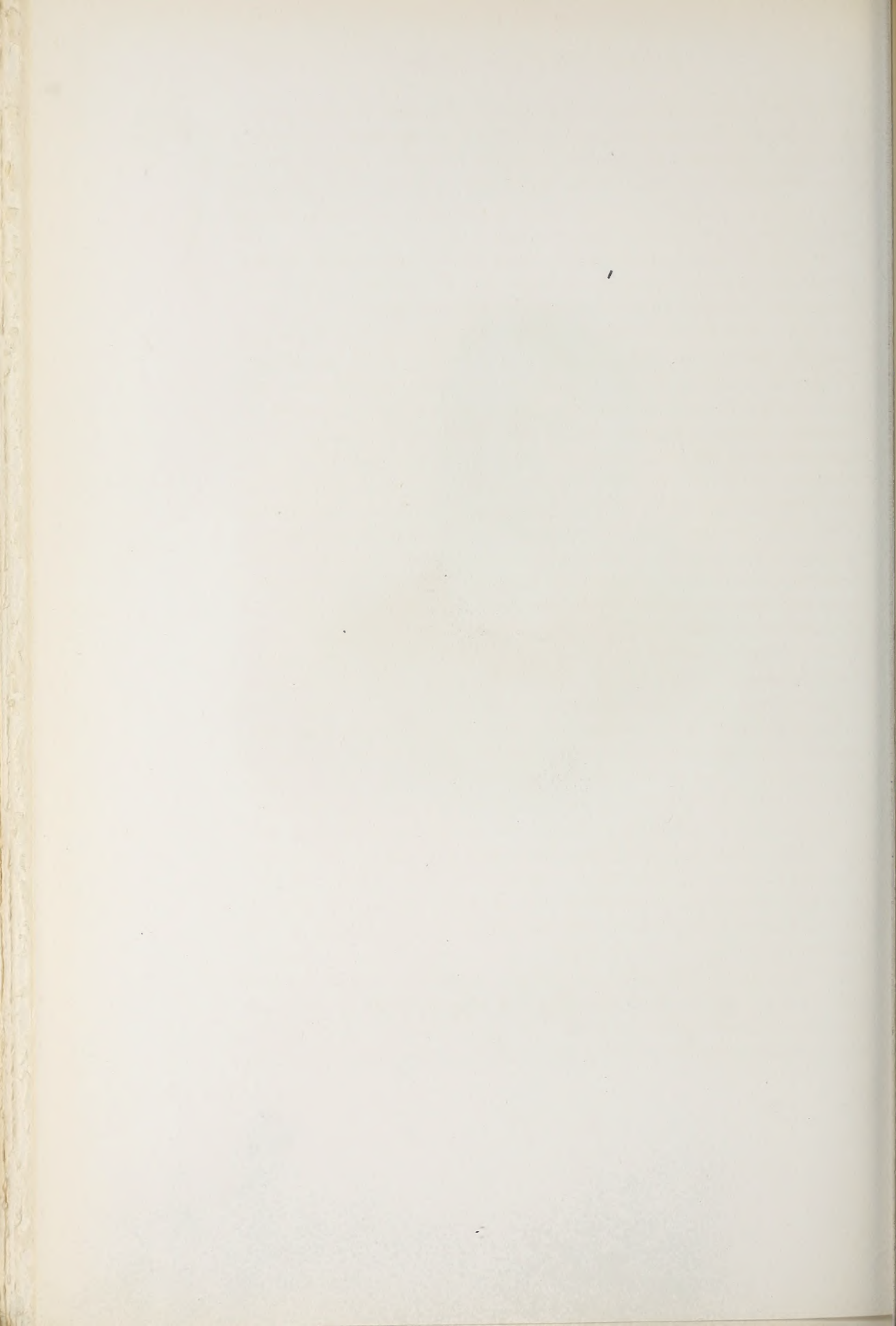
**A**MONG the various Smith families in the United States, one of the oldest and foremost is that whose ancestors, chiefly of the Quaker faith, settled under William Penn at the ancient city of Burlington, New Jersey, and in its neighborhood. Pemberton Smith of Philadelphia was a member of it, as the identity of his given name with that of a near-by town might indicate. He married Margaretta E. Zell of Philadelphia, and spent his life chiefly in that city. It was there that his son, the subject of this sketch, was born, on August 27, 1839. There, too, the boy received his early education, in private and public schools, and then in the Central High School. Thence he went to the well-known Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and in due time was graduated there, in 1861, with the degree of civil engineer; two years later the Central High School of Philadelphia gave him the degree of A. M. In 1899 Hobart College, at Geneva, New York, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., in acknowledgment of his services to the cause of education as regent of the University of the State of New York.

Mr. Smith began his business career in the engineering department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and became in time resident engineer of that company in the Mahanoy mining district. In 1865 he resigned that place, and for the next four years was general manager of the Philadelphia Sugar Refinery. A few years of railroad and mining work as consulting engineer of various companies followed, and in 1872 he went to Europe in the interest of some railroad enterprises. On his return to this country he became secretary of the Union Iron Company of Buffalo, New York, and made his home in that city.



*Engr. by J. P. Cade.*

*C. Guilford Smith.*





After five years of service in that office he became Western sales-agent for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and then organized the firm of Albright & Smith, sales-agent for that company for New York State and Canada. In 1892 the Reading Company bought out the firm, and then his thirty years' connection with the coal trade ceased.

Mr. Smith had, meanwhile, in 1889, become sales-agent for the great iron and steel concern of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. of Pittsburgh, now merged into the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. He still conducts that branch of their business in New York and Canada, and is also vice-president of the New York Car Wheel Works at Buffalo, the St. Thomas (Canada) Car Wheel Company, Limited, the Canada Iron Furnace Company, Limited, of Radnor Forges, Quebec, and is connected with various other enterprises in the iron and steel trade. He is a director of the Niagara Bank of Buffalo, vice-president of the International Car Wheel Company, which was formed in 1899 by a consolidation of the various car-wheel companies with which he was connected in the United States and Canada, and treasurer of the Gruson Iron Works, of which he was, in 1899, one of the organizers and incorporators. This last-named company has acquired the exclusive right for the United States, under contract with Fried Krupp Grusonwerk of Magdeburg-Buckau, Germany, to manufacture Gruson chilled cast-iron rotating turrets and other chilled-armor constructions for coast defense.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Smith has been conspicuous in various educational, scientific, benevolent, and social movements. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Union League, and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Institute of Mining Engineers; of the Grolier Club, Players' Club, and Shakspeare Society of New York; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, and the American Protective Tariff League; and of the chief social clubs of Buffalo, and similar organizations in Pittsburg, Montreal, and other cities. He was one of the founders of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, and has for many years been its president. He was for some years a member of the council of the University of Buffalo,

and president of the Buffalo Library, and is now president of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. In 1890 he was elected a member of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith was married, in 1864, to Miss Mary Stewart Ives, daughter of Chauncey Pelton Ives of Lansingburg, New York. They have two sons, Pemberton Smith, a civil engineer, associated with his father, and Chauncey Pelton Smith, a physician and surgeon of Buffalo.

Mr. Smith has been all his life a Protectionist. His father and grandfather were staunch Whigs, and his forefathers Federalists. At the time of his graduation the Civil War had just begun, and the cause of protection received a great impetus, owing to the government's need of revenue, which was obtained through the Morrill Tariff, as well as the internal-revenue legislation known as the "war taxes." Mr. Smith's connection with the iron and steel trade, which has continued through his business life, has made him even more pronounced in his protectionist belief than ever, and finds expression in his membership in, and constant support of, the American Protective Tariff League.

His life and experiences have impressed upon him, above most other things, the necessity for technical education as a means to success. His own career has proved that there is no incongruity between the activity of a trained business life and a cultivation of literary and scientific pursuits. The study of natural history, begun in his youth and continued ever since, made it particularly appropriate that on his entrance into the board of regents of the University of the State of New York he should be made chairman of the museum committee. In this connection Mr. Smith has constantly endeavored to keep prominently in view the economic value of the work of the university through the State Geologist, Botanist, Entomologist, and other State officers who report to the museum committee. The director of the State Museum, under the inspiration of the committee, has been devoting his time more and more to the economic geology of the State, and to special reports on its building-stones, its clays, and its road-making materials, and to increasing the exhibit of these valuable resources in the State Museum at Albany.



## HERBERT CROMMELIN SMYTH

THE paternal ancestors of Herbert Crommelin Smyth came from the North of England in colonial days, and settled in New York State, or what has since become such. In Revolutionary days their sympathies were with the mother-country, and accordingly, with many other loyalists, they left New York and moved over into Canada, settling there upon land acquired from the famous Indian chieftain, Captain Brant. Some of his maternal ancestors, Douglas by name, were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, from which colony they gradually migrated to New York, and thence to Canada. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Gouverneur Ogden, a member of the well-known Ogden family of New York and New Jersey. Mr. Ogden was one of the most prominent merchants of his day, having homes and offices in both New York and Bordeaux, France. He was the fitter-out of the Miranda expedition to South America, the first organized effort to assist the South American colonies in their struggle to throw off the Spanish yoke and become independent republics. Mr. Ogden's mother was a granddaughter of Francis Lewis, who was born in Wales, who became a New York merchant, served in the French and Indian War in Canada, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and whose son, Morgan Lewis, was Governor of New York. Mr. Ogden's daughter, Julia Gabriella Ogden, became the wife of Joseph Kennedy Smyth, a New York importing merchant.

To this latter couple Herbert Crommelin Smyth was born, at their home at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and North River, New York, on December 19, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of New York, in 1889-90 at the Columbia

University Law School, and in 1891-92 at the New York Law School. Meantime, on being graduated from the grammar school, at the age of fourteen, he began studying law under Judge Nelson J. Waterbury and his son, Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr. At seventeen he became managing clerk for Mr. Waterbury. Thus he made such progress in his law studies that in 1892 he was admitted to the bar, and accordingly left the law school without waiting to be graduated.

Mr. Smyth, in February, 1893, severed his connection with Mr. Waterbury's office, in order to become an assistant examiner of claims in the office of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. A year later he became a member of the law firm of Nadal, Smyth, Carrere & Trafford, in which form it still exists and enjoys a prosperous career. The business of the firm is largely concerned with the defense of negligence suits and similar litigation.

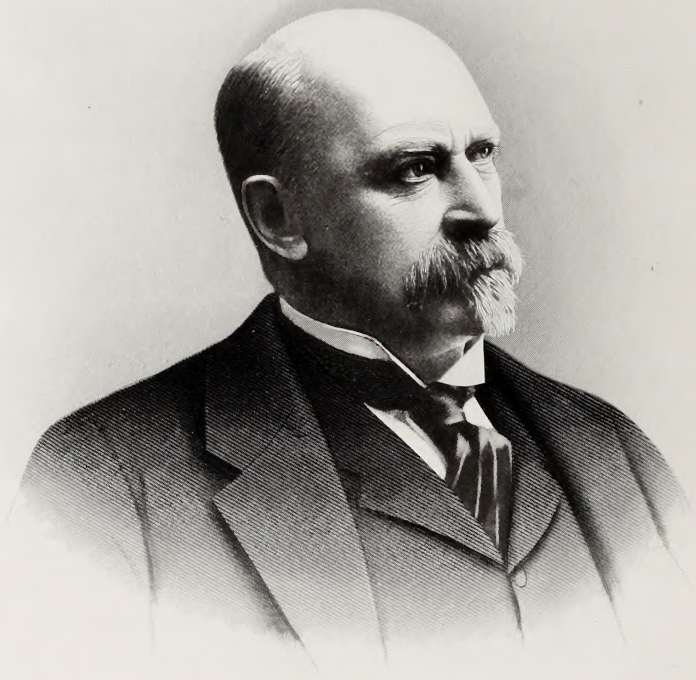
Mr. Smyth has personally been trial counsel for a number of corporations and individual clients. He has held and has sought no public office of any kind, preferring to devote his attention to the pursuit of his professional calling.

He has become connected with a number of professional and social organizations of the best class. Among these are the Association of the Bar of New York City, the Sons of the American Revolution, the New York Historical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Manhattan Club, and the Colonial Club.

Mr. Smyth was married in New York, on April 8, 1896, to Miss Maimie S. Murray, daughter of George and Mathilde S. Murray. They have one child, Herbert Crommelin Smyth, Jr.







*A. W. Super*



## ARTHUR WILLIAM SOPER

CONSPICUOUS among the pioneer business men of the central part of the State of New York in the early part of the present century, when that region was still largely unsettled, and was regarded as a frontier country, was Albert Soper. He was engaged in the cutting and sale of lumber, an industry of prime importance in a growing country, such as that was, and, indeed, of no little account in every civilized and industrial land. The business was then a profitable one in that region, and it is to-day, in the country at large, one of the foremost in point of capital engaged and value of goods produced, ranking among the three or four chief manufacturing industries. The individual business founded by Albert Soper flourished throughout his lifetime, and was left by him to two of his sons, Alexander C. Soper and James P. Soper, under whose management the Soper Lumber Company is to this day profitably maintained.

Another son was born to Albert Soper and Esther Soper, his wife, at Rome, New York, on July 18, 1838, to whom the name of Arthur William Soper was given. The parents being people of easy means, the boy was not subjected to the hardships and struggles of poverty, but was sent to school and well educated. He first attended the local public schools, which were of good repute, and then pursued a course at the Rome Academy, under the direction of Professor Frank Moore. Thus he was engaged in preparation for the duties of life until the end of his sixteenth year.

At the age of seventeen young Mr. Soper began his business career as a clerk in his father's office. It was in many respects a promising beginning, for, as we have said, the lumber business was an important and increasing one, and he might have been

well content to remain in it. Moreover, under his father he received an admirable training in practical business methods. The three years spent there were, therefore, profitable in their bearing upon his future career. But three years were all that he cared to spend in the lumber trade.

At that time railroad-building was just beginning to assume large proportions, and it scarcely needed the eye of a prophet to see that it was destined to become one of the greatest industries in the land, and indeed one of the whole world's foremost fields of business activity. The young man was quick to recognize this fact and to devote his attention to such enterprises. It was in 1858 that he entered the railroad service, as a clerk in the home office of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad, in the freight department. He was at the foot of the ladder, but he applied himself with all possible diligence to mastering thoroughly every detail of the business, knowing well that thus ascent to the top was best to be assured. After three years of work as a subordinate clerk he received his first promotion, to the place of superintendent's clerk. This place he held for two years, applying himself faithfully to the new duties and details which it involved.

After these five years of office-work, Mr. Soper decided that he had better learn something about the details of railroad management and operation by practical experience "on the road." Accordingly, he secured an appointment as conductor of a passenger-train, and for a year familiarized himself with that branch of railroad work and with the other branches with which it brought him into contact. Such experience was useful to him, and prepared him more fully for the next change in his fortunes, which was then near at hand.

The superintendent of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad was at that time Addison Day, one of the most accomplished railroad managers of that generation. Mr. Soper had already come much into contact with him as superintendent's clerk, and now, being in need of an assistant superintendent, Mr. Day turned to the young conductor and appointed him to the place. This was a considerable promotion, and Mr. Soper found his duties such as to call into use all the knowledge and experience he had acquired in his former places on the road.



For four years the two worked together, and then Mr. Day was called to the West to be superintendent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, with offices at St. Louis. Soon after assuming the duties of that place he felt the need of a skilled and trusted assistant, and, accordingly, sent for Mr. Soper. The latter promptly responded to the summons of his former chief, and left Rome for the West in February, 1871. The work at St. Louis was congenial, and he prospered in it, and enjoyed the association with Mr. Day. The latter was not, however, destined to last long. Mr. Day's health failed, and at the end of a year he was compelled to resign his place as superintendent on that account.

Mr. Soper had already proved his worth to the railroad, and he was, naturally and justly, chosen to succeed Mr. Day. So, at the age of thirty-four, he became superintendent of the railroad, one of the most important lines in that part of the country. He fully rose to meet the needs of this responsible place, and discharged his every duty so satisfactorily that in a short time he was again promoted to be general manager of the road, having practical direction of all its interests. Under his efficient and energetic administration the road greatly prospered, and became one of the most important commercial contributors to the growth of the Missouri metropolis.

But Mr. Soper did not propose to spend all his life at St. Louis, great as were its opportunities. He had gone from Rome thither as to a larger and more promising field. Now, with the same object in view, he turned away from St. Louis to the chief city of the continent. He had been at the head of the Iron Mountain administration about ten years when he announced his intention of resigning and removing to New York. The announcement was received with wide-spread and deep regret among the business men and citizens of St. Louis, who had learned to esteem him highly in all respects, and to regard him as one of the chief aids to the growth and prosperity of their city. A large number of them united in presenting to him a handsome service of silver, together with resolutions eloquently expressing their appreciation of him and their regret at his departure.

Mr. Soper then came to New York, and, instead of entering

the employment of any corporation among the many that would have been glad to secure his services, he entered upon an independent career, and became the head of corporations of his own. He still gave his attention, of course, to railroad affairs, identifying himself with several lines of business intimately connected therewith, all of which, under his direction, prospered and expanded greatly. About 1889 he became the president of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company of this city, which he has since managed with conspicuous success. That is now his chief business connection, though his interests in other directions are wide-spread and important.

Mr. Soper has always been a strong Republican in politics, but he has confined his political activities to the discharge of the duties of a private citizen. Public office would doubtless have been within his reach had he been inclined to seek it, but he was not.

In 1871, at about the time of his departure from New York State for St. Louis, Mr. Soper was married. His bride was Miss Hettie Wardwell, a daughter of Samuel Wardwell of Rome, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Soper have one child, a daughter named Mary Theresa. They make their home in New York city, where they have a large and appreciative circle of friends, and are interested in social affairs in a commendable degree.

Mr. Soper's success in business has been attained through the force of personal merits, put forward through persistent and earnest labor. He possesses more than the average store of physical and mental energy, and is abundantly endowed with those elements of integrity, generosity, and loyalty which command the respect and confidence of all who know him. He would doubtless have won success in any calling, but did so the more surely because of his persistent devotion to the one chosen by him for his life-work.

Mr. Soper's two brothers mentioned above, are still at the head of the Soper Lumber Company. They long ago removed its chief offices from Rome to Chicago, and through the exercise of sagacity, enterprise, and energy, they have made it one of the great industries of that city, and one of the foremost concerns in the lumber trade of the entire West.





*Eng. by E. D. Williams & Bro. N.Y.*

*A. G. Spalding.*



## ALBERT GOODWILL SPALDING

**A**LBERT GOODWILL SPALDING is a descendant of the Rev. Edward Spalding, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, and the son of James Lawrence Spalding and Harriet Irene Spalding, the latter the daughter of Johnson Goodwill of Batavia, New York. He was born at Byron, Ogle County, Illinois, on September 2, 1850, and was educated there and at Rockford, Illinois. His father died when he was eight years of age, and his youthful training was conducted by his mother, a woman of rare ability and charm of character. At the age of sixteen he began work as a clerk in a Rockford grocery store. He was afterward bill-clerk in a wholesale grocery store in Chicago, and bookkeeper in the "Register" newspaper office, Rockford, Illinois. In 1872 he was advertising manager of the New York "Daily Graphic."

At the age of sixteen he was accounted a champion baseball-player, and from that age until he was twenty-six he was almost constantly captain or manager of some team, including the famous Rockfords, Bostons, and Chicagos. He found the game in a low estate, abandoned largely to gamblers and rowdies. Through his efforts the National League was formed, an organization which assumed control of the game throughout the country and speedily lifted it to a dignified and worthy plane. For years he was the recognized head of the National League, and was largely instrumental in formulating the code of rules by which the game has long been governed.

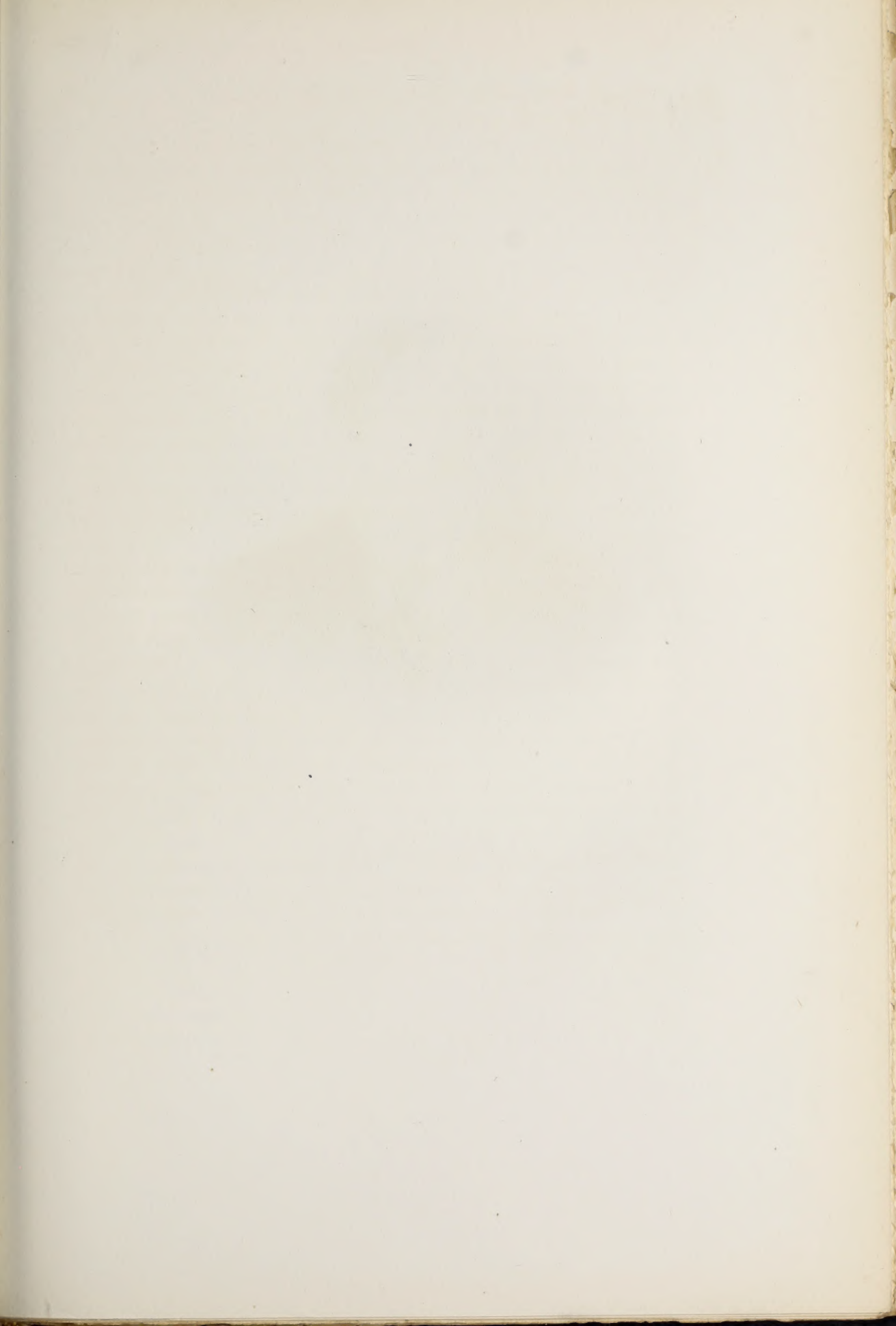
One of his notable achievements in baseball was the taking of two teams on an exhibition tour around the world. This enterprise cost fifty thousand dollars. The teams introduced the game to lands in all parts of the world, and played on the historic

sands of Egypt, and before royal and imperial personages at many European capitals.

Mr. Spalding's interest in baseball and athletics led him, in 1876, to open in Chicago, on eight hundred dollars capital, a small shop for the sale of the goods used in such games. The business prospered until to-day it comprises mammoth establishments in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and other American cities, and in some European cities, and is the acknowledged leader in the athletic-goods trade of the world. When the bicycle began to come into use he was quick to appreciate its possibilities, and he became one of the foremost manufacturers of and dealers in bicycles and cycling goods. He was conspicuous in the organization of the Cycle Board of Trade, and was its second president. Finally, in 1899, he successfully organized the American Bicycle Company, or the Cycle Trust, as it has been called. This gigantic corporation unites all the chief bicycle manufacturing interests of the country, and will undoubtedly henceforth exercise a beneficent control over the entire industry.

Mr. Spalding is a director of the Royal Trust Company of Chicago, and is identified with some extensive real-estate enterprises in that city. He has also numerous other business connections. He has a handsome home on Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, and he has for a summer residence one of the finest estates at Seabright, New Jersey. He has never held any political office, though several have been offered to him. He is a member of many clubs, including the Union League of Chicago, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Kenwood Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Country Club, the Lawyers', Hardware, and Engineers' clubs of New York, and the Seabright Golf Club.

Mr. Spalding was married, on November 20, 1875, to Miss Josephine Keith of Campello, Massachusetts. Their one child, Keith Spalding, was born on October 7, 1877. Mrs. Spalding died at Seabright, New Jersey, on July 9, 1899.





Chas H Stearnway





## CHARLES HERMANN STEINWAY

THE name of Steinway, long known and loved by musicians the world around, was brought to New York from the city of Seesen, near Brunswick, Germany. Henry Engelhardt Steinway was in the first part of this century a prosperous piano manufacturer there, and about 1848 he was induced to look to America as a field for the extension of his trade. He sent his second son, Charles, to New York to investigate, and the report was so favorable that in June, 1850, he came hither with his sons Charles, Henry, and William, and founded here the famous house of Steinway & Sons, his oldest son, C. F. Theodore Steinway, being left at home in Seesen to continue the business there.

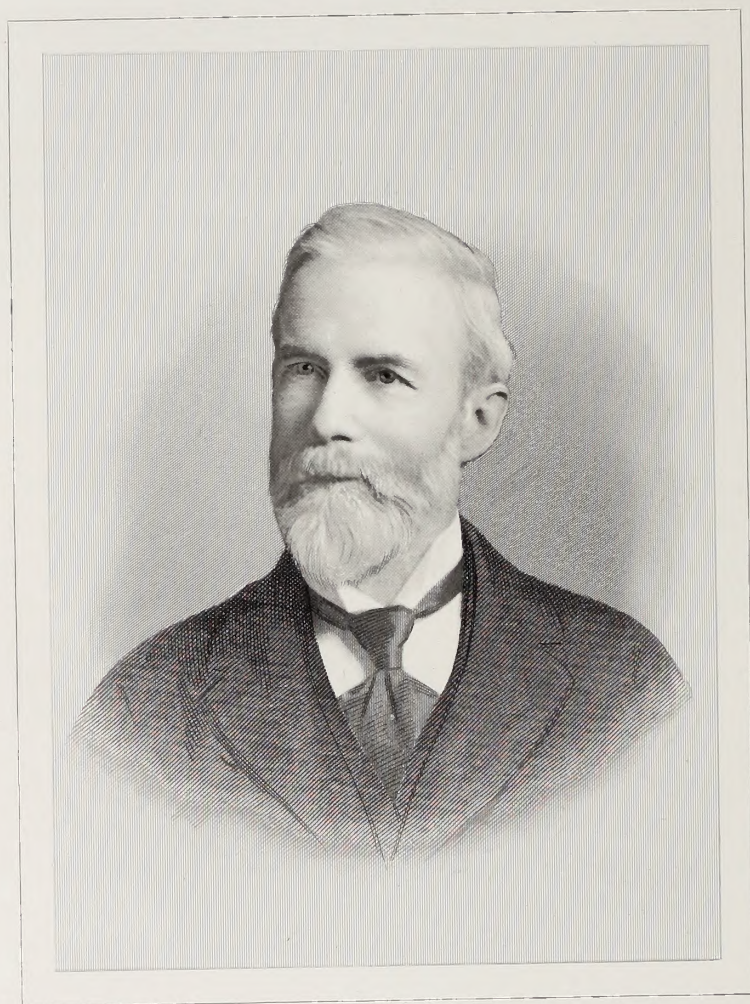
The subsequent history of the family is the history of the pianoforte and largely the history of music. From a small beginning the Steinways built up one of the largest piano-manufacturing businesses in the world, and made their instruments stand second to none. Their first factory was a small affair in Varick Street, and their second in Walker Street. In 1860 they took possession of their great factory on Fourth Avenue, and six years later opened the great salesrooms and concert-hall on East Fourteenth Street, which has since been one of the musical centers of the world. The Steinways became the court piano manufacturers to the sovereigns of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and Italy; and their instruments were used by the greatest musicians, such as Rubinstein, Liszt, Wagner, Paderewski, Patti, Gerster, and Theodore Thomas.

Charles Steinway, the pioneer, married Miss Sophia Millinet, and to them was born in this city, on June 3, 1857, a son whom they named Charles Hermann Steinway. He was educated

carefully, partly in this city and partly in Germany, with a view to his entering the firm and maintaining the business with which the family was identified. Then he was apprenticed to the trade of practical piano-building, mastering thoroughly every detail of it, even the humblest and most laborious. At the age of twenty years he entered the business office of the firm, and the next year was elected vice-president of the company. His uncle, William Steinway, who was one of the founders of the firm, was president. On November 30, 1896, the latter died, and Charles H. Steinway was promoted to fill his place as president, and has ever since held that office.

Besides the arduous duties of the headship of the Steinway firm, Mr. Steinway performs those of vice-president of the Citizens' Savings Bank of New York, director of the Pacific Bank, and director of the company of N. Stetson & Co., Philadelphia. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, the New York Athletic Club, the German Liederkranz, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Larchmont Yacht Club. He was married on October 10, 1885, to Miss Marie A. Mertens, daughter of Mr. William Mertens, a partner in the banking firm of L. von Hoffmann & Co., and has two children — Charles Frederick Mertens Steinway and Marie Louise Millinet Steinway. It may be added that under Mr. Steinway's direction the famous house fully maintains its old reputation among musicians, and is still increasing its patronage among the best classes of purchasers of musical instruments. It now has an enormous manufacturing plant at Steinway, in Astoria, Long Island. The settlement is made up chiefly of the workers in the factory and their families, and it has been the ambition of the firm to make and keep it a model manufacturing town. In this enterprise Mr. Steinway takes deep personal interest, and is as popular among the hosts of employees as the Steinway pianos are among the musicians of the world.





*Charles Stevenson*



## CHARLES CRAWFORD STEVENSON

A MAN who has engaged in many enterprises with varying success, and at last has gained high success in his one chosen calling, is Charles Crawford Stevenson, the well-known public accountant of this city. He is of English ancestry, and is the son of the late Charles Stevenson and Sarah Stevenson (born Forbes) of Norfolk, Virginia. He was born at Norfolk some sixty years ago, and received a good education in the local schools, to which he added by studious and observant habits in after life.

His business career was begun at the age of fifteen. During a school vacation he was induced to enter the establishment of a retail dry-goods merchant at Norfolk. This proved not greatly to his liking, and he soon exchanged it for the place of assistant agent of the Adams Express Company at that place. The next year, when he was sixteen, he was engaged by the firm of Williams, Staples & Williams, a large shipping house. He had been with that firm about a year when its bookkeeper was sent to Cuba on a special commission for the purchase of sugar. Young Stevenson was promoted to his place, and thus was advanced to the full charge of the office. Unhappily, the firm not long afterward failed, and thus his career with it, which had seemed most promising, was interrupted. A Baltimore house next offered him an engagement as supercargo on a vessel going to Antigua, in the West Indies. He accepted it and served the firm satisfactorily. On his return to Norfolk, he was engaged by the firm of James M. Smith & Brother, a large shipping house. Thence he went to a similar house in Baltimore, and in turn left it to enter the employ of Thomas J. Carson & Co., dealers in provisions. He remained with the last-named house until the outbreak of

the Civil War. He had gone South as its representative in 1860, but the next spring was obliged by the beginning of hostilities to return to Baltimore. He successfully settled up all the Southern business of the house, and then, in 1863, came to New York.

In this city, Mr. Stevenson was successively engaged in a number of businesses before he settled into his present profitable calling. His wide experience in various lines of business and his natural aptitude for careful reckoning led him to begin work on his own responsibility as a professional accountant. In this enterprise he soon achieved a most gratifying success. His skill became widely recognized, and he was engaged in many cases of the first magnitude. In 1879-80, when the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, through reckless over-expansion, became all but bankrupt, he was selected to examine the books of its financial officers and to straighten out the affairs of that department. This he did so satisfactorily, under appointment from the Supreme Court of the State, that he was made city treasurer for three years. Another important case was that of the publishing firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., in which he was selected to ascertain the interest of the late A. S. Barnes in the business at the time of his death. This was a task requiring the exercise of exceptional judgment and skill. One of the heirs objected to his report, but the report was fully sustained by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Stevenson was married, in 1855, to Miss Ruth A. Griffith of Baltimore, who bore him six children. She died in 1878. In 1882 he was married a second time, to Miss Eliza Mitchell of Elizabeth, New Jersey. She died November 4, 1896.







*Wm. L. Sargent*





## THOMAS STURGIS

**T**HE good old New England name of Sturgis was first planted in this country in 1630, at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. Early in the eighteenth century the family removed to Barnstable, also on the Cape, where the old homestead yet stands. As shipmasters and merchants they helped to create the China and East India trade, and were identified with it for several generations. Captain Thomas Sturgis, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the first American seamen to double the Cape of Good Hope and raise the American flag in the China Sea. He was the leader of the people of Barnstable in a successful defense against the British ships in the War of 1812, and later, at the request of General Washington, brought to this country from France in his ship the *Marquis de la Motier*, the young son of Lafayette. His son William, born in 1806, became a leading wholesale merchant and importer of dry-goods in this city. He married Elizabeth Knight Hinckley, also a member of an old New England family, which settled on Cape Cod early in the seventeenth century. One of her ancestors was Governor of the Bay Colony (Massachusetts) in colonial times, both before and after the administration of the English Governor, Sir Edmund Andros.

Thomas Sturgis, son of William and Elizabeth Sturgis, was born in this city on April 30, 1846, and was educated in the public schools, chiefly at Grammar School No. 40, in East Twentieth Street. Following the bent of his father, he became, at the age of sixteen, a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house. The Civil War was then in progress, but being too young to go to the front, he joined the Twenty-second Regiment, New York State Militia (then just organized by Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall),

to get some preliminary training. In the spring of 1864, however, when eighteen, he entered the army, and served until the end of the war. He received from Governor Andrew of Massachusetts a commission as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Sixtieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was post-adjutant in charge of the prison for Confederate soldiers at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, Indiana, in the summer and autumn of 1864. On the muster out of this regiment, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, then commanded by Brigadier-General N. B. McLaughlen. With this officer he served in various staff positions as aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general, at brigade and division headquarters in the Ninth Army Corps. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Steadman, before Petersburg, Virginia, and was confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, was exchanged, and served in the army until the troops were disbanded in the summer of 1865.

Mr. Sturgis reëntered business in New York in 1865, but in the spring of 1868 went West and became a stock-raiser in southwest Missouri. He was general land agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for the southwest counties of that State, and, in connection with Governor Fletcher of Missouri, secured for the railroad the right of way through the Indian Territory on the thirty-fifth parallel. In 1878 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and for fifteen years was engaged in farming, cattle- and sheep-raising, banking, mining, railroad, and irrigation enterprises. He helped to organize and was president of the Stock Growers' National Bank at Cheyenne, and of the Cheyenne and Northern Railroad; was for fourteen years secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, and of the National Cattle Growers' Association. He was a member of the Upper House of the Territorial Legislature, and chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the Territory.

In 1888 Mr. Sturgis returned for a second time to his native city, and reëntered business here. He became a general contractor for the construction of buildings, etc., and is prominent in that important line of business. He is also connected as director and stock-holder with the Consolidated, Knickerbocker, and American Ice companies of this city, and with the Wyo-

ming Development Company and the Cheyenne Gas and Electric Light Company. He was appointed a civil-service commissioner of this city by Mayor Strong in 1896, and later in the same year fire commissioner, holding the latter office until the end of Mayor Strong's administration. In May, 1899, Governor Roosevelt appointed him a member of the reorganized board of managers of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, of which board he was elected president.

Mr. Sturgis is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Union League, Republican, and New York Athletic clubs, the Century Association, the Down-Town Association, the New England Society, and the Theodore Roosevelt Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District of this city. He was married, on June 9, 1880, to Miss Helen Rutgers Weir of this city, and has four children: Thomas, Jr., Helen Rutgers, William Bayard, and Reginald Hineckley.

Mr. Sturgis helped to frame and secure the enactment of the Animal Industry Law, under which a bureau of that name was created in the Agricultural Department at Washington. He drafted and secured the passage of the Animal Industry Law of Wyoming. He was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Twenty-five which investigated the primary election frauds at the time of Mayor Strong's election. He organized the McKinley League of the Twentieth Assembly District in February, 1896, and was a member of the Republican County Committee. His firm built the first large, modern, model tenement-houses in this city in 1897, on West Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets.





## EDWARD ARTHUR SUMNER

**E**DWARD ARTHUR SUMNER comes of old New England stock. On the side of his father, John A. Sumner, his ancestors came from Kent and Oxfordshire, England, their history dating back to the times of the Plantagenets. To the Revolutionary army the family contributed Major Job Sumner of the Massachusetts line, Colonel John Sumner of the Connecticut line, and more than a score more soldiers. Later members have been Governor Increase Sumner of Massachusetts, Senator Charles Sumner, General Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., General Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., Captain George Sumner, U. S. N., Colonel Edwin M. Sumner, U. S. A., and Governor George Sumner of Connecticut. On the side of his mother, Helen Brooks, Mr. Sumner is descended from Baron John Moulton, who went to England with William the Conqueror and fought at Hastings.

The subject of this sketch was born at Rome, New York, on November 3, 1856. His early years were spent in the West, where his father was a successful banker. He was prepared for college at the Middletown (Connecticut) High School, and in 1878 was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, with the degree of A. B., and with special honors in oratory and history. He has since received the degree of A. M. from the same university. For five years after graduation he was principal of the Gildersleeve Portland School, in the meantime studying law. In 1882 he passed his examinations and was admitted to practice at the bar of Connecticut. He continued, however, his studies under the direction of Justice Culver of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, until, in 1885, he was admitted to the bar of New



*Edward A. Sumner*

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York. On March 5, 1889, he was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Sumner practised law for a time in the West, and then settled in New York. He has made a specialty of commercial and corporation law, and is esteemed one of the ablest trial lawyers and advocates at the New York bar in that important department. Among his noteworthy cases was that of the National Oil Company *vs.* the St. Paul Gas Light Company, before the United States Circuit Court, for breach of contract involving five million gallons of crude oil. He won the case for his clients, and secured the largest damages ever given in a case of that sort. His entry into the United States Supreme Court was effected as counsel in the John Blair railway cases. Mr. Sumner has also been counsel for the Sir Thomas J. Lipton fund for the relief of sick and wounded American soldiers in the Spanish War. He has received from Sir Thomas, in recognition of his services, an exquisite gold case, inlaid with the colors of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and those of the yacht *Shamrock*, which Sir Thomas built as a contestant for the *America's* Cup in 1899.

Mr. Sumner is a Republican in politics, and has frequently gone upon the stump in political campaigns, but has held no public office. He belongs to the New York State Bar Association, the Calumet, New York Yacht, New York Athletic, West Side Republican, and Marine and Field clubs, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the New England Society of New York, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was married, on November 29, 1885, to Miss Martha Dickenson of Northampton, Massachusetts, who has borne him three children: Robert Brooks Sumner, now deceased, Richard Erle Sumner, and Margaret Helen Sumner.





## EDWARD THOMPSON

**E**DWARD THOMPSON, son of John and Ann Thompson, is a native of the north of Ireland, where his father followed the occupation of a builder. He was born on August 21, 1845, and was educated in the schools of his native land and of New York, to which city he came in his fifteenth year. His early inclinations were toward a mechanical trade, and he began to learn that of a machinist, with no other expectation than to follow it all his life. An accident, however, made a complete change in his affairs.

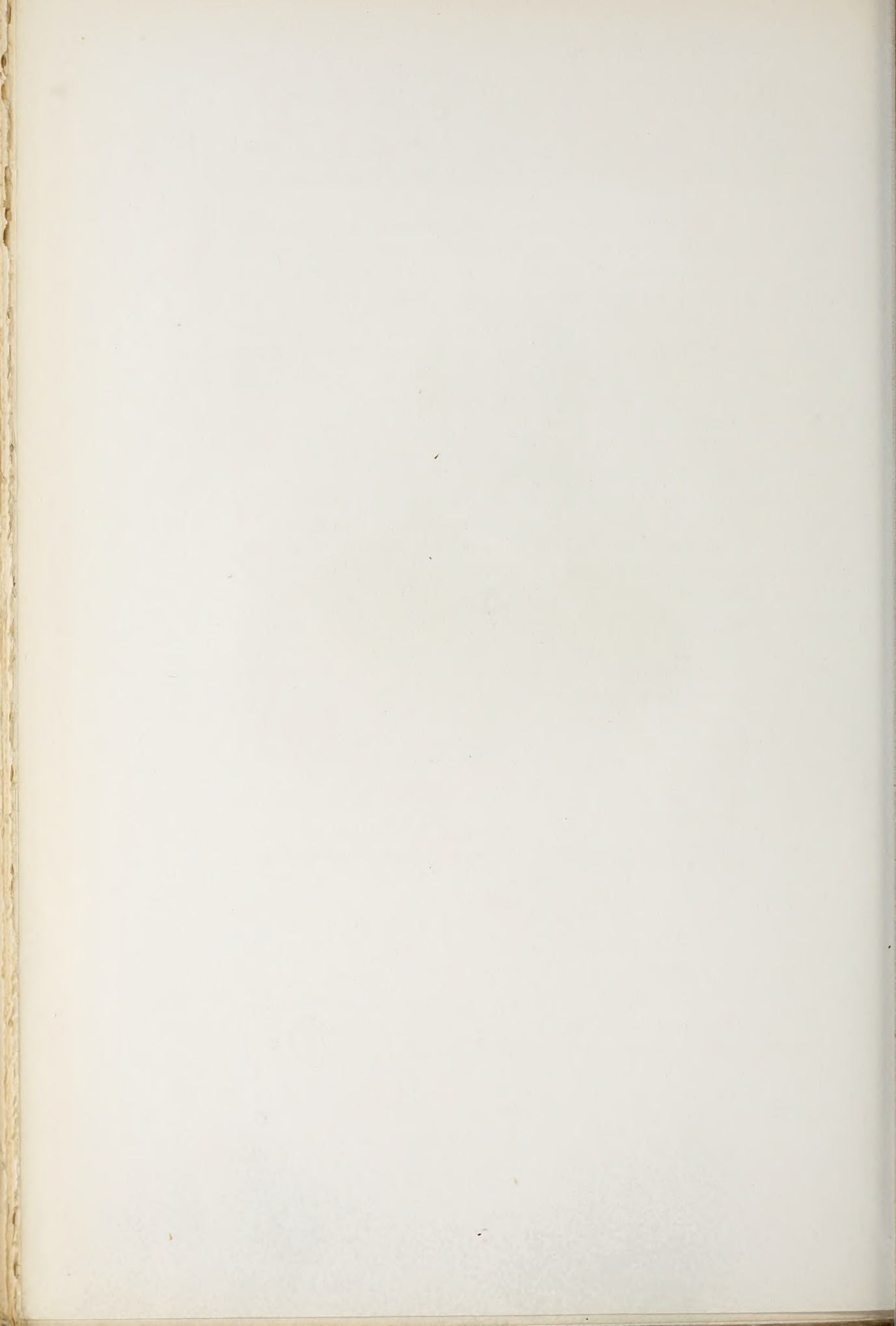
He had been studying and working at the machinists' trade for about three years when he was severely injured by an accident, and had to be taken to a hospital. The hospital chanced to be St. Luke's, with which the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg was identified. Mr. Thompson made Dr. Muhlenberg's acquaintance, and was so strongly attracted to him that, on recovery from his injuries, he remained at the hospital in attendance upon him for several years. In 1867 he left the hospital and went to the St. Johnland Home, on Long Island, which had been founded by Dr. Muhlenberg. There he filled the place of outdoor superintendent for a number of years.

Mr. Thompson remained at St. Johnland until 1882, when he became interested in the publication of law-books, and established himself in that business at Northport, New York. The business was highly successful, and, now known as the Edward Thompson Company, incorporated, it ranks among the largest concerns of the kind in the world. He also interested himself in oyster culture and fisheries, which play so important a part in the industries of Long Island. He became the president of what is probably the largest oystering company on Long Island. In





*Edward Thompson*



1885 he began the erection of fish hatcheries, including houses, pounds, etc., at Smithtown, Long Island, and later organized what is known as the Rasapeague Club, on the Nisuguage River. This club, which is limited to eight members, has a fine, large club-house.

His prominence as a business man naturally led to his participation in local affairs of public moment. He was chosen Excise Commissioner, and also Assessor, of the town of Huntington, Long Island, and then President of the village of Northport. His interest in and expert knowledge of fish and fisheries also led to his appointment, on April 4, 1895, as one of the five Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commissioners of the State of New York, which place he continues to fill. He has sought no other public or political places, but has preferred to devote his attention to business interests and to the welfare of the community of which he is so conspicuous a member.

Mr. Thompson is at the head of the Edward Thompson Company, publishers of law-books, above mentioned; president of the board of directors of the Northport Yacht Club; president of the Northport Electric Light Company, the Northport Steamboat Company, and the Northport Real Estate and Improvement Company; and director in the Northport Bank, and in the Northport Oyster Company. Other organizations with which he is identified are: the Wyandauch Club of Smithtown, Long Island; the Albany Club of Albany, New York; the New York State Society for the Protection of Game; Manhattan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 62, of New York, and Asharoken Chapter, U. D., of Northport.

He was married, in 1874, to Miss Sarah M. Buchanan, who has borne him one child, a daughter.



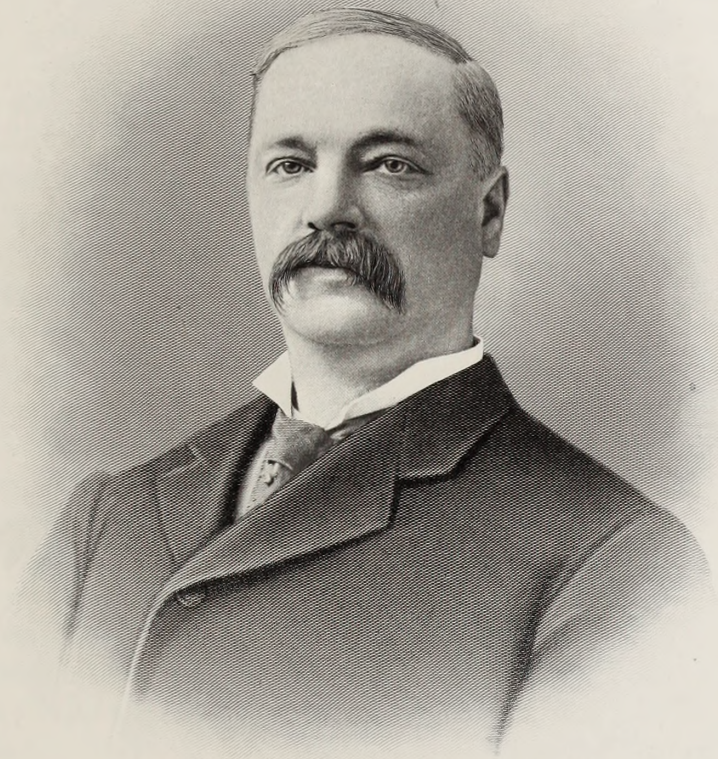


## JOHN QUINCY UNDERHILL

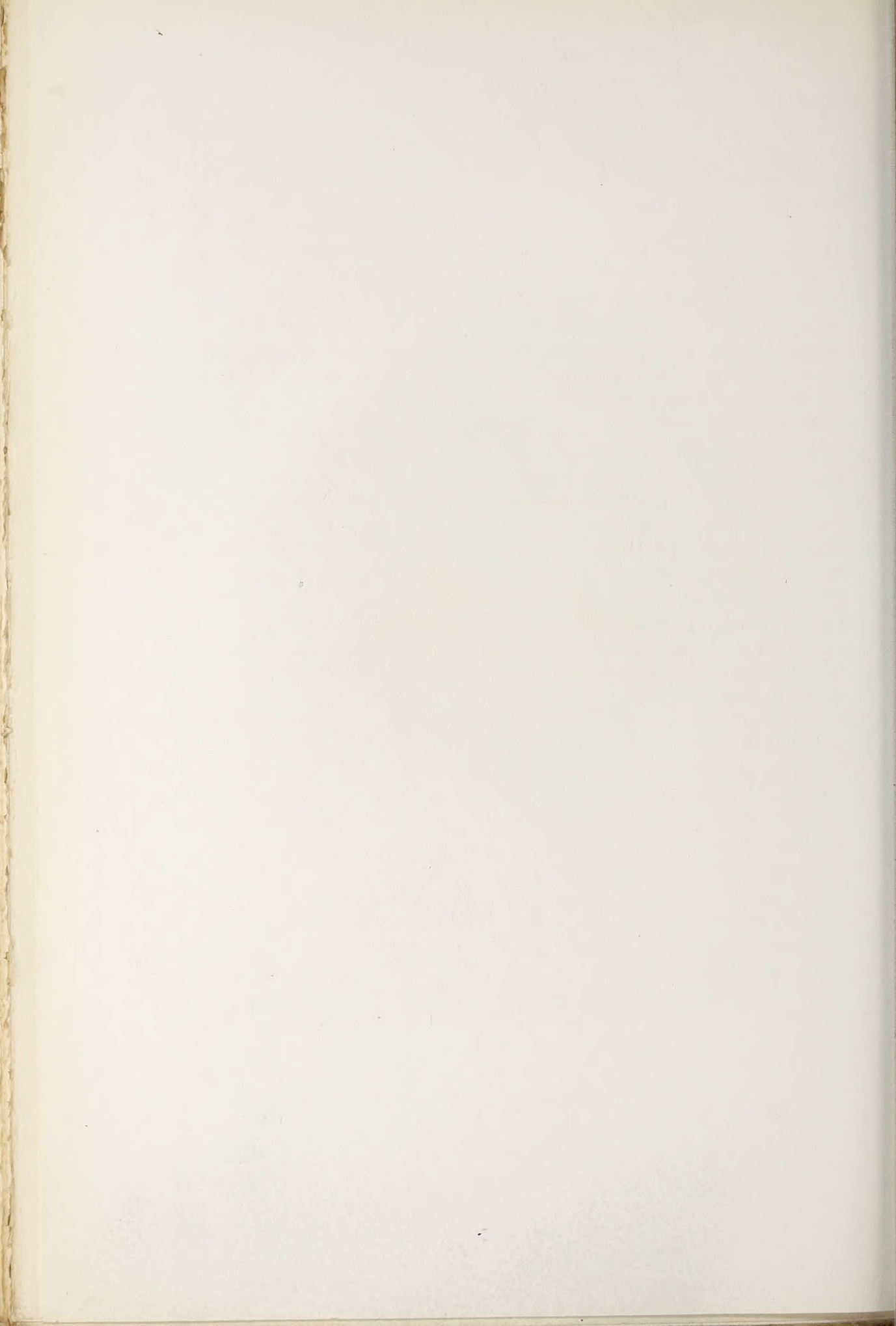
**T**HE family of Underhill has for many years been numerous, important, and honored in various parts of the United States. It was originally settled in this country in the New England colonies. Some generations ago, however, a branch of it was by easy transition planted in Westchester County, New York, with ramifications in New York city, Brooklyn, and Long Island. In Westchester County it remains to-day one of the most widely known and honored families. The first of the name in this country was Captain John Underhill. He came hither from England in 1630 and settled in New England, though he appears also to have spent some time in New York and to have extended his energies thither, for he was a leader of the New York as well as the New England colonists in various wars with the hostile Indians. His children and their descendants intermarried with many of the prominent families of New England and New York, and gradually became scattered throughout all the colonies.

One of the direct descendants of John Underhill, in the seventh generation, was George W. L. Underhill. He belonged to the branch of the family which had some generations before settled in Westchester County, New York. He himself lived in that county, and was a farmer and the proprietor of a village "general store." In Westchester County, especially at New Rochelle and elsewhere in that region, are many families of French Huguenot and Holland Dutch origin. Miss Julia A. Barker, who became the wife of George Underhill, united in herself both those estimable strains of blood. The couple lived, after their marriage, at New Rochelle.

To George W. L. and Julia Underhill was born, at New Ro-



John L. Underhill



chelle, on February 19, 1848, a son, to whom they gave the name of John Quincy Underhill. Designing him for a business or professional career, they sent him to the best local schools at New Rochelle and elsewhere in Westchester County, and afterward to the Free Academy in New York, now known as the College of the City of New York. In those institutions he obtained an excellent general education, of an eminently practical character.

His first business experience was gained as a clerk in the office of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company. With this institution he remained, rising steadily, step by step, through promotion for merit, until he became secretary of the company. That place he held with acceptability for twenty years. Then he was made vice-president and treasurer of the same company, and still, after ten years' tenure, fills those places. In addition, he has for some time been prominently connected with the Bank of New Rochelle.

Mr. Underhill has always taken an earnest interest in public affairs as a citizen, though he has not sought any public office. He has accepted, however, election to various offices which his fellow-citizens thought he could fill to their advantage. Thus he has been a Commissioner of Sewers in New Rochelle, member of the Board of Education, village trustee, and President of the village. In the fall of 1898 he was elected a Representative in Congress, as a Democrat, from the Sixteenth District of the State of New York.

Mr. Underhill is a member of a number of social organizations of high character, among which may be mentioned the Manhattan and Democratic clubs of New York city, the New York Athletic Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the New Rochelle Yacht Club. He is well known throughout Westchester County and in New York, and is everywhere esteemed as a representative business man and citizen of the best type. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Minnie B. Price of Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York. They have an only child, Anna Barker Underhill.



## GEORGE URBAN, JR.

AMONG the active leaders of the commercial life of western New York a conspicuous place is held by George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo. His father, formerly the head of the firm of Urban & Co., who retired from active business affairs in 1885, was one of the pioneers in the flour and milling trade of Buffalo. For more than half a century the name of that firm has been widely and honorably known in the flour trade of the country, and has indeed been a veritable household word.

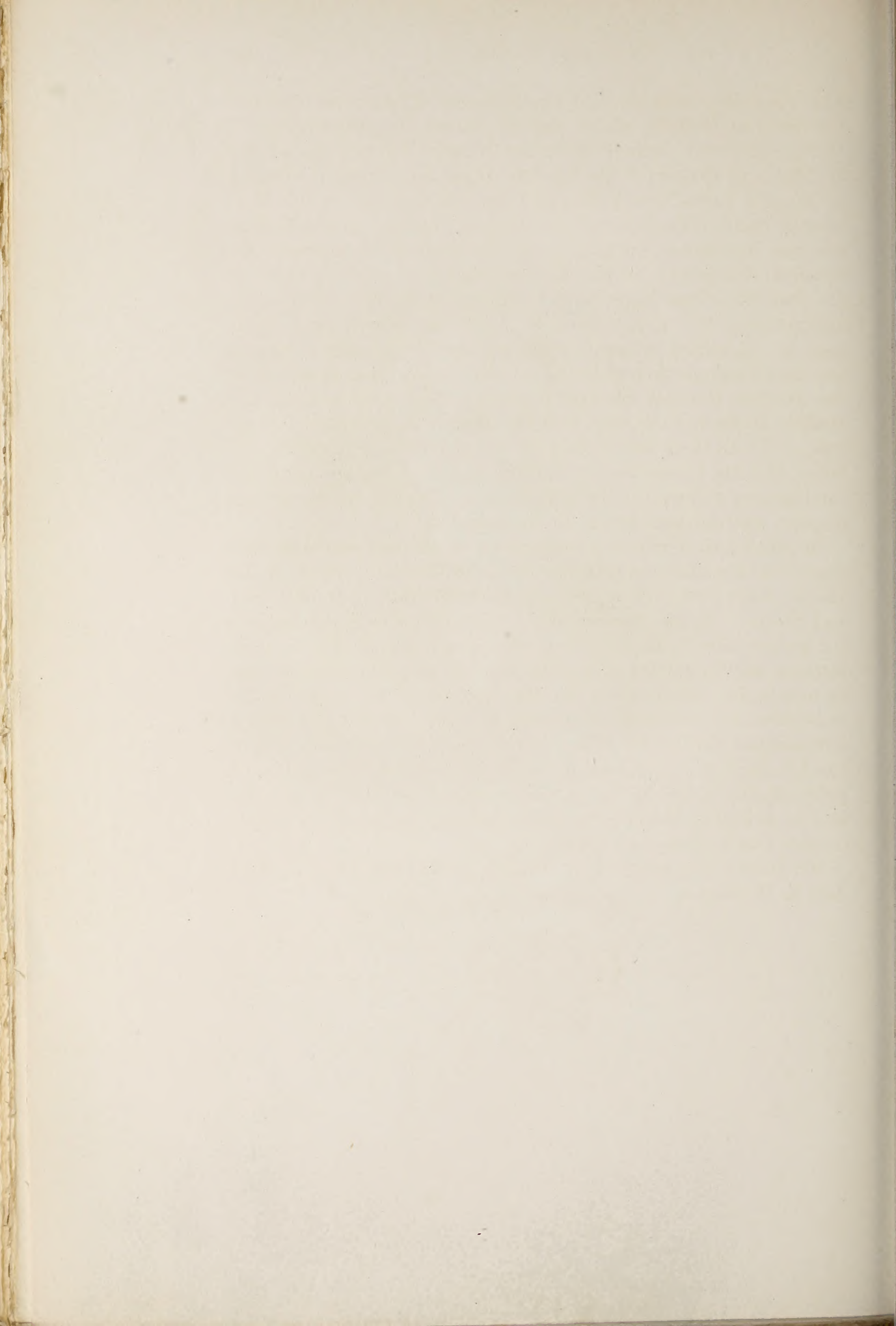
George Urban, Jr., was born on July 12, 1850, in a house just opposite the Urban Mill, in Buffalo. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, thoroughly, and with a view to the practical business use of his acquirements. His ambition was to follow after his father in commercial and industrial life. With this end in view he entered, at the age of eighteen, his father's office, where he showed marked aptitude for the business. He mastered its details, and acquired a comprehensive grasp of it in both the manufacturing and commercial directions. Two years later, in 1870, he was made a member of the firm, and soon became a potent force in the direction of its affairs. For many years he was his father's partner, and identified himself fully with the sound and conservative yet enterprising and progressive methods which had contributed to his father's great success. In 1885 the elder Mr. Urban retired from the firm, and his son became his successor as the active head of it.

The duties of this business have not by any means monopolized Mr. Urban's untiring energies. He has been prominent in many of the undertakings which have contributed to Buffalo's greatness and to the development of the western part of the Empire State. Thus he is president of the Buffalo Loan, Trust and





*Ge. Milant*



Safe Deposit Company; of the Cataract Power and Conduit Company of Buffalo, which has in charge the distribution in Buffalo of power derived from the Niagara River; and of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Light and Power Company of Niagara Falls, New York; and he is a director of the Merchants' Bank of Buffalo; of the Bank of Buffalo; of the Buffalo German Insurance Company; of the Buffalo Commercial Insurance Company; of the Ellicott Signal Company; and of the Pan-American Exposition Company of Buffalo. Promptly appreciating the possibilities of electrical power and lighting, he identified himself with various corporations having the development thereof in view. He is now vice-president of the Buffalo General Electric Company, and a director of the Buffalo Railway Company, and the Depew Improvement Company. To all these enterprises he has given much attention and labor, and his connection with them has been marked with the intelligence, enterprise, judgment, and integrity which always deserve success and generally command it.

In politics Mr. Urban is a Republican, and he has spared enough time from his business interests to make himself a factor in the affairs of his party and a force for good government in both city and State. He has consistently declined to accept nomination for public office. He was, however, chairman of the General Republican Committee of Erie County in the years 1892-95, and to him is due much credit for the success of his party in the important and exciting campaigns of those years. He was a Presidential Elector in 1896. Since the latter year Mr. Urban has felt himself constrained to withdraw from active direction of political affairs, but he has by no means lost his interest therein, and he is on the Republican ticket again as candidate for Presidential Elector this year (1900).

Mr. Urban was married at Buffalo, in October, 1875, to Miss Ada E. Winspear.





## ARTHUR EDOUARD VALOIS

**T**HE name of Valois is unmistakably French and aristocratic in its origin. We might reckon it royal but for the fact that the great nobleman who was the great-grandfather of its present owner was so hot a radical that he found it expedient to leave France and come to America. He settled in Canada, where his son was a wealthy landowner at Montreal, and where his grandson became an eminent physician and surgeon at Valoisville. The last-named, Michael François Valois, took part in the French-Canadian rebellion against England in 1837, and might have been put to death, as some of his comrades were, had he not come to the United States for safety. He remained in Franklin County, New York, until the amnesty was proclaimed, and then returned to Canada and resumed his practice. His professional reputation was very great, and he attained prominence as a member of Parliament and as Prefect of Jacques Cartier County.

Arthur Edouard Valois is a son of Dr. Valois. He was born at Valoisville, Quebec, on September 30, 1844, and was educated partly in Canada, France, and the United States. In October, 1865, he was admitted to the practice of the law at Montreal, and followed that profession there until September, 1871. He won fine standing in the profession, and was known as a brilliant orator and a strong advocate of annexation of Canada to the United States. In September, 1871, he removed to New York, but his professional success not meeting his anticipation, he remained here only a few years, and then went to Denver, Colorado. There he rose quickly into prominence as a lawyer and politician, but his health failed, and in February, 1884, he returned to New York, and was sent to Paris for a short time



*Arthur E. Valois*



in the branch office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers. Then he opened an office of his own in Paris, with William Morton Grinnell as his New York correspondent. That was on July 1, 1885. When Mr. Grinnell became an Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, Francis F. Scott, now a Supreme Court justice, became the New York correspondent.

At first Mr. Valois met with only a moderate success in Paris. But he presently became counsel for such men as Mr. Morton, the United States minister, Dr. Evans, the celebrated dentist, and Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., the bankers, and thereafter his high success was assured. In 1889 he was retained as counsel to the United States consul-general, and still holds that place. He is now at the head of two offices, one in Paris and one in New York, and has among his clients many of the leading commercial firms on both sides of the ocean, as well as bankers, steamship companies, missionary societies, etc. He is also one of the executors of the estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, and the executor and trustee of several other important estates. He divides his time between the two offices, but he retains his legal residence and citizenship in New York.

Mr. Valois has won, through his talents and devotion to his profession, the right to be considered as one of the authorities on international law.

Down to 1896 Mr. Valois was a protectionist Democrat, but in the latter year, revolting against the free-silver craze, he joined the Republican party. At the request of the National Republican Committee, he traveled extensively throughout the country and rallied the voters of French and Canadian origin to the support of Mr. McKinley. His efforts were recognized as highly effective, and he was cordially and formally thanked for his services — which he had rendered without remuneration by the committee, not even for his expenses. In 1897 he was of great service to the Republican party in Ohio, and in 1898 he aided materially in the election of Governor Roosevelt in New York.



## CHARLES HENRY VAN BUREN

AMONG the various racial stocks that contributed to the settlement and building up of the North American colonies and the United States, none was more vigorous and persistent, and none retains to this day a more marked individuality, than that of the Dutch from Holland. Those sturdy and thrifty people were the founders of New Amsterdam, now New York, and were the pioneers in settling a considerable part of New York State, especially the region along both sides of the Hudson River. Here their descendants are to be found to-day, in large numbers, bearing the same old Dutch names that were common in the days of the first Dutch republic.

Conspicuous among the Dutch names of New York State is that of Van Buren, which has been borne by many eminent citizens of the State and by one President of the United States. The subject of the present sketch comes from a branch of the Van Buren family that was for several generations prior to his own settled at Ancram, Columbia County, New York. It was there that his father and grandfather were born. His father, however, in early life removed to the village of Williamsburg, on Long Island, which is now an important part of the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, but which then, in 1844, was a separate village of small size. He was a painter by trade, and conducted that business for many years in Brooklyn, with much success.

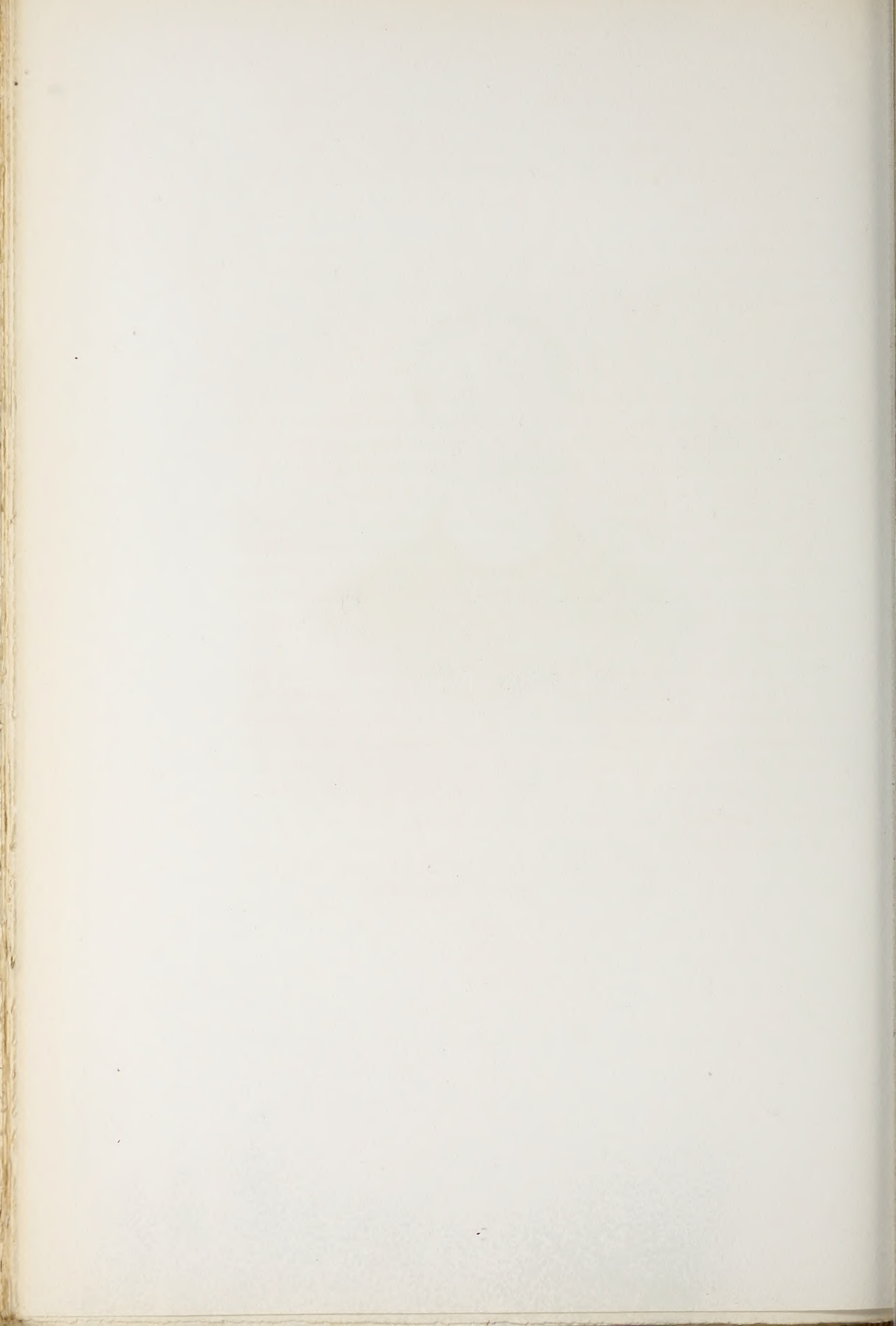
Charles Henry Van Buren, the son of Henry and Sarah E. Van Buren, was born in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, New York, on December 15, 1861, and was educated in the public schools and high school of that city.

His early inclinations were toward a mercantile life, and in his





*C. N. Van Dusen*



boyhood he worked for a time in a small retail shop, for a stipend of two dollars a week. From that place he went into an insurance office, where he received three dollars a week. In neither of these places did he find his ambition likely to be realized, and he accordingly set about to find a more auspicious opening.

This was found at last in a broker's office, in New York, where he became an assistant bookkeeper in July, 1878. He found that business to his liking, and devoted himself to studying and mastering the intricacies of its details. Promotion followed in due course, and in time he became the manager of the office.

After ten years of such engagement, in 1888, his employer died, and Mr. Van Buren succeeded him as the head of the business. His career since then has been marked with many stirring incidents, but has on the whole been eminently successful. His firm was a depositor in the Marine Bank at the time of its failure, in the famous Grant & Ward crash on Wall Street. He also went through the Baring panic, and many other crises in the financial world. All of these he survived without material damage, and he kept his business steadily expanding in volume and profits. Beginning with one small room, his offices now include four large apartments down-town, and a commodious branch office up-town.

Mr. Van Buren is a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and is a member of its board of governors, and membership, complaints, and other committees. He is actively interested in religious and philanthropic work, and is treasurer of the Eastern District Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, and president of the board of trustees of the New England Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

Mr. Van Buren is not married.

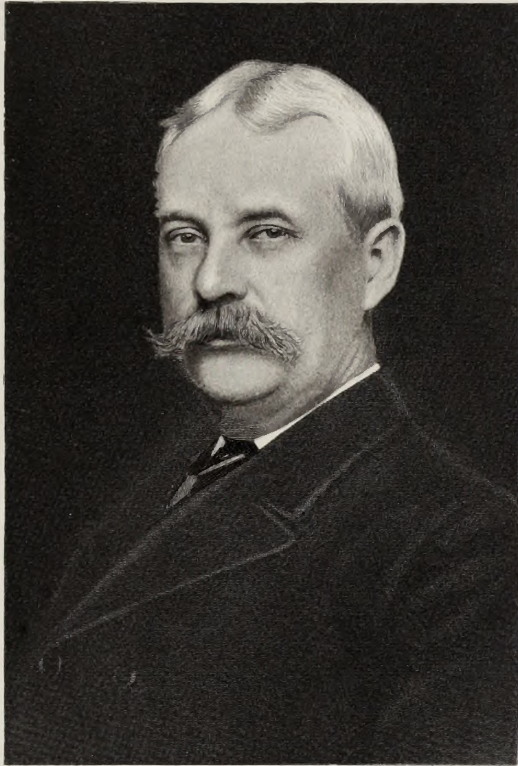




## JOHN RUFUS VAN WORMER

**T**HE early Dutch colonists of New York did not by any means confine themselves to planting the city on Manhattan Island, which they first named New Amsterdam. They had in mind to occupy the inland country as well. Thus they made their way up the Hudson River, and colonized the picturesque and fertile lands along its shores, and about the lakes which lie near its head waters. Among these were the ancestors of John Rufus Van Wormer, who is well known in the public service and in business affairs. They came from Holland about the year 1660, and were the pioneer settlers in the region on the Upper Hudson River, and about Lake George and Lake Champlain. There they endured the hardships incident to pioneer life in a savage wilderness, their lives being often in peril amid the Indian hostilities which frequently devastated the country. Their energy, courage, and endurance enabled them, however, to hold their ground, and to aid in developing what is now the Empire State of New York. Jacob Van Wormer, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was noted for his woodcraft, and was one of the ablest scouts and Indian-fighters of his day. During the War of the Revolution he was a lieutenant in De Garma's company of Van Rensselaer's Fourteenth Albany County Regiment, the Hoosick and Schaghticoke Division. His son, Abram Van Wormer, who was born at Sandy Hill, Saratoga County, New York, joined a regiment from his part of the State early in the War of 1812, and marched with it from Greenbush to Sacket Harbor, participating in various engagements with the British.

John Rufus Van Wormer was born on March 14, 1849, at Adams, Jefferson County, New York, and was educated in an



*John P. Danwormer.*



academy and military school at that place. In his boyhood he acquired a taste and aptitude for political affairs, which became strongly developed in mature years. His first business was that of a telegraph operator, which he followed for a number of years. By the year 1872 he ranked as an expert operator. At that time he lived in Oswego, New York, and he served there, and elsewhere in that part of the State, as a political correspondent of the New York "Times" in the exciting Presidential campaign of that year.

Such was his success as a correspondent that in 1873 he removed to Albany and devoted himself entirely to newspaper work. After four years of it, through the influence of George B. Sloan, Speaker of the New York Assembly, he was appointed private secretary to Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator from New York, and also clerk of the committee on commerce of the United States Senate.

At a later date Mr. Van Wormer was for some time chief clerk of correspondence in the New York post-office, and the confidential associate of Postmaster Thomas L. James. When Mr. James became Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Garfield, Mr. Van Wormer was appointed his private secretary, and almost immediately thereafter was made chief clerk of the Post-office Department, and representative of the Postmaster-General in confidential and important matters.

Mr. Van Wormer resigned his place in the Post-office Department in January, 1882, in order to accept a place in the Lincoln National Bank of New York. He devoted himself to the interests of this institution with characteristic energy and efficiency, until his services were desired by his associates as secretary and general manager of the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company, which place he continues to fill. Hard work, steady, unflagging energy, and natural executive ability, have made Mr. Van Wormer successful in all that he has undertaken.



## GENERAL EGBERT L. VIELE

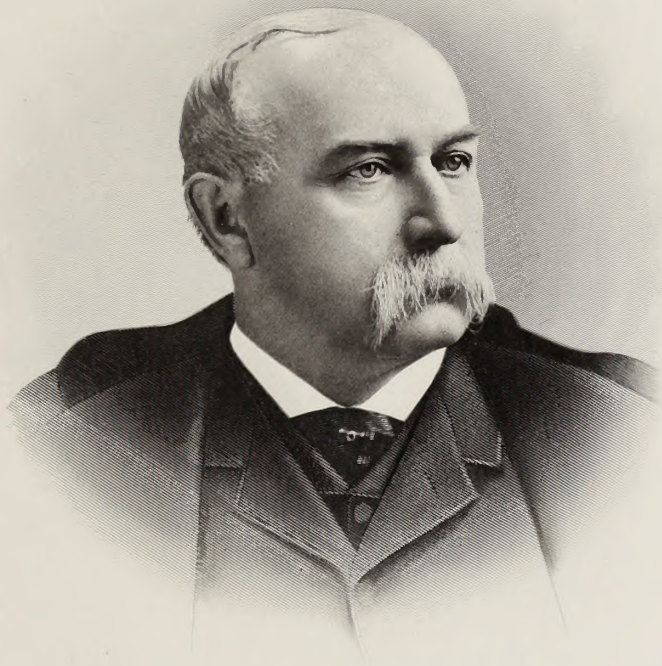
**T**HE Viele family was among the early colonial settlers of Manhattan Island. It is descended from the ancient European family of that name, the possessors of the historic feudal Castle of Rhäzüns, the foundations of which were laid before the birth of Christ. On the maternal side it is descended from the family of Knickerbocker, which gave to the State the Prince of Schaghticoke, Hermann Knickerbocker, whom "Diedrich Knickerbocker," refers to as "my cousin the Congressman." In the last generation John Ludovicus Viele was a judge of the New York Court of Errors, and was associated with De Witt Clinton in promoting the construction of the Erie Canal.

Egbert Ludovickus Viele, the son of John L. Viele, was born at Waterford, New York, on June 17, 1825, and was educated at the United States Military Academy, West Point. He was graduated in the class of 1847, and was assigned to service in Mexico, under General Scott, as a second lieutenant. Afterward he served under General Zachary Taylor. In 1853 he resigned, and took up his residence in New York city.

From 1854 to 1856 he was State Engineer of New Jersey, and conducted a geodetic survey of that State. His design for Central Park, New York, was adopted by the Board of Park Commissioners, and he was appointed chief engineer. This led to his being chosen to design Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in 1860; but the outbreak of the Rebellion caused him to leave his plans in the hands of others. Meantime he had instituted in New York a strong movement toward sanitary reform. To his initiative is largely to be credited the system of official supervision of sanitation.

Reëntering the United States service, he was the first to open the passage of the Potomac to the defense of the national capital.





*Egbert L. Viele*



He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on August 17, 1861. In 1862 he was assigned as second in command of the land forces of the South Atlantic expedition. The capture of Fort Pulaski was due to him; also the capitulation of Norfolk, Virginia. Here he held the position of military governor for a year and a half. Being called upon to superintend the drafting of troops, he went to northern Ohio for that purpose, and on October 20, 1863, he retired from the service.

In 1885 he was elected a member of the Forty-ninth Congress from the Thirteenth New York District, and served on the official board of visitors to West Point. The report of the board by him resulted in the execution of some noteworthy improvements in the academy. He also secured the action of the government that led to the construction of the Harlem Ship Canal.

His "Handbook for Active Service" was extensively used during the Civil War. His "Life of General Robert Anderson" is highly interesting and instructive. Numerous magazine articles on scientific and other subjects have appeared from time to time from his pen. His "Topographical Atlas of New York City" is a monumental work.

For more than a quarter of a century he has been professionally active in promoting the improvement of the Harlem River. He has planned and is now superintending the improvements of the East Harbor, an important addition to the commercial facilities of the metropolis.

He is a member of many of the leading clubs and other social organizations, is vice-president of the American Geographical Society, a trustee of the Holland Society, and president of the Aztec Society. He was invited by a committee of the British House of Lords, in 1895, to advise them upon the systems of municipal improvement and legislation in America, with a view to their adoption in England, and thereafter was invited by the Duke of York to the Palace of St. James.

Acting as a member of the International Congress of History, composed of representatives from all the nations, including those from the Orient, that convened at The Hague in 1898, he delivered the closing address to the congress.



## WILLIAM BELL WAIT

**W**ILLIAM BELL WAIT is a descendant of one of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims and a number of other early colonists who came from England to this country prior to the year 1700.

His *Mayflower* ancestor was Richard Warren, who landed at Plymouth in 1620. The first of the Waits in this country was Thomas Wait of Rhode Island, who planted the family in that colony, and who was made a freeman at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1641. In a later generation, the great-grandfather of Mr. Wait was Beriah Wait of Kingston, Rhode Island, whose valuable services to the colonies in the War of the Revolution are frequently mentioned in both State and national records. He was Messenger of the Rhode Island Assembly, an ensign of the Third Company of North Kingston, and a lieutenant of the Third Company of the Second Battalion of Rhode Island troops. Beriah Wait's son, Christopher Brown Wait, removed from Rhode Island to New York State soon after the Revolution, and settled at Fundy's Bush, in the northern part of the State. His son, Christopher Brown Wait, Jr., father of the subject of this sketch, was a carpenter and builder at Amsterdam, New York.

The maiden name of Mr. Wait's mother was Betsey Grinnell Bell, and she came of an old Connecticut family. Her father was William Bell of Stamford, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, and her grandfather was Captain Jesse Bell of western Connecticut, one of the most notable men contributed by that region to the colonial forces during the Revolutionary War. He served continuously from 1775 to 1783, and was in numerous battles and skirmishes with the British and Indians.

William Bell Wait, the son of Christopher Brown Wait, Jr.,



Mr B Wait



and Betsey Grinnell Bell, his wife, was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York, on March 25, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of Albany, New York, in the Albany Academy for Boys, and in the Albany Normal School (now College), from which he was graduated in the class of 1859. Upon his graduation Mr. Wait adopted the profession of teaching, and accepted a position at the New York Institution for the Blind, in New York city, where he was engaged until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and served with that regiment until it was mustered out, a few months later. Having studied law while engaged in teaching, he entered the law office of the Hon. Lyman Tremain of Albany as a student, and in December, 1862, was admitted to the bar of the State of New York.

He seemed to be destined, however, to devote his life to educational work rather than to the practice of the legal profession. Under a law passed in 1863 a number of district schools in the city of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, were placed under the jurisdiction of a board of education, and in September of that year Mr. Wait was elected Superintendent of Schools of that city. He accepted the position, and entered upon the task of grading and organizing the schools into one harmonious system.

At Kingston, however, his stay was brief. Soon after he began his work there the office of superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind became vacant, and the managers of that institution, remembering his admirable work as teacher, elected him to fill it. Mr. Wait made a satisfactory arrangement with the Kingston Board of Education, and in October, 1863, came to New York, and began his work as superintendent, afterward principal, of the New York Institution for the Blind, which position he has held continuously from that time to the present, and in which he has done a work of incalculable value.

During his incumbency of this position, Mr. Wait has traveled widely in this and in other countries, with a view to studying the methods of instructing the blind as elsewhere practised, and has kept in close touch with the educational, industrial, social, and psychological progress of the age, as related to the education of the blind. He is author of the following named works: "The

New York System of Tangible Point Writing and Printing for the Blind"; "The New York System of Tangible Music Notation"; "The Normal Course of Piano Technic"; and "The Elements of Harmonic Notation."

Mr. Wait is also the inventor of a number of devices. One of these, the kleidograph, is a machine for writing both literature and music according to the New York Point System. Another, the stereograph, is a machine for embossing metal plates, to be used instead of types for embossed printing. Both the machines have attracted much attention, and seem destined to come into wide practical use. After perfecting and patenting these devices, Mr. Wait assigned all his interest in them to the New York Institution for the Blind, without profit to himself, in order that that institution might permanently possess, for its use and the benefit of its pupils, and incidentally for the benefit of the blind everywhere, these practical results of many years of study and experiment.

Mr. Wait is a trustee of the American Printing House for the Blind, and chairman of its publication committee, and a charter member of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, and chairman of its executive committee, a position which he has filled almost uninterruptedly since the organization of the association in 1871. He is a trustee of the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, the Society for Publishing Religious Literature for the Blind, and the American College of Musicians, and is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

On October 27, 1863, at Potter Hill, Rhode Island, he was married to Miss Phœbe J. Babcock, by whom he has had seven children, five daughters and two sons, three of whom — Lucy Bell, now Mrs. Frank Battles of Philadelphia, William Bell, Jr., a lawyer of New York city, and Dr. Oliver Babcock Bell of Philadelphia — now survive.







Alexander Walker.



## ALEXANDER WALKER

**T**HE strain of canny, thrifty Scottish blood is an important one in the cosmopolitan constitution of the American nation. It was planted here at an early date in colonial history, and quickly and permanently made itself felt for good. Intelligent, progressive, industrious, frugal, and intensely patriotic, the Scotchmen of colonial and Revolutionary times were among the best citizens of the rising nation. The history of those times is thickly dotted with Scottish names in civil and military life, not a few of them illuminated with highest honor. Nor are all the Scotchmen of America those of early establishment. The stream of migration hither from the "Land o' Cakes" has not ceased. Each year adds to the number of our Scotch citizens. And the later comers invariably display and exercise the same admirable characteristics that distinguished their forerunners of a century or two ago. Scotchmen are to be found in all walks of life — among artisans, merchants, financiers, professional men, and in the public service. In every department of activity they make themselves felt with the same vital force that has made their native or ancestral land herself a marvel among the nations of the world.

The subject of the present sketch, Alexander Walker, is of pure Scottish origin, and belongs to the immigration of the present generation. He was born in Scotland, on June 25, 1852. His father, James Walker, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Helen Smith. The family was in humble circumstances, and it was impossible for the boy to acquire a collegiate education. He made the most, however, of the facilities for culture which the local schools of his native place afforded, and on coming to this country and settling in New York city before

reaching years of manhood, he supplemented his former schooling with a course in an evening high school.

Mr. Walker selected the trade of a stone-cutter for his first occupation, and learned it thoroughly through an apprenticeship. He worked at it for several years as a journeyman stone-cutter in New York city, putting the marks of his workmanship upon the walls of many a building. Then he became an employer and contractor in the same business as a member of the firm of Gillis & Walker.

From stone-cutting the transition was easy and natural to general building operations and to dealing in real estate and houses. In these vocations he was a member of the firm of Walker & Lawson for some time. At present, as for some years past, he conducts the business alone, under the simple name of Alexander Walker.

His other business connections are not numerous, but are important. He has for the last four years been and now is president of the Colonial Bank at Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue, New York, which institution is a marvel of success, and is also president of the New York Land and Mining Company. He has held no political office, and has taken no active part in political affairs, save the performance of his duties as a good citizen and a member of the Republican party.

Mr. Walker belongs to a number of social and business organizations, among which may be named the West End Association, the West Side Republican Club, the New York Caledonian Curling Club, the Builders' League of New York, and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. In all of these he is a conspicuous member.

Mr. Walker has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in New York city, on December 6, 1878, was Miss Annie Cameron, who bore him two children: Annie Henrietta Walker and Alexander Cameron Walker. Some years after her decease, on April 15, 1891, he was married in New York city to Miss Margaret Helen Farquharson of Edinburgh, Scotland, who bore him two children: James F. Walker and William F. Walker.





Albert H. Walker.



## ALBERT H. WALKER

**A**LBERT HENRY WALKER was born at Fairfax, Vermont, on November 25, 1844, and all his ancestors, for five generations, were New England farmers, deriving their descent from Englishmen who immigrated into Massachusetts more than two centuries ago. All four of his great-grandfathers settled in Vermont before the end of the American Revolution.

Mr. Walker's legal education was begun by himself, and was continued through the regular course of the Northwestern University at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of LL. B. and with the prize for the best legal essay. Within a month after his admission to the Illinois bar, in June, 1877, he was intrusted with the management of several important patent cases. Within six months he argued and won the complicated and difficult case of *Sayles vs. Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company* (5 Dillon, 563). Within two years he argued seven of the eight questions involved in the leading Supreme Court case of *Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Sayles* (97 U. S., 559). Within three years he was the controlling counsel in more than two hundred patent suits in more than thirty States; and within four years he personally argued or tried many patent cases in twelve States, and several such cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

With the knowledge gained in this remarkable career, Mr. Walker largely suspended, in 1881, his active practice of the law, and devoted two years and a half to composing and writing the first edition of "Walker on Patents." That book was published in October, 1883, and immediately received the unqualified indorsement of Chief Justice Waite and many other authorities. A second edition was published in 1889, and a third in 1895;

and the work has been cited in more than a hundred and twenty opinions of more than forty United States judges.

In 1888 Mr. B. F. Thurston of Providence, Rhode Island, who was then one of the leading patent lawyers of the United States, was asked by the authorities of Cornell University to recommend a non-resident lecturer on patent law for the College of Law of that university, and he at once recommended Mr. Walker as being the fittest man for that post. Mr. Walker was thereupon selected for the position, and has filled it ever since, with approval from the professors and applause from the students. His success at Cornell led to his selection for a corresponding non-resident lectureship in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, in 1896, which lectureship also he has ever since occupied.

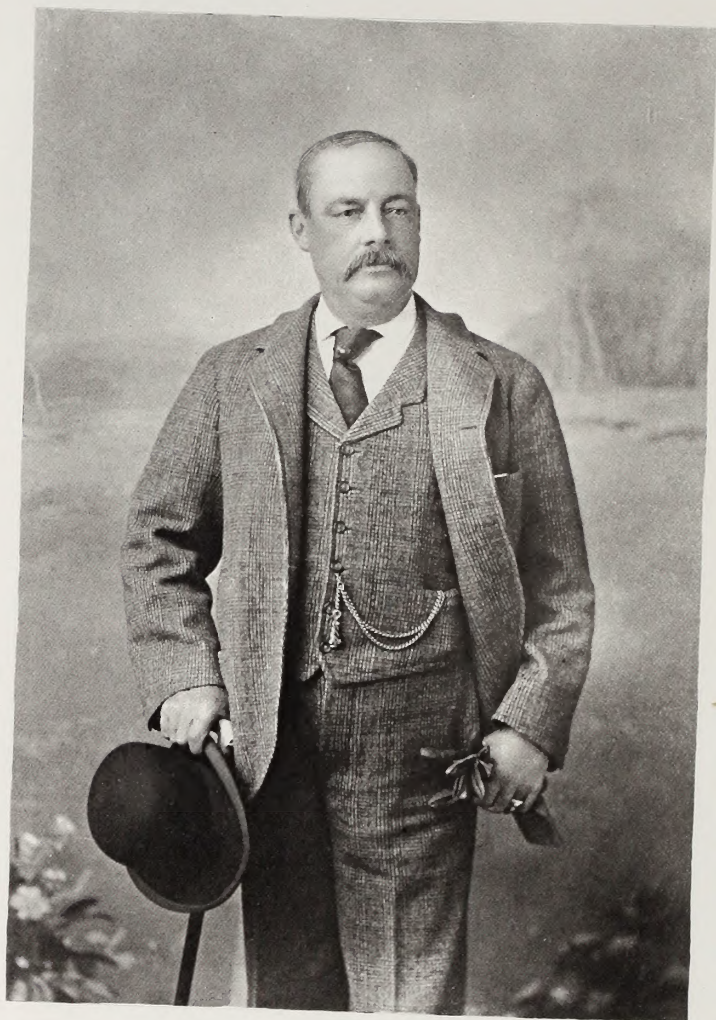
During his residence in Hartford, Connecticut, from 1879 to 1898, Mr. Walker was a frequent contributor to political discussion, both on the platform and in the press, treating such subjects as the tariff and the currency with extensive knowledge and uncommon insight, and taking strong ground for reasonable protection and the gold standard.

But authorship, lectureship, finance, and politics have always been only collateral incidents of Mr. Walker's career as a patent lawyer, in active practice at the bar. Few lawyers, if any, have argued patent cases in so many courts; and the number of the cases which he wins is so much larger than the number which he loses that his proportion of victories to defeats has probably been, for many years, unequalled among patent lawyers.

Mr. Walker is married, but is without children. He was representative of Hartford in the Connecticut Legislature in 1891 and 1892, and was the leader of his party on the floor of the House. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Phi Delta Phi Society. He has been counsel for the Edison Electric Light Company, the General Electric Company, and many other corporations and persons. His practice of patent law has extended into thirty-three States of the American Union.







*Henry Clay Ward*



## HENRY CLAY WARD

THE English family of Ward was planted in the American colonies at an early date, and some of its members soon rose to prominence in the affairs of their respective communities. Three generations ago one of the Wards was a leading resident of Chatham, New Jersey. His grandson, Sylvanus S. Ward, was a prominent coal merchant in New York city, who retired from that business in 1865, and died in 1871.

Sylvanus S. Ward was married twice. His first wife was Abby Merritt, who died in 1849. His second wife, whom he married in 1852, and who died in 1889, was Mrs. Sarah A. Black, whose father was the commander of the steamer *Savannah*, the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic Ocean, in 1819. He also commanded the first steamboat that went to sea at all, the *Phoenix*, in 1808. Colonel Seeley, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch on his grandmother's side, served in the Revolutionary army under Washington.

The subject of this sketch, Henry Clay Ward, was born to Sylvanus S. and Abby Merritt Ward, in the city of New York, about 1850. His education was acquired in private schools in his native city.

His inclination being toward a mercantile life, on leaving school he became a clerk in a wholesale grocery store, then conducted by Lahagh & Farington, at No. 115 Broadway, New York. Later he entered the commission merchant's business, in partnership with his brother. In that enterprise he was profitably engaged for many years, the firm being known successively as J. S. Ward; J. S. Ward, Foster & Co.; Ward & Foster; and Ward & Co.

Mr. Ward retired from all active business in 1888. He remains,

however, a director of the German-American Insurance Company, a place which he has held ever since 1875.

He has held no political office, and sought none.

Mr. Ward's favorite diversion is yachting, and for the last seventeen years he has been a prominent and important figure in New York yachting circles. During that time he has owned, first, the sloop *Sagitta*, and for the last seven years the schooner *Clytie*. He was vice-commodore of the New York Yacht Club in 1895-96, and has frequently served on the nominating and admissions committee of that organization, the foremost yacht club of the western hemisphere.

Mr. Ward is a member of a number of the best clubs of New York city, among them being the Union, the Union League, the Church Club, the Country Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Mr. Ward is a bachelor.







Thos. L. Watt.



## THOMAS LISTER WATT

**D**R. HOLMES has said that the education of a man should begin with his grandparents. If the same rule shall be applied to the history of a man, we shall observe Archibald Watt came from Dundee, Scotland, in the early part of the present century, and settled in New York. He married Miss Mary Goodwin, the daughter of Joseph Goodwin of Boston, Massachusetts, and his wife, formerly Miss Susannah Keith of Taunton, Massachusetts. Archibald Watt was for many years one of the foremost merchants of New York, and also one of the city's chief landed proprietors. He had an extensive estate in the upper part of Manhattan Island, reaching from what is now One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Convent Hill to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the Harlem River. He also owned a large tract farther south, including what is now the northern part of Central Park. All those regions were then suburban and rural, but the prophetic eye of the canny Scotchman saw clearly that one day they would be included in the thickly built-up part of the metropolis, and be of inestimable value. To the growth of the city in that direction he himself contributed much.

The wife of Archibald Watt was formerly Miss Mary Goodwin. Her father, Joseph Goodwin of Boston, was a man of English descent, of more than ordinary force of character and of marked integrity. For fourteen years he was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts. His maternal ancestors in this country were among the voyagers in the *Mayflower*. His wife, formerly Miss Susannah Keith of Taunton, was also of noteworthy New England ancestry. She was a little girl at the time of the outbreak of the Revolution, and as such she sat up all night before the battle of Lexington, helping her father and brothers to

mold bullets for patriotic use on that memorable day. Her father, Joseph Keith, was an ardent patriot. He raised a company of troops, in the ranks of which were his two sons, and himself led it to do valiant work at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. His house is still standing in the city of Taunton. It is the oldest house in that city, and is preserved intact in its original state, so far as possible, and is used as a historical museum.

The son of Archibald and Mary Goodwin Watt was Thomas Watt, who inherited his father's fortune and landed estate. He married Miss Julia Hawks, who was a niece of the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, the well-known rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city. Miss Hawks was also a direct descendant of the famous Indian princess, Pocahontas. To Thomas Watt and his wife were born, at their home in the upper part of Manhattan Island, five children. The first of these was Mary Watt, since deceased. The second, Thomas Lister Watt, is the subject of the present sketch. The third was Julia Watt. The fourth was Archibald Watt, who was commodore of the American Yacht Club, and designer and builder of some famous yachts. The fifth was Grace Watt. To such a family the subject of this sketch belongs, and to such Scotch and English ancestry, with its sterling worth, can his integrity and capacity be traced for its origin and inspiration.

Thomas Lister Watt was born on the family estate in this city, on February 24, 1859. His education was acquired in some of the best private schools of the metropolis, finishing with the Gibbons and Beach School. His tastes then led him to enter upon the unique career of a fancy farmer and sheep-raiser in New York city. For this purpose he occupied a portion of the family estate, and had fine flocks of sheep ranging where now are asphalted streets and solid blocks of buildings. In this fascinating occupation he was remarkably successful, and he accordingly gradually extended his interests and occupations until he was engaged in general stock-raising. He bred on his metropolitan farm sheep, horned cattle, horses, and Shetland ponies. Of the last-named interesting little animals he made a specialty, and presently became possessed of what competent judges declared to be the finest herd in the world. The recent and present great popularity of these ponies is largely attrib-



utable to his culture of them. Mr. Watt has been a frequent exhibitor of various kinds of stock at the best shows in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and has taken many prizes for the excellence of his entries.

It is interesting to remember, as we have said, that the spacious farm on which Mr. Watt's father and grandfather lived, and on which he began his own successful career as a stock-fancier, included what is now a handsomely built-up and densely populated part of the city. Mr. Watt was no obstructionist against the growth of New York. On the contrary, he put himself in line with the development of the city in that direction. He sold tract after tract of his estate for building purposes, realizing, of course, enormous increases upon the original value of the land. He saw fine avenues cut through his sheep pastures, and the fields on which his cattle used to graze turned into solid blocks of brick and stone houses. He did not, however, dispose of all of the old estate. To this day he retains a part of it, and keeps it in its former condition and use, and is thus enabled to boast of owning and operating the only stock-farm on Manhattan Island. There is probably not another farm in all the world so close to the heart of a great city.

With the diminution in size of his farm, however, Mr. Watt was compelled to diminish correspondingly the scope of his stock-raising in both numbers and variety. Inevitably, too, his interest in that pursuit decreased, and he began to turn his surplus attention to other directions. Nothing was more natural than that he should become interested in real-estate operations, seeing that he was already a large owner and seeker thereof. He became, therefore, actively interested in the purchase and sale of real estate, and in building operations, not only on his own estate and in that part of the city, but throughout the metropolis generally. His attention has been, however, chiefly given to the upper part of the city, with which his family has for three generations been conspicuously identified. He has for years been a leader of business affairs in the part of the city commonly known as Harlem, and is a member of the Harlem Board of Commerce. For some years he was a director of the Mount Morris Bank, one of the principal financial institutions in that part of the city, and then became vice-president of it. Finally, on

May 1, 1898, he was elected to its presidency, and being then only thirty-nine years old, was the youngest bank president in New York. His success as a financier was from the outcome marked, and bids fair to surpass that which he achieved as a stock-raiser. He possesses in goodly measure the mercantile and financial ability that made his grandfather, Archibald Watt, a leader in his day and generation.

Mr. Watt is a Democrat in politics. He has, however, held no public office, and has sought none, nor has he taken any part in political affairs beyond the intelligent and conscientious discharge of the duties of a private citizen. He is a member of the Democratic Club of this city, now the foremost social organization of that party. In its affairs he has not sought to make himself conspicuous, but his presence is always welcomed, and his influence often materially felt.

He is, as might naturally be expected, fond of out-of-door sports, and is a generous patron of them. He is a member of the American Yacht Club, the Hudson River Boat Club, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, the American Shetland Pony Club, the National Horse Show Association of America, Limited, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In the affairs of all these organizations he is an earnest and efficient participator.

Mr. Watt was married at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, on November 8, 1888, to Miss Annie S. Cary. They have five children, namely: Annie Pinckney Watt, Thomas Lister Watt, Jr., Cary Thomas Watt, Grace Farrington Watt, and James Lawrence Watt.







Edwin Henry Matthews



## EDWIN HENRY WEATHERBEE

**T**HE Weatherbee family is of remote Norwegian origin, but since the eleventh century, or perhaps earlier, has been settled in England, where the town of Wetherby is named for it. Members of it were among the earliest settlers in the New England colonies, and thence their descendants have spread throughout the country, until in nearly every State of the Union at least one representative is honorably known. In the last generation Henry M. Weatherbee of Chatham, New York, was a successful lawyer, merchant, and politician, and a man of broad culture and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The Angell family, well known in England from early times, was well represented in the original colonies from which this nation has sprung. Thomas Angell was a comrade of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island. Three generations ago Colonel Joshua Angell removed from Providence, Rhode Island, to Chatham, New York, taking with him his son John, at that time a mere boy. John Angell spent most of his life at Chatham, and died there, at the age of eighty-six, in 1874. His six children all became the heads of prominent families in that part of the State. One of them, Mary Angell, married the Henry M. Weatherbee already mentioned.

The son of this couple, Edwin Henry Weatherbee, was born at Chatham, on September 23, 1852. His childhood was largely spent in travel in various parts of the United States. He was prepared for college at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New York, at Amenia Seminary, Amenia, New York, and at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut. In each of these he had high social and scholastic rank. Thence he went to Yale, and was graduated in the class of 1875. After spending

two years in travel he entered the Law School of Boston University, thence went to the Law School of Columbia University, New York, and was graduated from the latter and admitted to the bar in 1879.

For four years Mr. Weatherbee was an Assistant United States District Attorney under General Stewart L. Woodford. In 1882 he became connected with the great dry-goods firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. in a legal capacity. His career throughout has been marked with success, and has commanded the sincere esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Weatherbee is devoted to out-of-door sports, especially horsemanship. He is a member of the Country Club, New York Jockey Club, Riding Club, Riding and Driving Club, Casino Club, and the New York, Larchmont, and American Yacht clubs of New York. He belongs also to the Union League, University, City, and Metropolitan clubs of New York, the Chamber of Commerce, the New England Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. He is a member and generous supporter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His wife and her father, brother, and sister presented to the parish of Mamaroneck, New York, the splendid church building, in memory of her mother, Henrietta Arnold, daughter of the founder of the house of Arnold, Constable & Co.

Mr. Weatherbee was married, on November 15, 1881, to Miss Amy Henrietta, daughter of James Constable of the firm of Arnold & Constable. They have three children: Hicks Arnold Weatherbee, Henrietta Constable Weatherbee, and Mary Angell Weatherbee. Their country place at Mamaroneck is called "Wayte's Court," after a place of that name at Brixton, Isle of Wight, England, which was in the possession of the Arnold family for several centuries, and from which Mrs. Weatherbee's grandfather, Aaron Arnold, came to this country.





## FRANCIS LEWIS WELLMAN

**F**RANCIS LEWIS WELLMAN, the successful lawyer who forms the subject of the present sketch, is a son of William A. Wellman, a banker, and Matilda Governer Wellman, and is a direct descendant of Francis Lewis, who was the third signer of the Declaration of Independence, Mayor of New York city, and Governor of New York State. He was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, on July 29, 1854, and received his early education in the public schools of that town. From the high school he was sent to Harvard University, entering the class of 1876 with honor at the age of only eighteen years.

In due time Mr. Wellman was graduated from Harvard, after taking every first prize offered during the four years for oratory and essay-writing. He then adopted the law as his profession and entered the Boston Law School in the fall of 1876. After a brilliant career there as a student he was graduated as valedictorian of his class, delivering the oration, and then appointed instructor in the school for one year and afterward lecturer for a term of four years. He also lectured to large private classes in the Harvard Law School on "Courts and Court Practice," and was for some years connected with the "American Law Review," and wrote much for other legal publications. Immediately after his graduation in 1878 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and three years later entered into partnership with ex-United States Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh, that connection lasting about two years.

Mr. Wellman came to New York in 1883 and was at once admitted to the New York bar. He was appointed junior assistant to the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New York, under the Hon. George P. Andrews. In 1884 he was made senior

assistant under Corporation Counsel Lacombe, and in that capacity had charge of all petty trials in which the city was defendant. He was also the head of the Negligence Department.

His next office was that of Assistant District Attorney under Delancey Nicoll, which he held for four years. In that position he demonstrated his remarkable ability in the management of complex and difficult criminal cases. In many noteworthy actions he represented the State, and the skill with which he conducted the prosecution made him one of the most talked-about men in the city. The conviction of Carlyle W. Harris for wife-poisoning — the first conviction for poisoning in New York for thirty-two years — and the later convictions of Dr. Buchanan and Henry W. Meyer, also involved poisoning cases, have marked him as one of the most efficient prosecutors of criminals in the United States. The fact that in those cases he was opposed by the best legal talent obtainable further emphasizes the capabilities of the man.

In 1894, Mr. Wellman resigned from the District Attorney's office to devote his attention to his very extensive personal practice, which, in the matter of trial of cases, probably exceeds that of any other member of the New York bar, he being conceded to be one of the very best lawyers in New York in that particular line of work. He is the leading counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which operates one of the largest systems of street traction in the world.

Mr. Wellman has been married three times — to Miss Cora Allen, to Miss Edith Watson, and to Miss Emma Juch, and has three children, Roderick, Allen, and Edith. He is a member of the University, Racquet, and Lawyers' clubs.









Charles H. Werner



## CHARLES HAIN WERNER

**T**HE State of Pennsylvania has long been one of the foremost of the Union in industrial development, and especially in the various branches of engineering, including railroads, mining, and iron and other mechanical manufactures. Natives of that State have been prominent and successful in the prosecution of such industries, not only in their own communities, but in other parts of the United States and of the world. A conspicuous example of such achievement is found in the career of Charles Hain Werner, who has been successful and has made his mark both as an engineer and as a member of the legal profession.

The families of Werner and Hain have been settled for more than a hundred years in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Their rank in that community is indicated by the fact that the village of Wernersville takes its name from its founder, a member of the Werner family of two generations ago. This was William Werner, a man of marked ability and enterprise. His son, Henry B. Werner, who also lived at Wernersville, married Miss Eva Hain, a member of another equally prominent family of that region. Their son is the subject of the present sketch.

Charles Hain Werner was born at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, on August 8, 1868, and was thoroughly and broadly educated. After passing through the primary schools he went to the excellent boys' high school at Reading, Pennsylvania, and was there prepared for college. After taking a course at a business college he went to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and thence to Cornell University, where he pursued the scientific course and received the degree of B. S. Finally he entered the Law Department of Cornell, and in due time was graduated with the degree of LL. B.

Thus his interests were somewhat divided between science, particularly mechanical engineering, and the law. While at Cornell he was managing editor of the "Sibley Journal of Engineering," one of the chief college publications of that institution, and after graduation he became for a time associate editor of "Cassier's Magazine," the well-known scientific and engineering review. The latter had, by the way, been founded only a few months before he became connected with it.

Previous to taking up the study of law he had been employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in its engineering department, and also in that of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. He served for a time in the drafting-rooms of the Pond Machine Tool Company at Plainfield, New Jersey, and the Frick Company at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. In all these various capacities he served with great acceptability, evincing the thoroughness and practicality of his scientific training.

Immediately after leaving the law school in 1895 he was admitted to the bar of New York. Since 1897 he has been a member of the firm of Sheehan & Collin, a firm having a large and profitable corporation practice, much of it connected with railroads, electric-light companies, and other engineering industries. Its offices are in the Mutual Life Insurance Company Building, in the borough of Manhattan, and in the Brooklyn City Railroad Building, in the borough of Brooklyn, and in each of those major divisions of the metropolis it has a large clientage.

Mr. Werner has naturally come to be interested in a proprietary respect in various concerns. Among these may be mentioned the Albany and Hudson Railway and Power Company, the Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company, the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, in each of which he is a director.

Mr. Werner has taken little active part in politics, outside of the fulfilment of the duties of a citizen. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, of the Cornell University Club of New York, of the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity, and of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. He is not married.





Thomas F. Wickes.



## THOMAS PARMELEE WICKES

IN the private office of Thomas P. Wickes, at No. 100 Broadway, New York, there hangs a portrait of his great-grandfather, Eliphalet Wickes. The latter was born at Huntington, Long Island, on April 1, 1769, and in July, 1779, when he was ten years of age, he carried, on horseback, the news of the taking of Stony Point by "Mad Anthony" Wayne, from Washington's headquarters at Fishkill, New York, to General Gates's headquarters at Providence, Rhode Island. He became a lawyer at Jamaica, Long Island, was a Representative in Congress, and was appointed by Governor Clinton the first District Attorney of Queens County. He died at Troy, New York, on June 7, 1850.

A grandson of this first Eliphalet Wickes, who also bore the name of Eliphalet Wickes, was a merchant at Albany, New York. He married Ellen Parmelee, and to them, at Albany, on April 17, 1853, was born a son to whom they gave the name of Thomas Parmelee Wickes. The boy was educated at the Albany Academy, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, at Yale College, class of 1874, and at the Law School of Columbia College, New York, class of 1876.

Mr. Wickes was promptly admitted to the bar upon graduation, in May, 1876, and forthwith entered upon the practice of his profession in New York. In December, 1876, he was engaged in the Law Department of the city of New York, in the office of the Corporation Counsel. There he made himself of so great use that he was retained year after year, under different administrations. Within a short time after his entry into the office he became an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and held that rank for twelve years. At the time of his resignation from the service in the fall of 1889 he was the second assistant.

On leaving the municipal service, Mr. Wickes in 1890 engaged in the practice of law on his own account. In this he was successful, and he soon acquired a profitable patronage. In July, 1892, however, he entered the copartnership of Hatch & Wickes, of which he still remains a member. He has held and has sought no political office other than that in the Law Department of New York city, and he has not conspicuously associated himself with any business enterprises outside of his own office.

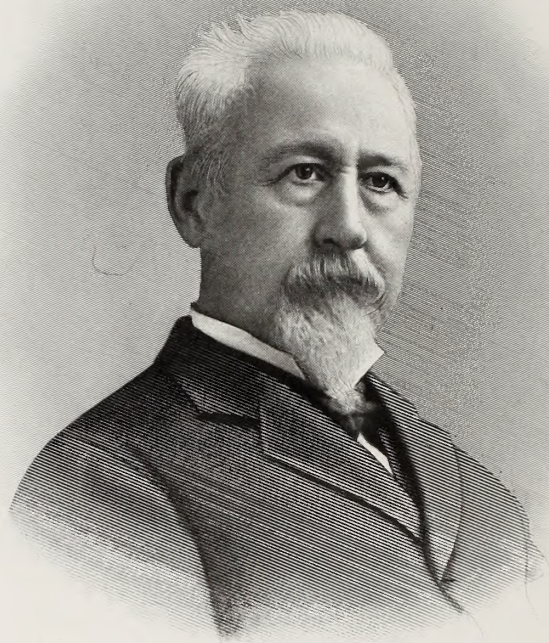
While he was an assistant in the municipal Law Department, Mr. Wickes was assigned by the Counsel to the Corporation to take charge of the opposition made by the city to various railroad schemes, and it was due to his energy and activity and thorough preparation of the cases against these enterprises that the original cable railway system, which had no merits, and the matter of the Metropolitan Transit Company, and another underground railroad scheme were defeated in the courts. Upon resigning from the Law Department, Mr. Wickes was retained in many important city lawsuits, especially in matters connected with the acquisition of property for the new water-front. He argued the celebrated Langdon cases at the time they were finally decided by the Court of Appeals. Since leaving the Law Department, Mr. Wickes has been engaged in general practice, being occupied, for the most part, with matters in court. He is best known as a successful trial lawyer. His firm has a large general practice, and represents many corporations. He has also frequently acted as referee in large and important cases, having been appointed on many occasions, especially during recent years, by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. He was also assigned by the former general term of the Supreme Court as counsel to prosecute two delinquent members of the bar.

In early life, especially while in college, Mr. Wickes was noted as the possessor of an uncommonly fine barytone voice, and he frequently sang in public on a variety of occasions.

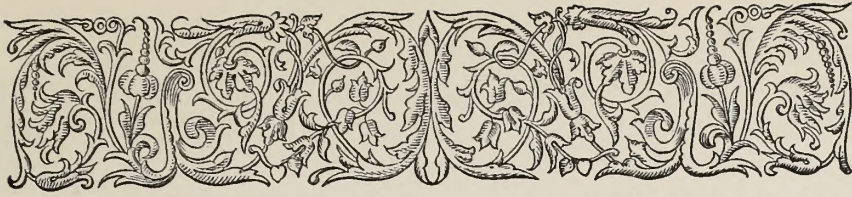
Mr. Wickes was married, on December 19, 1877, to Miss Harriette Douw Alley, who died in May, 1899, leaving him two children, Henry Parmelee Wickes and Marie Louise Wickes.







Ramon O. Williams



## RAMON O. WILLIAMS

**R**AMON O. WILLIAMS was born in Washington, D. C., about seventy years ago. His father was George Williams and his mother Jeannette Anne Young, natives of Washington, and of Colonial and English ancestry.

When a mere child, he went to Cuba with his father, who was to leave him with an aunt born in Maryland, and married to a Spanish merchant established at Havana. She, having no children, wished to adopt her little nephew, who at her request had been named after her husband as her son. He went to school in Havana. His mother, not wishing to part forever with her son, after a time requested his return to her, which was done. Then he went to school in Alexandria, Virginia, and in Washington. His father having died early, he was taken from school at the age of twelve years and placed to work in the office of Blair & Rives, editors and proprietors of the "Globe." Some time after, he went to the office of the "Madisonian." This paper was the organ of the John Tyler administration. At the age of eighteen Mr. Williams returned to Havana, where he completed his education under private instruction, since which time he has been continually connected with the commerce of that island with the United States.

In the year 1856 he was sought by some of his fellow-countrymen, residents of New London and Mystic, Connecticut, to represent them in defense of a proposition they wished to present to the Captain-General of Cuba for the free introduction of live fish from the west coast of Florida into Havana. Prior to the transfer of Florida in 1821, under the treaty of 1819, the west coast of Florida had served as the fishing-grounds for the market of Havana. By effect of this treaty,

these Florida fishing-grounds and the market of Havana had become foreign to each other; and the legislation of Spain reserved the catching and supplying of fresh fish to the retired sailors of the King's navy; therefore, the Spanish law prohibited the trade. But the law was evaded, and the trade carried on in American smacks, that fished on the west coast of Florida under the American flag, and brought their catches into the port of Havana under the Spanish flag. That is, each of those smacks carried both flags. The famous Don Francisco Marti had the monopoly of supplying fresh fish to Havana. He made an immense fortune out of this business, while the American fishermen scarcely made a living. It was because of this inequality of conditions that Mr. Williams was sought by the fishermen to represent them before General Concha, then Captain-General of the island. After several months Mr. Williams succeeded against the millionaire Mr. Marti, and fresh fish was supplied to the people of Havana, under the American flag, at from eight to ten cents per pound, whereas under the monopoly of Mr. Marti they had to pay twenty-five cents and upward per pound. The result was, the people of Havana got cheaper fish and the American fishermen better returns for their labor. In this contest against Mr. Marti, Mr. Williams gained his first insight into the economics of Cuba, which subject became a favorite study with him ever afterward.

In 1868, on learning of the tender of the annexation of the republic of Santo Domingo to the United States, by General Baez, he instantly saw, being then engaged in sugar-planting, the disintegrating effect on monarchy and African slavery in Cuba if that proposition was carried out, because of the economic dependence of the island on the sugar market of the United States, which dependence had then been recently wrought as one of the cyclic events of the destruction of the Louisiana sugar crop, during our Civil War. At the request of the late John E. Develin of New York, he made a sketch of his views, which was read and approved by several Americans of high intellectual standing.

Mr. Williams withdrew from business in 1874, and took up his residence in New York.

In the same year of 1874, at the solicitation of the late Thurlow

Weed of New York, he showed, for Frederick W. Seward, how the negotiation of reciprocity treaties with other sugar countries than Cuba would effectively solve the Cuban problem without war, and by the mere effect of economic force. A copy of this sketch fell into the hands of the late Charles A. Dana, who headed it with the title of "Some Considerations on the Absurd Commercial Relations between Spain and the United States," and published it in a daily issue of the "Sun," in January, 1876.

Shortly after his return to the United States in 1874, he was requested to go back to Havana to take charge of the United States consulate-general, during General Grant's administration, for three or four months, which he accepted. He soon afterward received the honorary appointment of vice-consul-general. At the end of ten years he resigned this position. In 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur to be United States consul-general at Havana, and was continued during the successive administrations of Presidents Cleveland and Harrison.

In 1890 he was called to Washington by order of Secretary Blaine to assist in supporting the proposed amendment of the McKinley Tariff Bill of that year. To this end he went before Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, and Jones, the majority members of the Senate committee then having the subject under consideration, and before Representatives Burrows, Gear, and Hitt of the corresponding House committee, to whom he expressed his views in favor of the proposition which afterward took form under the Aldrich Amendment.

On the breaking out of the Cuban insurrection in 1895, Mr. Williams had to defend, under the treaties between the two governments, many Cubans who had obtained naturalization papers in the United States and had taken part in the insurrection, and having, in consequence, been considered *persona non grata* by the Captain-General of Cuba (Callejas) and the Madrid government, and also for reasons of self-respect he obtained leave of absence to go to Washington, where he signified his intention to President Cleveland to resign at once. But he returned to Havana, at the request of the President, for a short time, intending to forward his resignation from there. However, with the precedents in his memory of the fate of the Crittenden men at Havana in 1851, and the public execution of their leader, General

Narciso Lopez, of which act Mr. Williams had been a near-by witness, and of the Virginius men at Santiago in 1873, and from his desire to serve the cause of international peace, knowing that the foundation of Spanish power in Cuba was essentially economic, and fast exhausting itself from the violation of the natural economic law, as defined by Isaiah, in arithmetical ratio, the key to all the physical sciences, in his warning to the merchant princes of Tyre (chapter xxiv., verses 1, 2, 3), he remained in Havana a year longer, attending to the many cases of the Cubans with United States naturalization papers. As soon as, in his judgment, a sufficient number of these cases had been settled for the formation of an adequate jurisprudence under the treaties, he then sent his formal and irrevocable resignation to the President. In the full faith of the sufficiency of article 7 of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain, and of the protocol of January 12, 1877, negotiated at Madrid by the late Caleb Cushing, Mr. Williams rejected the pressure brought upon him to ask the government at Washington to station a vessel of war in the harbor of Havana, fully believing in his ability to defend and to obtain all the stipulated rights of American citizens without any such aid, having, besides, reasons to suspect that the calling of a man-of-war might become a doubtful expedient.

His last important official act was the defense of the men of the *Competitor* expedition, which vessel had been captured with officers and crew while landing arms and recruits for the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio on the north coast of Cuba. For his action in this matter he was highly complimented by the Department of State.

Reasoning from the fundamental principles of economics, Mr. Williams frequently pointed out in his consular reports, yet unpublished, the disasters that awaited Spanish power in Cuba.







*Charles T. Hill*





## CHARLES T. WILLS

**T**HE ancestors of Mr. Wills were orthodox English Quakers, who came to this country with William Penn, and settled on the Rancocas River, near Rancocas, and about three miles from Mount Holly, New Jersey. The original progenitor of his father's family was Dr. Daniel Wills, who had a grant of eight thousand acres of land from King George III. The old homestead and several hundred acres of land were held by the family under the original charter until a few years ago.

Charles T. Wills is the son of Chalkley J. and Ann D. Wills. The elder Mr. Wills was a builder in New York city, and his son was born in East Tenth Street, December 13, 1851.

He was sent to a Quaker school, known as Westtown Institute, near Westchester, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, and was prepared for Princeton College. Circumstances interfering with his plans for pursuing a college course, he left the institute in his eighteenth year, and learned the trade of bricklaying. He served his apprenticeship under John T. Conover, and was made a foreman a year before his time was out. He lived frugally on his wages, and during the winter months added to his income by teaching a country school.

When he was twenty-two he formed a partnership with John Sinclair, which lasted for two years. The hard times making it expedient to end the partnership, and, for the time, all independent effort, Mr. Wills spent the two years following working at his trade as a journeyman mason. He was foreman under Samuel Lowden and Daniel Christie, and had charge of a section of the foundation of the Sixth Avenue elevated road.

A partnership with George Sinclair, under the firm-name of Sinclair & Wills, was next formed, and for a number of years

did a flourishing business. Since that was dissolved Mr. Wills has carried on a business of his own. He has built some of the finest office buildings, hotels, residences, and churches in this city. A partial list comprises the New York Life Insurance Company's, the American Surety, the Presbyterian, the National Bank of Commerce, the "Mail and Express," the Vanderbilt, the United Charities, the Singer, the University Club, and the Delmonico buildings, the Hotel Martinique, the Court-house on Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, the Sloane, Ogden, Herter, Berwind, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, and E. C. Converse residences, All Angels', St. Andrew's M. E., Stamford Presbyterian, and Rutgers Riverside churches, the Judson Memorial Church and buildings, and the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

He owns stock in several large corporations. For some years he has been a director in the Garfield National Bank. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the New York Athletic Club, on the building and finance committee of which he served for a long term, and whose governor he was for two years. He belongs to the Colonial Club, and was at one time chairman of the building committee. He has been a commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club, and is now a commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. He is a member, also, of the American, Larchmont, and Riverside yacht clubs, the Salmagundi and the St. Nicholas Skating clubs, the Geographical Society, the Historical Society, the Metropolitan Art Museum, and the Art Society of New York, and is a patron of the Fine Arts Society.

Mr. Wills was married, on November 13, 1879, to Miss Carrie Russell of Haddam, Connecticut. Of their five children, one daughter and two sons are living, the eldest of whom is now in Princeton College.





## FRANCIS H. WILSON

**F**RANCIS H. WILSON, formerly Representative in Congress, and now Postmaster of Brooklyn, New York, and one of the foremost figures in society and political life in that borough of the metropolis, is of central New York State origin. He was born at Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, on February 11, 1844. In his infancy the family removed to Utica, and there the first ten years of his life were spent. The family then returned to the farm at Westmoreland where he had been born, and there his home was made during the remainder of his boyhood.

His early education was gained at the local district school, which he attended in the intervals of his duties as a worker on his father's farm, his boyhood life being similar to that of the average farmer's son in that region. It was not, however, his purpose to spend his days always upon the farm. His ambition was to acquire a college education and enter professional life. With that end in view he attended Dr. Dwight's Preparatory School at Clinton, New York, and was there fitted to enter college. Then he entered Yale, pursued the regular course with success, and was graduated as a member of the class of 1867. He next taught school for four years in an institution of college preparatory rank, and thus acquired the means necessary for further pursuit of his own training. Finally, he came to New York city and entered the Law School of Columbia College. There he studied for two years, under Professor Theodore W. Dwight, and then was graduated and admitted to the bar.

Mr. Wilson began the practice of his profession in New York city, in the office of the Hon. Enoch L. Fancher. Two years later he opened an office of his own, and conducted it with

gratifying success. But after a time political interests drew him largely away from professional work.

Mr. Wilson established his home in Brooklyn in 1884, and quickly arose to prominent rank in the Republican party there. Thus he was chairman of the Kings County Campaign Committee in the campaign of 1892, was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Third Congressional District of New York State (Brooklyn), and was reëlected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a plurality of 7553 votes. In Congress he was a prominent member of the committee on naval affairs, and was appointed by Speaker Reed a member of the board of visitors to Annapolis, in 1897.

He was one of the earliest advocates of President McKinley's nomination in the spring of 1896, and one of his best friends and most earnest workers in Brooklyn. On September 21, 1897, he was nominated to the Senate to succeed Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn, and upon his confirmation he resigned his seat in Congress to assume his new duties. Upon the consolidation of the municipalities about the port of New York, the post-offices within the consolidated territory were not united under one jurisdiction, and the responsibility of the Brooklyn office remained as before.

Mr. Wilson took a prominent part in the reorganization of the Republican party under the election district plan, and was chairman of the provisional committee on reorganization. He took a prominent part also in the organization of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, of which he was president for four successive years. He is also a member of the Yale Alumni Association of New York.

Mr. Wilson is married and has several children. He makes his home in Brooklyn, in the handsome quarter known as the Prospect Park Slope, and is a leading member of the best society of the city.







*Geo. S. Wise*



## JOHN SERGEANT WISE

**J**OHN SERGEANT WISE, son of Henry A. Wise of Virginia, and Sarah, daughter of the Hon. John Sergeant of Philadelphia, was born at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on December 27, 1846, when his father was United States minister to Brazil. After 1847 he lived at the paternal residence in the county of Accomac, Virginia, and in Richmond, when his father was Governor, from 1856 to 1860. He attended several preparatory schools, and entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. There he remained until May, 1864, when the school corps joined General Breckenridge in the Shenandoah Valley to repel General Sigel. In the battle of New Market, May 15, 1864, Mr. Wise was wounded. In the summer of 1864 he was lieutenant in the provisional army of the Confederacy, and was in the battle of Saltville. The next winter he was adjutant of a reserve battalion of artillery, and when Richmond was evacuated he was despatch-bearer from Jefferson Davis to General Lee. Mr. Wise communicated with General Lee, and bore the last despatch from him to Mr. Davis at Danville. While bearing return despatches he learned of the surrender of Lee's army, and turning southward, joined the army of General Johnston, with which he surrendered.

Mr. Wise returned to his studies after the war. At the University of Virginia he gained the debater's medal of the Washington Society, and was graduated in law in 1867. He began the practice of his profession in Richmond, and two years later married Miss Eva Douglas of Nashville, Tennessee. He was partner of his father until the death of Governor Wise in 1876. About the year 1875 he became interested in a controversy for a Virginia Senatorship between Colonel Knight and General John-

ston, and published a series of newspaper letters arraigining the party managers for their corrupt methods. The prominence thus gained made him leader of the reform element in Richmond politics. It was largely through his influence, in 1877, that Governor Holliday was nominated. In 1878 he declined a nomination for Congress in favor of General Joseph E. Johnston. The breach between Mr. Wise and the Democratic organization culminated in his finally separating from that party.

In 1880 he was independent candidate for Congress against his cousin, George D. Wise, Democrat, and was defeated. In 1881 he was appointed United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In 1882 he was elected Congressman at large from Virginia. In Congress he voted with the Republican party, and in May, 1885, he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, but was defeated, according to the returns, by General Fitzhugh Lee, a result never acquiesced in as a true return by Mr. Wise or his supporters.

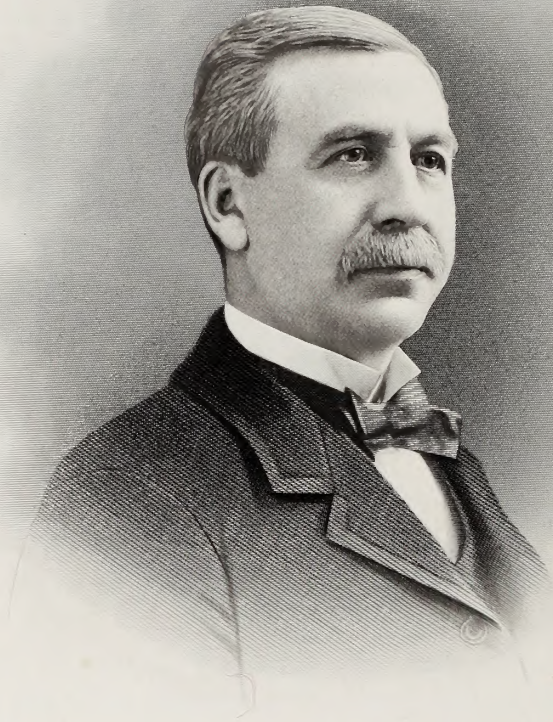
In the year 1887 he became counsel for an electric company constructing in Richmond one of the first electric railways in the United States. In consequence of this employment, he removed to New York in 1888, where he has since resided and practised his profession.

A great national controversy arose between the electric railways and the telephone companies. Mr. Wise had charge of this, and for several years was engaged in it almost exclusively, and became a leading legal authority upon subjects pertaining to that controversy. Recently he has turned his attention to general practice, particularly to railroad reorganizations and corporations. He has also been prominent in politics as a Republican and in society, is a member of several leading clubs, and has a national reputation as a campaign orator.

Of late Mr. Wise has devoted his leisure time to literary pursuits, and produced two books, "Diomed" and "The End of an Era," which have been widely read and added to his reputation.







*S. M. Ase*



## PETER MANUEL WISE

AMONG the many settlers of German extraction in Pennsylvania, there were, in the first half of this century, two families, named respectively Wise and Croop. A son of the former, Joseph Wise, a farmer by occupation, married a daughter of the latter, Elizabeth Croop, and they, in 1840, removed from Pennsylvania and were among the earliest settlers at Clarence, Erie County, New York. There, on March 7, 1851, a son was born to them, to whom the names of Peter Manuel were given.

The boy grew up on his father's farm, attending the local public school. A course at the Parker Classical Institute followed, and then, adopting the healing art as his life-work, young Wise went to Buffalo, and entered the medical department of the university of that city. It had been intended that he should have a full college education, and he was prepared for matriculation at the age of fifteen years. But the death of his father altered his plans. He spent a year as clerk in a store in Buffalo, and then began the study of medicine. Three years of study completed the course, and he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Immediately after graduation he went to St. Louis, and spent a year there in hospital work. He served there as a city physician through the smallpox epidemic of 1872-73. Then, in the summer of the latter year, he returned to the East, and soon became second assistant medical officer in the Willard Asylum for the Insane, on Seneca Lake, New York. There he remained for eighteen years, being promoted to the place of first assistant, and then, in 1884, to that of superintendent, which latter he filled for six years. In 1882 he made an exhaustive study of the official systems of caring for the insane in Great Britain and

France, and made a report thereon. In 1886 he was appointed by the governor as one of five commissioners to locate a hospital for the insane in the northern part of the State and to submit plans for the same, and the designs and plans prepared by him were substantially accepted and executed. In 1890 he resigned his place in the Willard Asylum to become medical superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, at Ogdensburg, New York. In the summer of 1896 he was prevailed upon by the governor to accept the presidency of the State Commission in Lunacy, for a term ending in May, 1901.

In addition to the duties of these various places, which he has performed with signal acceptability, Dr. Wise has made many valuable contributions to medical literature, and has published several highly esteemed text-books for nurses, on the care of the insane. He held for a number of years the chair of psychiatry and lecturer on insanity in the University of Vermont, and retired, in 1896, on account of the press of official work. His business interests include the presidency of the Copper Hill Mining Company of New Mexico, and a directorship of the Santa Marta Mahogany Company.

Dr. Wise is a member of the Lotos Club of New York, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Century Club of Ogdensburg, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the New York State Medical Society, and various other organizations. He was married, on October 6, 1875, to Miss Annie Heston of Alabama, New York, and has two daughters and one son, the latter following his father in the medical profession.







*Benjamin D. ...*



## BENJAMIN WRIGHT

**T**HE ancestors of Benjamin Wright belonged to the Quaker stock of England, that came to this country in colonial times and contributed much to the upbuilding of the colonies into States and a nation. His father, who also bore the name of Benjamin Wright, was a prosperous farmer on Long Island, and a man of culture and high character. The maiden name of his mother was Eliza Miller, and she was a member of a family honorably known since early colonial times.

Benjamin Wright, son of Benjamin and Eliza Wright, was born at Flushing, Long Island, New York, in 1843. His early education was acquired in the common schools of that village. Thence he proceeded to the Flushing Institute, in which he pursued the regular course, and finally he pursued the course given at the Jamaica Academy.

With that preparation, Mr. Wright came to New York city, and entered upon the study of the law. He effected this in the old-fashioned way, in the office of a prominent lawyer. For four years he was thus engaged, acquiring not only a thorough knowledge of what was to be learned from the books, but also the practical knowledge which was only to be acquired through actual office work, and, which was not least important, the discipline and mastery of professional ethics which were to be gained by daily contact with a leader of the profession.

In 1868 his studies were sufficiently completed for Mr. Wright to be admitted to the bar. He thereupon began the practice of the profession, devoting himself to civil law, and soon secured a large and profitable clientage. One of his early patrons was the Dry Dock Savings Institution, one of the foremost savings-banks in New York, which retained him as its permanent coun-

sel; and that important engagement proved to be only the first of a series of such. Other corporations which have thus engaged Mr. Wright are the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, for which Mr. Wright has been counsel for nearly a score of years, and the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, which proposes to construct a bridge across the North River.

In political matters Mr. Wright has always been a steadfast Republican. He has, however, not held nor sought public office, nor taken any part in politics beyond fulfilling the duties of a private citizen. Similarly, he has joined no clubs, though of an eminently social disposition, preferring to spend his leisure time in the company of his family. He is fond of driving, and seeks recreation and pleasure upon the road, behind a good horse, oftener than in any other way.

Mr. Wright was married in 1868, in New York city, and has two children, a son and a daughter. The son has adopted his father's profession as his own, and indeed studied and prepared himself for the practice of it in his father's office. Upon gaining admission to the bar he entered into legal practice in partnership with his father, and now bids fair to rival the pronounced success which his father has attained. For of Mr. Wright's success there can be no question. He has not often figured in sensational suits, nor got his name into the papers in staring head-lines. But in the solid and substantial work of the profession he has attained an enviable rank, winning at once a handsome fortune for himself and the cordial esteem of all his associates at the bar.







