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PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN

OF

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, INDIANA

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A COMPREHENSIVE COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY—MEMOIRS OF EMINENT MEN
AND WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE DEEDS OF VALOR OR WORKS
OF MERIT HAVE MADE THEIR NAMES IMPERISHABLE.

ILLUSTRATED

EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS OF MANY NATIONAL CHARACTERS AND WELL KNOWN
RESIDENTS OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, INDIANA.



LOGANSPORT, INDIANA.

B. F. BOWEN, PUBLISHER

1902

CONTENTS

GENERAL INDEX.

TABLE OF CONTENTS - - - - -	3	COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY	13
INTRODUCTORY - - - - -	11	COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY -	223

INDEX TO PART I.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF NATIONAL CELEBRITIES.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abbott, Lyman	144	Boone, Daniel	36	Clinton, DeWitt	110
Adams, Charles Kendall	143	Booth, Edwin	51	Colfax, Schuyler	139
Adams, John	25	Booth, Junius Brutus	177	Conkling, Alfred	32
Adams, John Quincy	61	Brice, Calvin S.	181	Conkling, Roscoe	32
Agassiz, Louis J. R.	137	Brooks, Phillips	130	Cooley, Thomas McIntyre	140
Alger, Russell A.	173	Brown, John	51	Cooper, James Fenimore	58
Allison, William B.	131	Brown, Charles Farrar	91	Cooper, Peter	37
Allston, Washington	196	Brush, Charles Francis	153	Copeley, John Singleton	191
Altgeld, John Peter	140	Bryan, William Jennings	158	Corbin, Austin	205
Andrews, Elisha B.	184	Bryant, William Cullen	44	Corcoran, W. W.	196
Anthony, Susan B.	62	Buchanan, Franklin	105	Cornell, Ezra	161
Armour, Philip D.	62	Buchanan, James	128	Cramp, William	189
Arnold, Benedict	84	Buckner, Simon Boliver	188	Crockett, David	76
Arthur, Chester Allen	168	Burdette, Robert J.	103	Cullom, Shelby Moore	116
Astor, John Jacob	139	Burr, Aaron	111	Curtis, George William	144
Audubon, John James	166	Butler, Benjamin Franklin	24	Cushman, Charlotte	107
				Custer, George A.	95
Bailey, James Montgomery	177	Calhoun, John Caldwell	23	Dana, Charles A.	88
Bancroft, George	74	Cameron, James Donald	141	"Danbury News Man"	177
Barnard, Frederick A. P.	179	Cameron, Simon	141	Davenport, Fanny	106
Barnum, Phineas T.	41	Cammack, Addison	197	Davis, Jefferson	24
Barrett, Lawrence	156	Campbell, Alexander	180	Debs, Eugene V.	132
Barton, Clara	209	Carlisle, John G.	133	Decatur, Stephen	101
Bayard, Thomas Francis	200	Carnegie, Andrew	73	Deering, William	198
Beard, William H.	196	Carpenter, Matthew Hale	178	Depew, Chauncey Mitchell	209
Beauregard, Pierre G. T.	203	Carson, Christopher (Kit)	86	Dickinson, Anna	103
Beecher, Henry Ward	26	Cass, Lewis	110	Dickinson, Don M.	139
Bell, Alexander Graham	96	Chase, Salmon Portland	65	Dingley, Nelson, Jr.	215
Bennett, James Gordon	206	Childs, George W.	83	Donnelly, Ignatius	161
Benton, Thomas Hart	53	Choate, Rufus	207	Douglas, Stephen Arnold	53
Bergh, Henry	160	Chafin, Horace Brigham	107	Douglas, Frederick	43
Bierstadt, Albert	197	Clay, Henry	21	Dow, Neal	108
Billings, Josh	166	Clemens, Samuel Langhorne	86	Draper, John William	184
Blaine, James Gillespie	22	Cleveland, Grover	174		
Bland, Richard Parks	106	Clews, Henry	153		

TABLE OF CONTENTS—PART I.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Drexel, Anthony Joseph	124	Hobart, Garrett A.	213	Morgan, John Pierpont	268
Dupont, Henry	198	Holmes, Oliver Wendell	206	Morgan, John T.	216
Edison, Thomas Alva	55	Hooker, Joseph	52	Morris, Robert	165
Edmunds, George F.	201	Howe, Elias	130	Morse, Samuel F. B.	124
Ellsworth, Oliver	168	Howells, William Dean	104	Morton, Levi P.	142
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	57	Houston, Sam.	120	Morton, Oliver Perry	215
Eriesson, John	127	Hughes, Archbishop John	157	Motley, John Lathrop	130
Evarts, William Maxwell	80	Hughitt, Marvin	159	"Nye, Bill"	59
Farragut, David Glascoe	80	Hull, Isaac	169	Nye, Edgar Wilson	59
Field, Cyrus West	173	Huntington, Collis Potter	94	O'Connor, Charles	187
Field, David Dudley	126	Ingalls, John James	114	Olney, Richard	133
Field, Marshall	59	Ingersoll, Robert G.	85	Parle, Thomas	147
Field, Stephen Johnson	216	Irving, Washington	33	Palmer, John M.	195
Fillmore, Millard	113	Jackson, Andrew	71	Parkhurst, Charles Henry	160
Foote, Andrew Hull	179	Jackson, "Stonewall"	67	Partington, Mrs.	202
Foraker, Joseph B.	143	Jackson, Thomas Jonathan	97	Peabody, George	170
Forrest, Edwin	92	Jay, John	39	Peck, George W.	187
Franklin, Benjamin	18	Jefferson, Joseph	47	Peifer, William A.	164
Fremont, John Charles	29	Jefferson, Thomas	34	Perkins, Eli	109
Fuller, Melville Weston	168	Johnson, Andrew	145	Perry, Oliver Hazard	97
Fulton, Robert	62	Johnson, Eastman	202	Phillips, Wendell	30
Gage, Lyman J.	71	Johnston, Joseph Ecclestone	85	Pierce, Franklin	122
Gallatin, Albert	112	Jones, James K.	171	Pingree, Hazen S.	212
Garfield, James A.	163	Jones, John Paul	97	Plant, Henry B.	192
Garrett, John Work	200	Jones, Samuel Porter	115	Poe, Edgar Allen	60
Garrison, William Lloyd	50	Kane, Elisha Kent	125	Polk, James Knox	102
Gates, Horatio	70	Kearney, Philip	216	Porter, David Dixon	108
Gatling, Richard Jordan	116	Kenton, Simon	188	Porter, Noah	93
George, Henry	203	Knox, John Jay	134	Prentice, George Denton	119
Gibbons, Cardinal James	209	Lamar, Lucius Q. C.	201	Prescott, William Hekking	96
Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield	77	Landon, Melville D.	109	Pullman, George Mortimer	121
Girard, Stephen	137	Lee, Robert Edward	138	Quad, M.	193
Gough, John B.	131	Lewis, Charles B.	193	Quay, Matthew S.	171
Gould, Jay	52	Lincoln, Abraham	135	Randolph, Edmund	136
Gordon, John B.	215	Livermore, Mary Ashton	131	Read, Thomas Buchanan	132
Grant, Ulysses S.	155	Locke, David Ross	172	Reed, Thomas Brackett	268
Gray, Asa	88	Logan, John A.	29	Reid, Whitelaw	149
Gray, Elisha	149	Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth	37	Roach, John	190
Greeley, Adolphus W.	142	Longstreet, James	56	Rockefeller, John Rayson	195
Greeley, Horace	20	Lowell, James Russell	104	Root, George Frederick	218
Greene, Nathaniel	69	Mackay, John William	148	Rothermel, Peter F.	113
Gresham, Walter Quintin	183	Madison, James	42	Rutledge, John	57
Hale, Edward Everett	79	Marshall, John	159	Sage, Russell	211
Hall, Charles Francis	167	Mather, Cotton	164	Schofield, John McAlister	199
Hamilton, Alexander	31	Mather, Increase	163	Schurz, Carl	201
Hamlin, Hannibal	214	Maxim, Hiram S.	194	Scott, Thomas Alexander	204
Hampton, Wade	192	McClellan, George Brinton	47	Scott, Winfield	79
Hancock, Winfield Scott	146	McCormick, Cyrus Hall	172	Seward, William Henry	44
Hanna, Marcus Alonzo	169	McDonough, Com Thomas	167	Sharon, William	165
Harris, Isham G.	214	McKinley, William	217	Shaw, Henry W.	169
Harrison, William Henry	87	Meade, George Gordon	75	Sheridan, Philip Henry	40
Harrison, Benjamin	182	Medill, Joseph	159	Sherman, Charles R.	87
Harvard, John	129	Miles, Nelson A.	176	Sherman, John	86
Havemeyer, John Craig	182	Miller, Cincinnatus Heme	218	Sherman, William Tecumseh	30
Rawthorne, Nathaniel	135	Miller, Joaquin	218	Shillaber, Benjamin Penhallow	202
Hayes, Rutherford Birchard	157	Mills, Roger Quarles	211	Smith, Edmund Kirby	114
Hendricks, Thomas Andrew	212	Monroe, James	54	Sousa, John Philip	60
Henry, Joseph	105	Moody, Dwight L.	207	Spreeckles, Claus	159
Henry, Patrick	83	Moran, Thomas	98		
Hill, David Bennett	90				

TABLE OF CONTENTS—PART I.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Stanford, Leland..... 101	Thurston, John M..... 166	Washburne, Elihu Benjamin.. 189
Stanton, Edwin McMasters.. 179	Tilden, Samuel J..... 48	Washington, George..... 17
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady.... 126	Tillman, Benjamin Ryan... 119	Watson, Thomas E..... 178
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton 32	Toombs, Robert..... 205	Watterson, Henry..... 76
Stephenson, Adlai Ewing.... 141	"Twain, Mark"..... 86	Weaver, James B..... 123
Stewart, Alexander T..... 58	Tyler, John..... 93	Webster, Daniel..... 19
Stewart, William Morris.... 213	Van Buren, Martin..... 78	Webster, Noah..... 49
Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth	Vanderbilt, Cornelius..... 35	Weed, Thurlow..... 91
Beecher..... 66	Vail, Alfred..... 154	West, Benjamin..... 115
Stuart, James E. B..... 122	Vest, George Graham..... 214	Whipple, Henry Benjamin... 161
Sumner, Charles..... 34	Vilas, William Freeman.... 140	White, Stephen V..... 162
Talmage, Thomas DeWitt... 60	Voorhees, Daniel Wolsey... 95	Whitefield, George..... 150
Taney, Roger Brooks..... 129	Waite, Morrison Remick.... 125	Whitman, Walt..... 197
Taylor, Zachary..... 108	Wallace, Lewis..... 199	Whitney, Eli..... 120
Teller, Henry M..... 127	Wallack, Lester..... 121	Whitney, William Collins... 92
Tesla, Nikola..... 103	Wallack, John Lester..... 121	Whittier, John Greenleaf... 67
Thomas, George H..... 73	Wanamaker, John..... 89	Willard, Frances E..... 133
Thomas, Theodore..... 172	Ward, "Artemus"..... 91	Wilson, William L..... 180
Thurman, Allen G..... 90		Winchell, Alexander..... 175
		Windom, William..... 138

PORTRAITS OF NATIONAL CELEBRITIES.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Alger, Russell A..... 16	Field, Marshall..... 117	Longstreet, Gen. James..... 16
Allison, William B..... 99	Franklin, Benjamin..... 63	Lowell, James Russell..... 27
Anthony, Susan B..... 63	Fremont, Gen. John C..... 16	McKinley, William..... 45
Armour, Philip D..... 151	Gage, Lyman J..... 151	Morse, S. F. B..... 185
Arthur, Chester A..... 81	Garfield, James A..... 45	Phillips, Wendell..... 27
Barnum, Phineas T..... 117	Garrison, William Lloyd... 63	Porter, Com. D. D..... 185
Beecher, Henry Ward..... 27	George, Henry..... 117	Pullman, George M..... 117
Blaine, James G..... 151	Gould, Jay..... 99	Quay, M. S..... 99
Booth, Edwin..... 63	Grant, Gen. U. S..... 185	Reed, Thomas B..... 151
Bryan, Wm. J..... 63	Greeley, Horace..... 81	Sage, Russell..... 117
Bryant, William Cullen.... 185	Hampton, Wade..... 16	Scott, Gen. Winfield..... 185
Buchanan, James..... 81	Hancock, Gen. Winfield S... 185	Seward, William H..... 45
Buckner, Simon B..... 16	Hanna, Mark A..... 117	Sherman, John..... 99
Butler, Benjamin F..... 151	Harrison, Benjamin..... 81	Sherman, Gen. W. T..... 151
Carlisle, John G..... 151	Hayes, R. B..... 45	Stanton, Elizabeth Cady.... 27
Chase, Salmon P..... 16	Hendricks, Thomas A..... 81	Stowe, Harriet Beecher.... 27
Childs, George W..... 99	Holmes, Oliver W..... 151	Sumner, Charles..... 45
Clay, Henry..... 81	Hooker, Gen. Joseph..... 16	Talmage, T. DeWitt..... 63
Cleveland, Grover..... 45	Ingersoll, Robert G..... 117	Teller, Henry M..... 99
Cooper, Peter..... 99	Irving, Washington..... 27	Thurman, Allen G..... 81
Dana, Charles A..... 151	Jackson, Andrew..... 45	Tilden, Samuel J..... 117
Depew, Chauncey M..... 117	Jefferson, Thomas..... 45	Van Buren, Martin..... 81
Douglass, Fred..... 63	Johnston, Gen. J. E..... 16	Vanderbilt, Commodore.... 99
Emerson, Ralph Waldo.... 27	Lee, Gen. Robert E..... 185	Webster, Daniel..... 27
Evarts, William M..... 99	Lincoln, Abraham..... 81	Whittier, John G..... 27
Farragut, Com. D. G..... 185	Logan, Gen. John A..... 16	Washington, George..... 45
Field, Cyrus W..... 63	Longfellow, Henry W..... 185	Watterson, Henry..... 63

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
A.			
Andreas, Josiah.....	540	Black, James.....	600
Anglin, James.....	523	Black, Joseph.....	599
Anglin, James H.....	335	Blue, Benjamin.....	395
Anglin, John W.....	523	Blue, James H.....	395
Anglin, Mrs. Maggie.....	506	Blue, Peter B.....	397
Anglin, Samuel D.....	335	Blue, William J.....	441
Armey, Jacob.....	593	Bowman, Isaac.....	372
Armey, Joseph S.....	593	Bowman, William.....	372
Arthur, John L.....	351	Bowman, William H.....	371
Arthur, Shelby.....	351	Brindley, Milton H.....	550
B.		Bruner, George.....	409
Baker, William.....	425	Bruner, John.....	410
Baker, William E.....	375	Butterbaugh, George W.....	448
Baker, William E.....	375	Butterbaugh, John.....	370
Ball, Henderson W.....	280	Butterbaugh, Theron D.....	447
Ball, Thomas.....	419	Butterbaugh, William H.....	370
Ball, William D.....	280	Bybee, Allen.....	389
Balliet, David.....	537	Bybee, John.....	389
Balsley, John.....	499	Byrer, Albert.....	635
Balsley, William.....	499	Byrer, Reuben.....	635
Banning, Jefferson.....	485	C.	
Banning, William.....	484	Carpenter, Daniel H.....	461
Barber, Sylvester.....	272	Carpenter, Harvey.....	461
Bartholomew, Henry S. K.....	362	Carr, Samuel J.....	431
Bartholomew, Moses.....	362	Chipman, Isaac.....	223
Baugher, Charles.....	456	Chipman, Silas W.....	223
Beagle, Calvin.....	597	Chivington, Philip.....	364
Beagle, John C.....	596	Clay, John.....	611
Beagle, Stephen.....	597	Clay, William H.....	610
Bear, Benjamin F.....	407	Colbert, Thomas J.....	430
Beck, Hudson.....	327	Cook, Peter S.....	326
Beck, Metcalfe.....	258	Crow, Nathaniel.....	579
Bentley, Charles B.....	314	D.	
Berger, Henry.....	618	Dausman, David.....	530
Berger, Henry J.....	617	Davisson, William C.....	586
Best, John.....	562	Day, Benjamin F.....	263
Black, Edward G.....	252	Deaton, George W.....	274
		Deaton, Jacob O.....	274
		Dunlap, John W.....	444
		Dunlap, William.....	444
		Dye, Charles T.....	595
		Dye, Marshall A.....	595
		E.	
		Eaton, Levi H.....	414
		Eddinger, Elmer M.....	439
		Eddinger, Frederick.....	439
		Edmonds, Andrew.....	577
		F.	
		Farber, Curtis C.....	590
		Fermier, P. G., M. D.....	631
		Fisher, James.....	293
		Fisher, John.....	294
		Fisher, Stephen.....	293
		Foreman, Robert.....	408
		Frantz, Christian E.....	353
		Frantz, Christian.....	353
		Frantz, Jacob.....	353
		Frantz, Michael.....	353
		Frantz, Michael.....	353
		Frazer, James S.....	228
		Frazer, Hon. William D.....	228
		Funk, Henry B.....	332
		G.	
		Garwood, Amasa.....	450
		Garwood, William.....	451
		Gawthrop, Amos.....	552
		Gawthrop, John.....	552
		Gerard, Orlando F.....	469
		Gerard, William E.....	549
		Gripe, Jacob.....	340
		Gripe, Nicholas G.....	336
		Gripe, Samuel.....	340
		Groves, Omar F.....	557

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Guy, Andrew.....	574			Miller, John M.....	264
Guy, Richard.....	574			Miller, Lewis.....	296
		H.		Miller, Samuel.....	386
Haines, Jesse.....	446			Miller, William.....	504
Haines, Robert.....	297			Mock, George.....	459
Haines, Samuel.....	446			Mock, John.....	459
Hall, Isaac.....	588			Mock, John A.....	459
Hall, Sylvester.....	588			Mollenhour, Amos T.....	392
Hamman, David.....	476			Mollenhour, Lyman L.....	440
Haney, Abraham.....	614			Mollenhour, William.....	393
Haney, John F.....	614			Moon, Edward.....	308
Hardman, Peter J.....	290			Moon, Hon. George.....	246
Harlan, Charles E.....	486			Moon, Jonathan.....	247
Harlan, William.....	486			Moore, Sidney T.....	385
Hays, Elijah.....	234			Moore, William.....	570
Heagy, John S.....	534			Morehead, Frank.....	467
Heckman, William.....	640			Morehead, Joseph.....	468
Heeter, Solomon.....	333			Musselman, Cyrus.....	291
Heeter, David.....	333			Musselman, John.....	291
Heisler, John.....	249				
Heisler, William.....	249			N.	
Hepler, Jacob.....	618			Neal, William F.....	420
Hepler, John D.....	564			Neff, Henry E.....	452
Hepler, S.....	637			Nighswander, Robert.....	346
Hepler, Samuel C.....	636			North, Samson J.....	612
Hepler, Simon.....	563				
Higgins, Smith.....	401			O.	
Hoffer, Samuel.....	360			Ogden, George R.....	584
Hohman, Emanuel H.....	405			Oldfather, Henry L.....	424
Hohman, George.....	405			Ott, Francis M.....	572
Hollar, George W.....	630				
Hollar, James E.....	619			P.	
Hollar, Joseph.....	622			Plummer, James.....	492
Holloway, Thomas C.....	404			Plummer, John.....	492
Hossler, Quincy A.....	253			Pound, John F.....	606
Huffman, George L.....	277			Pound, Philip.....	607
Huffman, William B.....	278			Powell, Isaac M.....	495
		I.		Powell, John.....	496
Isenbarger, John.....	391			Priser, John.....	313
Isenbarger, William.....	391			Puntenny, Noah.....	604
		J.			
Jamison, Samuel.....	288			Q.	
John, Calvin N.....	377			Quackenbush, J. A.....	638
John, David.....	377				
John, David M.....	378			R.	
Johnson, Benjamin.....	478			Reed, John.....	634
Johnson, Isaac.....	478			Rhodes, John.....	309
Jones, Mrs. Allie.....	400			Rhodes, David.....	309
Jontz, Robert M.....	349			Rickel, George W.....	354
				Rider, Daniel.....	543
				Rider, Samuel.....	542
				Ring, Henry D.....	300
				Ring, Joshua.....	257
				Robinson, Jonathan P.....	282
		K.			
		King, Hiram O.....	536		
		Kinsey, Benjamin D.....	568		
		Kinsey, Francis A.....	568		
		Kinsey, Henry E.....	567		
		Kirkpatrick, William.....	328		
		Kirkpatrick, William W.....	328		
		Kline, Henry.....	464		
		Kline, John.....	464		
		Kline, Nat. W.....	471		
		Koontz, Jacob.....	343		
		Koontz, Jacob S.....	343		
		Krull, Frederick A.....	558		
				L.	
		Latimer, Marion M.....	303		
		Leckrone, Daniel.....	422		
		Leckrone, Samuel.....	422		
		Leighty, Samuel.....	338		
		Lentz, Cyrus.....	584		
		Lentz, Moses F.....	583		
		Lessig, David H.....	319		
		Lightfoot, James Wm.....	321		
		Lloyd, Amor.....	403		
		Lloyd, John M.....	402		
		Lones, Jerome H.....	260		
		Long, Charles R.....	535		
		Lutes, Mathias W.....	442		
				M.	
		McConnell, George.....	311		
		McKinley, James.....	520		
		McKinley, William W.....	519		
		McNamara, Francis.....	538		
		McNamara, John G.....	539		
		McSherry, Frederick.....	316		
		Magee, Albert.....	233		
		Magee, John W.....	233		
		Makemson, John.....	526		
		Makemson, Marshall.....	526		
		Malcolm, Charles B.....	556		
		Malcolm, Landon C.....	555		
		Marquart, George.....	623		
		Marquart, John.....	623		
		Metheny, Andrew.....	437		
		Metheny, F. M.....	437		
		Metheny, William.....	437		
		Michaels, George.....	394		
		Michaels, John.....	394		
		Miller, Aaron.....	546		
		Miller, Charles M.....	504		
		Miller, David.....	386		
		Miller, David K.....	625		
		Miller, Giles.....	296		

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Robinson, Samuel S.....	306	Stinson, James H.....	541
Robinson, Silas M.....	265	Stoler, David.....	529
Robinson, William.....	306	Stoler, John.....	529
Rockhill, Mrs. Rachael.....	434	Stoler, Martin.....	529
Rohrer, John.....	616	Stoneburner, Andrew.....	286
Rohrer, Thomas J.....	616	Stoneburner, Elias A.....	286
Rosbrugh, A. W.....	602	Stoneburner, James.....	287
Rose, George D.....	324	Stout, Christian.....	232
Royse, Hon. Lemuel W.....	237	Stout, William.....	232
Rupe, Andrew P.....	250	Swanson, Hans.....	501
Rupe, Jacob.....	250	Swick, Henry.....	413
S.		Swick, Prof. J. W.....	412
Sarber, Abraham.....	240	Swick, William.....	412
Sarber, Adam.....	240	Swihart, Gabriel.....	357
Sarber, Andrew E.....	554	Swihart, Jacob.....	357
Sarber, Edson B.....	230	T.	
Sarber, Mrs. Susan.....	438	Teegarden, George.....	434
Sarber, Thomas B.....	240	Teeple, Davis.....	581
Sechrist, David.....	368	Thayer, Rev. George H.....	225
Sechrist, Solomon.....	368	Thomas, B. A.....	366
Sheneman, Isaac.....	615	Thomas, Samuel.....	366
Shibley, Francis M.....	382	Thompson, William C.....	449
Shoup, John H.....	417	Thorn, John.....	532
Smalley, Joseph.....	322	Thorn, William H.....	532
Smith, Andrew J.....	318	Tom, Daniel.....	488
Smith, Arthur.....	283	Tom, John.....	488
Smith, George W.....	323	Troup, Jacob J.....	490
Smith, Given K.....	433	Troup, John B.....	491
Smith, Henry T.....	517	Tucker, Albert.....	454
Smith, James E.....	516	Tucker, Charles M.....	416
Smith, James S., M. D.....	301	Tucker, Horace.....	242
Smith, Rev. Joel R.....	301	Tucker, John.....	243
Smith, John C.....	317	Tucker, Norman.....	350
Smith, Mark.....	231	Tucker, Ora.....	384
Stettler, John.....	575	Turnbull, Eli.....	356
U.			
Ulrey, Gabriel.....	426		
Ulrey, Hiram.....	545		
Ulrey, Jacob.....	358		
Ulrich, Joseph.....	285		
Ulrich, Stephen.....	285		
V.			
Vance, George.....	458		
W.			
Wainwright, J. M.....	428		
Warde and Tucker Families..	242		
Warner, Joseph.....	543		
Warren, John.....	279		
Warren, Samuel.....	279		
Weaver, George.....	330		
Weaver, Jacob S.....	329		
Webber, Irvin B.....	266		
Webber, John.....	267		
Welch, David S.....	513		
Welch, Joseph.....	514		
Wells, Ephraim.....	270		
Welty, Ulrich.....	560		
Whitehead, John W.....	627		
Whitehead, Lewis.....	627		
Wiley, Rev. Thomas.....	298		
Williams, Gen. Reuben.....	221		
Willis, Henry.....	483		
Wood, Capt. Andrew G.....	304		
Woods, John.....	565		
Woods, Milton.....	565		
Worley, G. W.....	399		
Worley, William W.....	474		
Wright, John.....	511		
Wright, Oliver.....	608		
Wright, Thomas J.....	511		



J.E. JOHNSTON



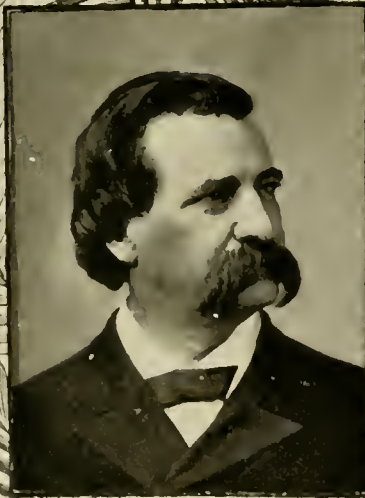
J.A. LONGSTREET



JOSEPH HOOKER



WADE HAMPTON



JOHN A. LOGAN



SALMON P. CHASE



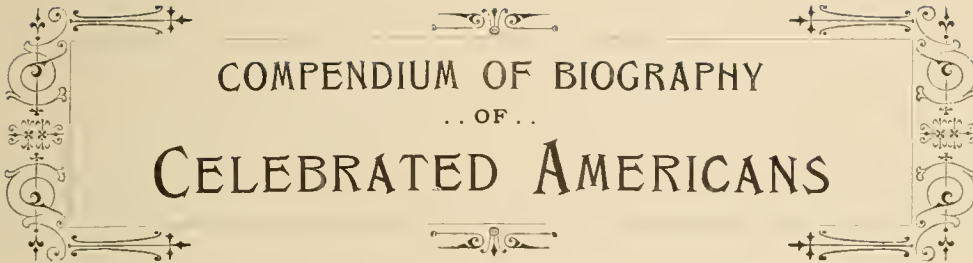
JOHN C. FREMONT




SIMON B. BUCKNER



R.A. ALGER



COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

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

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

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

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

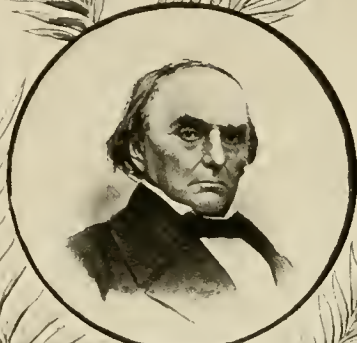
JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became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



RALPH W. EMERSON



E. C. STANTON



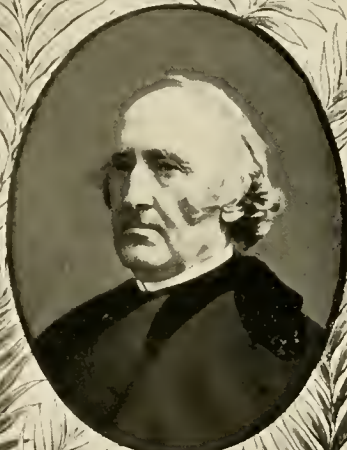
DANIEL WEBSTER



JAS. R. LOWELL



HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET B. STOWE



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN G. WHITTIER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington Irving was never married.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

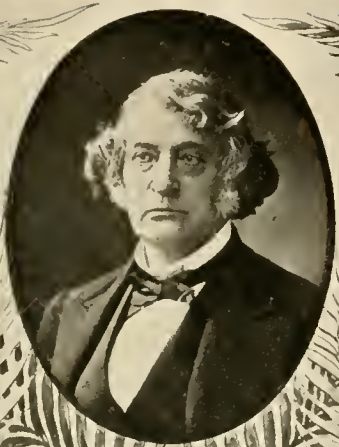
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all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

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

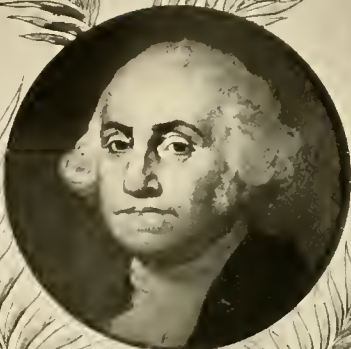
WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



R. B. HAYES



CHARLES SUMNER



GEO WASHINGTON



GROVER CLEVELAND



W^o M^c KINLEY



JAMES A GARFIELD



THOMAS JEFFERSON



W^o H SEWARD



ANDREW JACKSON



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

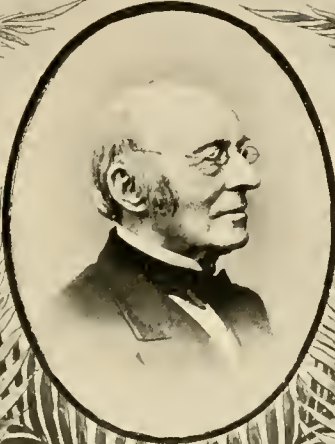
PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well,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

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

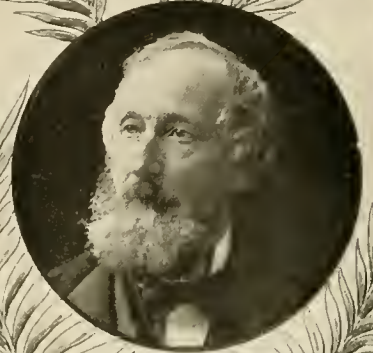
ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsylv-



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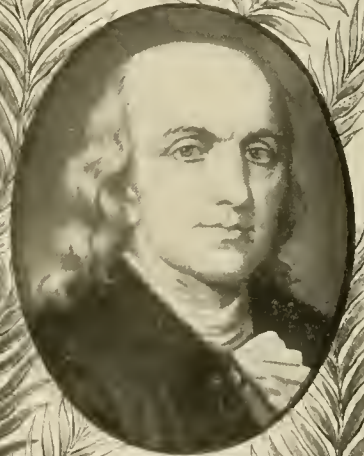
CYRUS W FIELD



EDWIN BOOTH



HENRY WATTERSON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



FRED DOUGLASS



T DE WITT TALMAGE



W^m J BRYAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



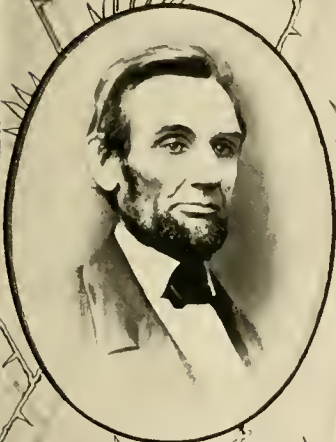
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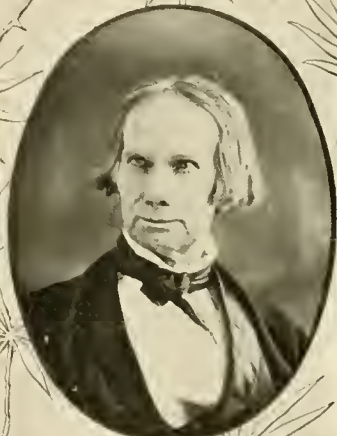
CHESTER A. ARTHUR



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



BENJ. HARRISON



HENRY CLAY



JAS. BUCHANAN



THOS. A. HENDRICKS



MARTIN VAN BUREN

had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 21st he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



M. S. QUAY



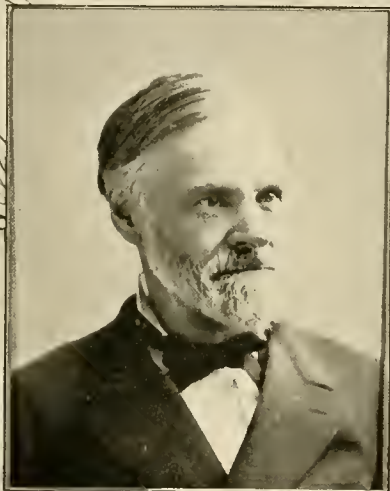
COM. C. VANDERBILT



HENRY M. TELLER



WM. M. EVARTS



JOHN SHERMAN



PETER COOPER



W. B. ALLISON



Geo. W. CHILDS



JAY GOULD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

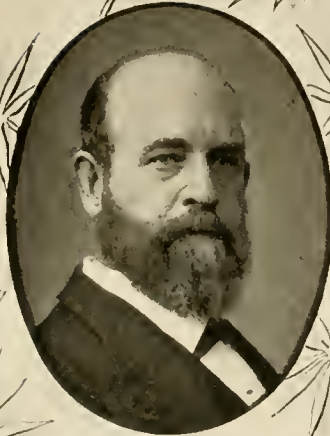
SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself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

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

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



RUSSELL SAGE



HENRY GEORGE



P. T. BARNUM



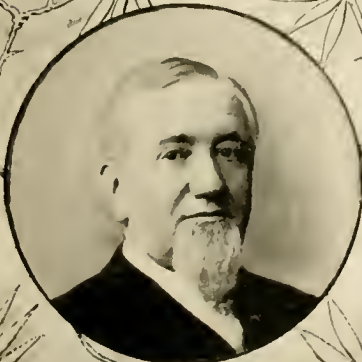
C. M. DEPEW



MARK A. HANNA



MARSHALL FIELD



GEO. M. PULLMAN



ROBT. G. INGERSOLL



S. J. TILDEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

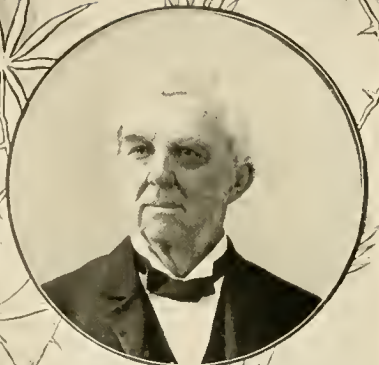
George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry.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



W.T. SHERMAN



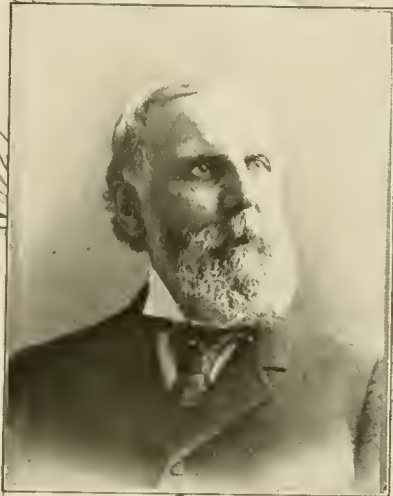
JAS G. BLAINE



OLIVER W. HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P. D. ARMOUR



BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS A. DANA



THOS BREED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



WINFIELD SCOTT



S.F.B. MORSE



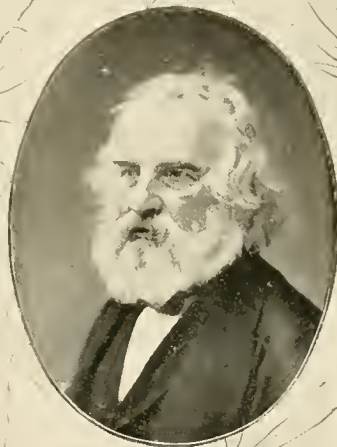
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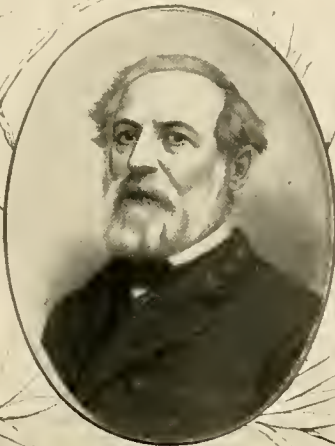
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ULYSSES S. GRANT



ROBERT E. LEE



D.D. PORTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1835.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popu-

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

“Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,” “Professor at the Breakfast Table,” “Poet at the Breakfast Table,” and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: “Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science,” and “Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science.” Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: “Else Venner,” “Songs in Many Keys,” “Soundings from the Atlantic,” “Humorous Poems,” “The Guardian Angel,” “Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals,” “Songs of Many Seasons,” “John L. Motley”—a memoir, “The Iron Gate and Other Poems,” “Ralph Waldo Emerson,” “A Moral Antipathy.” Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the “Christian Commission,” and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the re-organization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the re-organization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHAN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHAN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876, and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

BIOGRAPHIES

PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN

OF

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY

INDIANA



Rev. Williams.

COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY.

GEN. REUBEN WILLIAMS.

It is a recognized fact that the most powerful influence on public life is the press. It reaches the people in greater numbers and thus has been a most important factor in moulding public opinion and shaping the destiny of the nations. The gentleman whose name introduces this review is prominently connected with the journalism of Indiana and is now the publisher of the Northern Indianian and Warsaw Daily Times. This section of the state recognizes him as one of its ablest representatives and his connection with the affairs which affect the general welfare has been of such a character that the public has long acknowledged his power and beneficial support. During the period of the Civil war the nation acknowledged its indebtedness to him for his able services on the field of battle and his name will always adorn the roster of Indiana's distinguished military men.

The Williams family has long been connected with the history of this country, having been established here during colonial days. The grandfather of the subject was numbered among the heroes of the Revolution, serving as a volunteer in the Mary-

land Continental Line. Again the family was represented in its country's service when the second war with England broke out in 1812, the father of General Williams serving as sergeant in command of the guard for the prisoners of war captured by Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, later being transferred to Chillicothe, Ohio, then the capital of the state. Hostilities having ceased, Sergeant Williams located in Tiffin, Ohio, where in 1833 was born the subject of this review.

When a lad of twelve years Reuben Williams began to earn his own livelihood. His parents being in limited circumstances he wished no longer to burden them with caring for him, consequently from that age dates the beginning of his career as an independent factor in the world of affairs. After a few short winter terms of school and a three months seminary course, he entered the printing office of Andrew J. Bair, where he began to learn the trade that in one form or other was to be his life-work. Four years were spent as an apprentice, after which for a short time he published the Warsaw Democrat. He then traveled through the West, wishing to see something of the country, and worked for some time

in printing offices in Iowa, after which, in 1856, he returned to Indiana. Acting upon the solicitation of many prominent citizens, he returned to Warsaw, Indiana, and established a paper for the purpose of setting forth the views of the newly organized Republican party. This work from the beginning prospered. The editorials of the new paper, the Northern Indianian, upheld the principles of the new party and supported with unfaltering allegiance the Union cause.

Five years thus passed and Mr. Williams then went to the defense of his country in the field. The day that Fort Sumter surrendered he caused to be published a call for volunteers and April 19, 1861, the first company from Kosciusko county started for the field and became a part of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment, Mr. Williams being chosen second lieutenant. After the first battle of Bull Run the order came for the regiment to proceed at once to Harper's Ferry. In the meantime the three months term had expired, but with characteristic promptitude Mr. Williams at once began the task of reorganization and within a week almost all of the original force had re-enlisted. He was afterward made captain of the company, which he commanded in a number of minor engagements in Virginia. In the spring of 1862 the regiment composed the advance guard of the Union army when it occupied Winchester, Virginia. On the 11th of December, 1861, Captain Williams was captured by a Confederate force under Stonewall Jackson and sent to Libby prison, where he remained until exchanged the following March. Upon the reorganization of the regiment he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and after the battle of

Richmond became colonel. After succeeding to the colonelcy of his regiment, he was frequently called upon to take command of the brigade by virtue of his being the ranking officer, and throughout the Atlanta campaign his service was in this capacity. After the fall of the city he was selected as one of the court martial convened to try the Indiana conspirators, or "Knights of the Golden Circle," a treasonable organization existing in Indiana and other states. In this capacity he strongly favored capital punishment for the offenders. This duty being ended, Colonel Williams rejoined his regiment at Savannah and commanded it on the march through the Carolinas and on to Washington, where it had the honor of leading in the grand review, by special order from Gen. John A. Logan, and was the first to pass before the President and the thousands of visitors from all portions of the country. Its appearance as it marched down Pennsylvania avenue in column of companies was so impressive as to draw forth storms of cheers from the spectators, while officers and men were almost covered with the bouquets and wreaths of flowers bestowed by the fair ladies of Washington. During the advance through the Carolinas it became necessary to destroy certain railroads and the task, a most difficult and dangerous one, was assigned to Colonel Williams and his commands. The work was so faithfully executed that he not only received the personal thanks of Generals Sherman and Howard, but upon his arrival in Washington he was appointed brevet brigadier general, whose commission of appointment the president requested Gen. John A. Logan to deliver in person with his compliments. General Williams was an excel-

lent disciplinarian and the troops which he had commanded had but few rivals in the field. His men were so well drilled, so soldierly in appearance and so thoroughly understood the laws and demands of warfare that they won the most favorable comment wherever seen, and for bravery, following the example of their leader, they were unexcelled. Upon his return home General Williams engaged in the book and stationery business for a short time, but journalism was the field in which he had become best known and in which he had achieved such high success. Many of his old friends solicited him to become the editor of the Northern Indianian and almost continuously since he has been at the head of that well-known and able journal. In 1867 he was chosen circuit court clerk of Kosciusko county and after a four-years term was re-elected.

In 1875, upon the urgent solicitation of prominent Republicans in the city of Ft. Wayne, he consented to take charge of the Daily Gazette there and continued to edit that paper until the following December, when he received the appointment of deputy second comptroller of the United States treasury at Washington, which office he held for seven months. At the expiration of that time he again hearkened favorably to the urgent solicitation of old friends in Kosciusko county by returning to Warsaw and resuming control of the Northern Indianian, which paper he has since edited. General Williams, in 1881, established the Warsaw Daily Times, which he has also published since in connection with the Northern Indianian. The Northern Indianian has a circulation of four thousand and the Daily Times nine hundred. For

twenty-five years or more his son, Mel R. Williams, has been associated with him in the newspaper work and at present time is the business manager of the firm.

On the 5th of April, 1857, General Williams was united in marriage to Miss Jemima Hubler, daughter of Major Henry Hubler, now deceased, a veteran soldier of the war with Mexico and the war of the Rebellion. To General Williams' union with Miss Hubler six children were born, viz: Ida Evelyn, deceased, was the wife of S. B. Frasier; Mel R. is the partner of his father; Thomas Bramwell resides in Chicago and is an attache of the American Press Association; Logan H. is city editor of the Times and Indianian in his father's office; George B., of Ligonier, Indiana, is the assistant cashier in the Citizens' Bank of that city, and Paul R., the youngest of the family, is a practical printer and resides in the city of Warsaw. General Williams is a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, also belongs to the Henry Chipman Post, G. A. R., and for a number of years has been identified with the Methodist church.

SILAS W. CHIPMAN.

Silas W. Chipman, president of the State Bank of Warsaw, Indiana, is a native of Vermont and was born in Addison county, that state, on the 16th day of March, 1826. The parents from whom he descended were Isaac and Sarah H. (Hemingway) Chipman, both natives of Vermont and of English descent. Their ancestors were among the early pioneers of New England, immigrating to the United States in the colonial

days, some of whom came over on the "Mayflower." Isaac and Sarah H. Chipman were married in Addison county, Vermont, and settled in Shoreham township where he owned and conducted a fine farm of about three hundred acres. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit all his life. He was a Whig, and later a Republican in politics and figured very prominently during his day in the political history of his state and county. He was a justice of the peace for many years before he died and also served several terms in the legislature and senate. He and wife were devoted members of the Congregational church nearly all their lives and were among the highly respected people of the community in which they resided. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three are now living, viz.: Hannah A., widow of Edgar S. Catlin, resides in Warsaw; Sarah J., wife of William S. Smart, resides in Brandon, Vermont, and Silas W., the subject of this review, the next to the eldest member of the family.

Silas W. was reared on his father's farm in Vermont and resided there until his twenty-third year, meantime receiving his educational training in the district schools of his neighborhood. In May, 1849, he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and found employment in the store of Atwood & Pottenger, of Warsaw, as a clerk, in which capacity he continued about six months. At the expiration of that time he went in partnership with his brother, Samuel H., who had come to this county in 1836, and engaged in the mercantile business at Warsaw under the firm name of Chipman & Brother. The two continued together for some time and then sold out, after which Silas W. en-

gaged in business with Messrs. Funk and Upson under the name of Chipman, Funk & Company. This partnership continued for ten or twelve years, when Mr. Funk retired and the firm continued under the name of Chipman & Upson until 1881, when it was dissolved, Mr. C. L. Bartol purchasing the stock.

In 1881 the First National Bank of Warsaw was reorganized and incorporated under the name of the State Bank of Warsaw and a few years later Mr. Chipman was elected its president, in which capacity he has served ever since. This bank was reorganized in December, 1901, and incorporated under the name of the State Bank of Warsaw, with Mr. Chipman still its president, Edgar Haymond, vice-president, Abe Brubaker, cashier, and Walter W. Chipman, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and is one of the strongest and safest financial institutions in northern Indiana. Mr. Brubaker resigned his position as cashier in March, 1902, since which time the place has been filled by Ashbel O. Catlin.

Mr. Chipman was united in marriage in Warsaw on April 18, 1867, to Miss Sarah M. Wilson, of Ohio, whose birth occurred March 6, 1850, the daughter of Thomas and Juliette Wilson. To this union five children were born, viz: Wilbur, who died in infancy; Walter W., assistant cashier in the State Bank of Warsaw; Arthur, who died in infancy; Antoinette died at the age of thirteen, and Helen M., an accomplished musician who still makes her home under the parental roof.

Mr. Chipman and wife are both consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for more than

fifteen years. He is a Republican in politics and while he takes an active part in the welfare of his party has never been an aspirant for public office. Mr. Chipman is a gentleman of pleasing personality, amiable in disposition, affable in manner and has long been noted for honor and integrity in all of his relations with his fellow men. He is respected by the community, beloved as a neighbor and friend and recognized as one of the successful men and representative citizens of the county of Kosciusko.

Although enrolled among the well-to-do men of the city in which he lives, Mr. Chipman is one of the most unostentatious of men, open hearted and candid in manner and retaining in his demeanor the simplicity and candor of the old-time gentleman. Such is the brief life story of one who is cheered by the retrospect of a long and useful career, who has indelibly stamped the impress of his strong personality on the community where so many of his years have been spent and whose record will stand as an enduring monument long after his labors are ended and his name becomes a memory.

REV. GEORGE H. THAYER, DECEASED.

One of the most talented, eloquent and pious clergymen who ever filled a pulpit in the city of Warsaw, Kosciusko county, Indiana, was the late deeply mourned George H. Thayer, who, though somewhat skeptical in his earlier days, became deeply imbued with a religious fervor at the age of about seventeen or eighteen years, united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1836 entered the ministry.

Rev. Thayer was born in Browne county, New York, December 29, 1807, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elma G. Fribley, in Bourbon, Marshall county, Indiana, December 6, 1899. His father, James Thayer, was a native of Massachusetts and descended from an ante-Revolutionary family; during the war of 1812 he had command of a company of militia, for which reason he was always known as Captain Thayer until the day of his death, which occurred in the state of New York.

George H. Thayer, although born in Browne county, was reared in Onondaga county, New York, and was graduated from the Onondaga Academy. He taught school prior to and after graduation. In the earlier days of his ministry he sometimes walked five miles to fill an appointment, and afterward went on horseback as far as twenty-five miles to keep an appointment, regardless of weauner and bad roads and with no compensation in a monetary sense, as he gained his livelihood in secular pursuits, having been reared a farmer. He was a pioneer of Indiana and located in Peru in 1845, his family following him in 1847. He taught school in Peru two years and then removed to Marshall county, where he had previously bought a tract of land in a timber district, and this tract he at once cleared up and developed into a valuable farm. From this farm he removed to Bourbon, Kosciusko county, in 1859, and laid out Thayer's addition to that then village. He was a remarkably public-spirited gentleman, took great interest in public education, and gave to the town the ground on which now stands the elegant school edifice.

Rev. Mr. Thayer was twice married. For his first wife he selected Miss Hannah

Griffin, of Homer, New York, who died in Bourbon, Indiana, in 1865, the mother of three children: Hon. Henry G., late state senator; Hon. John D., who died in Warsaw, Indiana, in 1895, and Frances Augusta, who died in Euclid, New York, in 1843. Mrs. Hannah (Griffin) Thayer was called from her earthly home and loving family in 1865, and in 1867 Rev. Thayer married Mrs. Amelia Crockett, who bore him two daughters, Lillie and Elma G. Mrs. Amelia Thayer passed away in 1881, and the father then made his home with his son in Plymouth, where he lived for thirteen years, and then for the five years just prior to his death with his daughter, Mrs. Elma G. Fridley.

Mr. Thayer left ten grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. The former are George H., Jr.; James W.; Mrs. Angelica Young, of Plymouth; Mrs. Hattie Hendee, of Anderson; Misses Jessie and Mary, of Warsaw; Harry D., of Chicago; Helen, Frances and Eleanor Fribley, of Bourbon. The great-grandchildren are Edgar M., Paul M., Frances A., Walter W. and Florence Alice Young, of Plymouth, and Marie and John Hendee, of Anderson.

The Rev. George H. Thayer took a decided interest in the political affairs of the state and nation, but he never craved public office. He was an original and profound thinker on all subjects and politics came within the scope of his cogitations. His first presidential vote was given for Andrew Jackson, but he was an abolitionist at a time when it required unwavering moral courage to declare himself to be such. He joined the Whig party at its organization and later the Republican party when it came into existence. Of the thirteen presidential candidates for whom he voted, eleven were elect-

ed. Fraternally he was a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar; his children and grandchildren were with him in these lodges. But his life work was in the cause of religion, and for forty-eight years he preached the Gospel gratuitously. He was very social in his habits and enjoyed the companionship of his friends and neighbors. This good man seemed to have been fully aware of his approaching demise, as on the Sunday before his demise, while at church and actively engaged in the service, he remarked that he believed it would be the last time that he would be permitted to mingle with worshipers in the house of God, and this premonition proved to be true.

The funeral services were held at the Methodist Episcopal church, Bourbon, Indiana, Friday, December 8, at one o'clock P. M., the Rev. Charles E. Davis, pastor, assisted by Rev. W. W. Raymond, of St. Thomas Episcopal church, and Rev. W. E. McKinzie, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Plymouth, Indiana, Revs. J. C. Breckenridge and C. H. Spitler and W. H. Rittenhouse, J. N. Martin and Charles Fribley, of Bourbon, and A. J. Duryee, of Etna Green, all of whom acted as pall bearers. The pastor's sermon was an eloquent and heartfelt tribute to the life and character of the deceased, dwelling particularly upon the completeness of his long and useful life spent in the service of God and in the exemplification of the Christian virtues. He spoke with deep feeling of his personal loss in the death of one whose vigor of intellect, keen spiritual insight and powers of clear and logical expression were of great help to his ministerial co-workers, and whose kindly, loving and sympathetic nature endeared him to all who knew him. This peaceful

end, surrounded by loving relatives and friends, was, the speaker said, a fitting conclusion to his upright, consistent Christian life and furnished an example which all should emulate.

The other ministers present followed with brief tributes to the worth of their departed friend and brother, all of them speaking with deep emotion of their love for him and admiration for his many noble qualities of mind and heart, especially acknowledging their indebtedness to him for help and inspiration in their chosen work. The chair near the pulpit which the deceased had formerly occupied was appropriately draped and reminded all present that this grand, good man would meet with them no more on earth, though the sweet memory of his walk here will long remain as an inspiration to so live that all may meet him beyond the grave where partings are unknown. Rev. W. W. Raymond said it seemed to him like a benediction to come into the kindly presence of the venerable man of God who had just been called home. He then read the following letter from the Rev. J. A. Maxwell, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Plymouth:

KEWANNA, IND., December 7, 1899.

HON. H. G. THAYER, Plymouth, Ind.

My Dear Sir:—I have the notice of your father's funeral. I regret very much my inability to attend. I would like so much to be present and pay some tribute to his worth. In preaching, his face was always an inspiration to me. His approval or disapproval—for either was very marked in his expressions—would always make me more thoughtful. Few men I have ever known had a more logical mind. Through what a marvelous age he has lived. We cannot regret his going, for he had reached an unusual age and was ripe for his heavenly home. God's picture of a finished life might well be his epitaph—

"Thou shalt come to thy graceful age,

Like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

Only that one has lived a successful life who has conformed to God's law and service. A serene and happy old age comes only to the Christian.

"It is not death to close

The eyes long dimmed by tears

And wake in glorious repose

To spend eternal years."

I shall long remember your loved and honored father. Yours fraternally,

JOHN A. MAXWELL.

The Rev. McKinzie, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Plymouth, then, after an eloquent tribute of love and respect, read the following letter from Rev. Lewis S. Smith, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plymouth:

DELPHI, IND., December 7, 1899.

REV. C. E. DAVIS, Bourbon, Ind.

Dear Brother:—Announcement of the death of Rev. George H. Thayer at noon yesterday and of the funeral services under your charge tomorrow just now received. He was ready for this translation. He literally walked with God. He was venerable, alike for great age, for great intelligence, and for holy character. He reveled in lofty thoughts. God made him perfect in love. His work was done and well done. I count it a privilege extraordinary to have known Rev. George H. Thayer for more than five years. I regard him the most unique character and one of the holiest men I have ever known.

Give my sincere regards to his son and daughter and their families.

Fraternally,

LEWIS S. SMITH,

Pastor M. E. Church.

Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bourbon, speaking of his great love for the deceased and the help he had received from him in the understanding of many questions, referred to the breadth of his Christianity, which knew no sectarian bounds, but embraced all who tried to follow in the Master's footsteps. The Revs. C. A. Spitler, W. H. Rittenhouse, J. N. Martin, A. J. Duryee and Charles Fribley then gave personal testimony of their

friendship and love for "Father Thayer," from whom each had received valuable ideas regarding the Christian faith and lessons of the Bible, and all gave expression of their expectancy to meet him and strike glad hands with him in the paradise of God.

Prof. Bish, who led the choir in the beautiful and appropriate hymns which were sung, then spoke feelingly of his associations with the deceased. A touching and significant feature was the large number of children who came to the house to call for the last time on "Grandpa Thayer," who was always their kind and loving friend. Among them were some little girls who brought flowers, as had been their custom during his illness.

The casket was covered with beautiful flowers, tokens of love from relatives and friends. At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the church the interment took place in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, where the beautiful and impressive Masonic ceremonies were performed by Bourbon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., assisted by Plymouth Kil-winning Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Brother J. N. Wilson, of Plymouth, acting as master. It was a fitting end to a long, honorable and well rounded life on earth, which end here is but the beginning of an endless life of perfect bliss in the bright realms of the immortal souls of the blest, prepared from the foundation of the world for all the faithful followers of the Lamb.

HON. WILLIAM DEFREES FRAZER.

Hon. William DeFrees Frazer, one of the most substantial and successful attorneys of northern Indiana, and now national bank

examiner for this state, is an Indianian by birth and is one of Kosciusko county's most able native sons. He was born in the city of Warsaw on the 26th day of November, 1849, and is a son of Judge James Somerville and Caroline (DeFrees) Frazer. The former was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having immigrated to this country during Colonial days, while the latter was descended from French Huguenot ancestry. Judge James Somerville Frazer was a native of Pennsylvania and was born at Hollidaysburg July 17, 1824. In 1837 he accompanied his parents to Wayne county, Indiana, and three years later entered the law office of Hon. Moorman Way, of Winchester, where he began reading law. He had been given a good education by his parents and made rapid progress in his law studies. During the winter months he was engaged in teaching school, in which he was eminently successful. In March, 1845, he was admitted to the bar, though lacking nearly four months of having attained his majority. The following month he opened an office in Warsaw, where he continued to reside and follow the practice of law during the remainder of his life. In politics he was in his early days a Whig, but when that party dissolved he became a Republican and always took an active interest in the success of that party. Few men possessed to a greater degree than did Judge Frazer the quality of mind necessary to the making of a great judge, and he is one of the very few men who have occupied a seat on the bench of our supreme court who have attained reputations worthy of note extending beyond the confines of this state. His opinions are models of judicial utterances, devoid of all unnecessary language, and free from a

straining to display erudition and breadth of reading. The copies of his opinions on file in the office of the clerk of the supreme court show that he prepared his opinions with the greatest of care and after most careful consideration. Though usually brief, they contained all that was essential to the disposal of the case. In 1847, 1848 and 1854 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature. The legislature of 1855 was confronted with a task of great importance. The school law had been declared unconstitutional and the state was left without any provision for public schools. Judge Frazer took a great interest in public education and set about the drafting of a new school law. The result was the school law of 1855, which, though chipped and changed (often without proper consideration and attention to the existing law), is substantially the school law of the state today. In 1852 he served as prosecuting attorney and ten years later was appointed assessor of internal revenue, retiring from that office in 1864. The year he retired from this position he was elected judge of the supreme court, taking his seat January 3, 1865, and served until January 3, 1871. After retiring from the bench he was appointed by President Grant as one of the three commissioners under the treaty of the United States with Great Britain, dated May 8, 1871. By the terms of this treaty three commissioners, one for this country, one from Great Britain and one from Italy, were appointed to adjust claims against the United States held by English subjects and those held by citizens of the United States against Great Britain, arising out of the Civil war. The English commissioner was Right Honorable Russell

Gurney and the Italian, Count Louis Corti. The claims passed upon amounted to at least two hundred and twenty million dollars and occupied the attention of the commissioners during the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. During this period Judge Frazer resided in Washington, D. C. In 1879 the legislature of this state enacted a law calling for a revision of the statutes of the state and providing for the appointment of three commissioners for this purpose. It was the duty of these commissioners to prepare such laws as they deemed necessary and to present them to the legislature of 1881. The supreme court appointed Hon. John H. Stotzenberg, Hon. David Turpie and Judge Frazer. As the result of their labors we have the Revised Civil Code of 1881, the Revised Criminal Code and the Offense Act of the same year, together with many other statutes. After the legislature of 1881 adjourned the commissioners prepared the revised statutes of 1881, the most satisfactory statutes this state has ever had. Judge Frazer gave the publication of these statutes his closest attention, spending many months at the capital in their preparation and giving especial attention to the publication of the revision. In 1889 Judge Frazer was appointed by Governor Hovey judge of the Kosciusko circuit court, and he served one year in this position. He was a charter member of Kosciusko Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., and always took an active part in lodge work.

Judge Frazer and Miss Caroline DeFrees were united in marriage at Goshen, Indiana, on the 28th of October, 1848. Mrs. Frazer was a daughter of James DeFrees and a sister of John D. DeFrees, at one time printer for the United States, and of

Joseph H. DeFrees, who at one time represented the tenth district of Indiana in the United States congress. To Judge Frazer's union with Miss DeFrees there were born seven children, one son and six daughters, as follows: William DeFrees, Harriet D., Martha S., Mary C., Nellie R., Fannie and Jennie D.

Hon. William DeFrees Frazer, the immediate subject of this review, was educated in the public and high schools of Warsaw and at the Wabash College, being graduated at the latter institution. Shortly afterward he became a law partner with his father, with whom he remained for a number of years. From the very first success attended him, and his ability, industry and sterling integrity have brought to him a large clientele. In 1881 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1883, making an excellent record during both terms as one of the leaders of the Republican minority. In 1890 he served as a member of the state committee from the thirteenth district and proved an active and efficient organizer. In 1898 and 1900 he served as chairman of the county committee and his county never had a better organization than it had during that year. For years he has headed the Kosciusko county delegation to the state conventions of the Republican party, and has been influential in the making of nominations and platforms. In March, 1899, he was appointed national bank examiner for the state and is now administering the duties of that office with an efficiency and integrity that is winning for him golden opinions. He has been energetic in the development of his city, and for years has

been president of the Warsaw Gas Light and Coke Company.

Mr. Frazer was felicitously united in marriage September 5, 1876, the lady of his choice being Miss Flora C. Ristine, of Crawfordsville, this state, thus crowning a romance of his college life. Mrs. Frazer is a native of Indiana, having been born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, May 6, 1854. She is the daughter of Benjamin T. and Florinda (Humphry) Ristine, natives of Kentucky and Connecticut, respectively, and very early pioneers of Montgomery county, this state. They were the parents of seven children, named as follows: Harley G., Albert L., Theodore H., Humphry H., Warren H., Flora C. and Charles W. To the union of our subject and wife two sons were born, viz: James Ristine, born January 4, 1879, was a student at Wabash College and Bethel Military Academy of Virginia and recently graduated from the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, and is now a law partner of his father. Theodore Clinton, whose birth occurred on the 1st day of December, 1880, is now a student in Wabash College and will graduate there next year. Mrs. Frazer is a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, where Mr. Frazer is also an attendant and a liberal contributor. Honored and respected by all who know him, Mr. Frazer has gone along quietly in the world, winning success and substantial honors by the exercise of those qualities which bring contentment with achievement and leave no pain behind. He is a charter member of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he

stands high. He is a polished gentleman and stands high in the esteem of all who know him.

MARK SMITH.

It is proper to judge of the success and the status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in his church, at his devotions, hear his views on public questions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and thus become competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know his worth, because, as has been said, "Actions speak louder than words." In this county there is nothing heard concerning the subject of this sketch but good words. He has passed so many years here that his worth is well known, but it will be of interest to run over the busy events of his life in these pages. He was born in Medina county, Ohio, June 27, 1826, and is the child of Jonathan and Mercy (Hudson) Smith. The Smith family of which he is a member, as is also the Hudson family, is of English descent. Both families came to this country many years ago and settled in Ohio. Jonathan Smith and Mercy Hudson met in Ohio and were married there. They came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1843 and settled in this township on the farm where Mark Smith now resides. It consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, for which they paid four hundred dollars. The land at that

time was covered with a dense forest of beech, oak, walnut, hickory, etc., all of which had to be removed before a crop could be raised thereon. At that time the country was so wild that wolves and other dangerous animals roamed through the timber and fell upon such animals as sheep, calves, etc., and devoured them, causing great destruction in a single night. Stock had to be guarded at first or until strong sheds and yards could be built for them. When these pioneers first came there was not a stick cut on the place. At the start they were obliged to remain at the home of Mark Smith, Sr., an uncle of the subject, until a rude log cabin could be built. A small clearing was made, a log cabin erected and a small crop of corn was planted. The father was a blacksmith by trade. In the fall of 1847 he was taken sick and died, and the responsibility was thus largely thrown upon the subject. The latter bought the farm and began to work out by the month to pay for it. At that time hogs were worth about two cents per pound and other things in proportion. So the payment was a slow process, but was accomplished in the course of time. Mr. Smith has always been closely identified with his business and has made it his duty to make the most of life and of his opportunities. He is now past seventy-five years of age and realizes that the span of his life is drawing to its close. He is one of three boys and three girls born to his parents, as follows: Julia M., who became the wife of Asa Dancer, both deceased; Mark, subject; Fannie, who became the wife of Joseph Reed and is deceased; Sarah B., who wedded Joseph G. Higgins and is deceased; Jonathan, who married Lavina Hurlbert and lives in Arkansas;

Henry G., deceased, who married Lucy Hill and lived in Arizona. Mark Smith was married, October 12, 1850, to Miss Nancy Garvin, and has five children, as follows: Stearns E., born in 1851, married Miss Lucy Euer and lives in Texas; Arthur, born in 1859, married Miss Samantha Harrold and lives with his father; Jonathan, born in 1864, married Miss Clara Mattox and resides in this township. Mrs. Smith dying June 12, 1864, Mr. Smith married a second time, in 1865, this time to Nancy Liggett. There has been no issue to this marriage. Mr. Smith is one of the most prominent men in this part of the county. He is well known and has the highest respect of every one who knows him. He has been a member of the Baptist church for sixty-eight years. He is a Republican. He is one of the old pioneers who are fast disappearing, and his good name and honesty are above question.

WILLIAM STOUT.

The best farmers of the present day do not confine their whole time and attention to the cultivation of the soil, but vary their operations by raising stock of the better grades for the market and for sale to other farmers. The rearing of fancy stock, or of stock for the market only, may be made very profitable by the farmer who will take the time to study the stock question as it deserves. It is easy to obtain from the government the reports of the experts whose business it is to investigate every phase of the stock question, with unlimited means at hand to experiment with. The result of these experiments should be known to every farmer. It would be worth a great deal to

him, for such experiments amount to what is the same as his own experiments through many years and with the expenditure of a large sum of money. But many farmers and stock raisers have grown up in the rearing of stock and know as much or more than the experts. One of these farmers is the subject of this memoir. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 13, 1856, and is the son of Christian and Sarah (Haas) Stout. The father, Christian, was a native of Pennsylvania, was of Germanic descent, and came to Ohio with his father when he was a boy. The grandfather was a farmer and young Christian was reared to that honorable occupation. He passed through the usual experiences of pioneer days, going in the winter time to the old subscription schools and working hard during the summers in the forests and on the farm. In early life he married Miss Sarah Haas, who was a native of Ohio, and to this marriage were born six children: Adam, who wedded Sarah Blue and is the owner of the Commercial Bank, of Silver Lake, Indiana; Amanda, who became the wife of William Whitterberger, and now lives in Seward township; Marilda, who died when a young girl; Elizabeth, who wedded William Haines and resides in this township; William, subject; Rosella M., who died at the age of five years. Soon after his marriage Christian Stout moved from Ohio to Wabash county and rented a farm for a few years. While thus engaged his wife died and he soon afterward married again. About this time (1868) also he bought a farm in this county, and upon this he passed the remainder of his days. He was a man who possessed many admirable traits of character and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. For

many years prior to his death he had been a member of the Lutheran church. He was prominent in local affairs affecting the welfare of the community, and was a Democrat in politics. He died well advanced in years and in honors in 1896, being yet survived by his widow.

William Stout remained at home with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-one years. He received a fair education and learned the art of farming in all its best phases. In the spring of 1882 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Loop, who was born October 12, 1858, the daughter of Moses and Jane (Sands) Loop. Her parents were among the pioneers, having come to this county from Ohio at a very early day, and were most estimable people. To the subject's marriage were born these children: Elsie M., born September 7, 1884; Roswell, born July 17, 1886; Walter M., born March 11, 1889; and Wilber, born March 28, 1894. Soon after his marriage subject moved to his present farm, where he has resided continuously since. He is an expert stock dealer and learned the business from actual and practical experience with stock. It may be said that he makes the most of his money in that line. He is well-to-do and is probably the leading stock man of the southern part of the county, certainly so far as knowledge of the subject is concerned. In politics he is a Democrat and takes a deep interest in the success of his party. He is a member of the advisory board of this township, has served as delegate of his party in the county conventions and was once a state delegate. He has refused small local political honors. The family is well known and respected by everybody.

ALBERT MAGEE.

The methods of making money by the farmer are not confined to the cultivation of the soil merely, nor to the rearing of superior grades of stock, although both of these are of the first importance. Very often an excellent opportunity is offered to make several hundred dollars, or even several thousand dollars, in one transaction by the judicious buying and selling of other farms. But in order that the farmer may do this it will be necessary for him to keep a good bank account, so as to be able to buy on short notice some farm that is offered at a sacrifice, which quite often occurs. The farmer of large means can do this without much trouble, but the small ones must keep back near the shore. One of the most progressive farmers of this county is the subject of this memorial.

Albert Magee was born February 13, 1866, and is the son of John W. and Anna (Abbey) Magee. The Magee family is of Scotch descent, and numbers among its members some of the most distinguished citizens of the country. Senator Magee, of Pittsburg, recently deceased, was a distant member of this family. The immediate ancestors of subject emigrated from Scotland and settled in New York state and followed the occupation of farming there. John Magee, the grandfather of subject, came from New York to Ohio at an early day and pursued the occupation of farming, and in connection with the same plied the carpenter's trade. He was a man of excellent reputation and passed the remainder of his life in Ohio. The Abbey family came many years ago from England and settled in Ohio, and there Anna Abbey met John W. Magee and

married him. Two years after their marriage, desiring to better their condition in point of this world's goods, they came to this county and settled on section 3, Clay township, where Mr. Magee bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and began to farm the same. After living there many years he moved to Warsaw, where he now resides. John W. Magee was married twice, first to Miss Anna Abbey, as before stated, and to this marriage the following children were born: Nettie, deceased; George, who married Miss Alice Ingalls and resides in Elkhart, Indiana; Frank, who wedded Miss Mary Mayers and lives in Wayne township; William W., who married Miss Jennie Wiltrout and resides in Wayne township, served four years as treasurer of this county, a most signal honor to him and his family; Mertie, the wife of John Kelley, lives in Wayne township; Albert, subject; Della, deceased. His first wife having died, Mr. Magee married, two years afterward, or in 1880, Miss Mary Danner, and by her has the following children: Nellie is unmarried and lives at home; Herbert, deceased; Blanche is unmarried and lives with her parents in Warsaw.

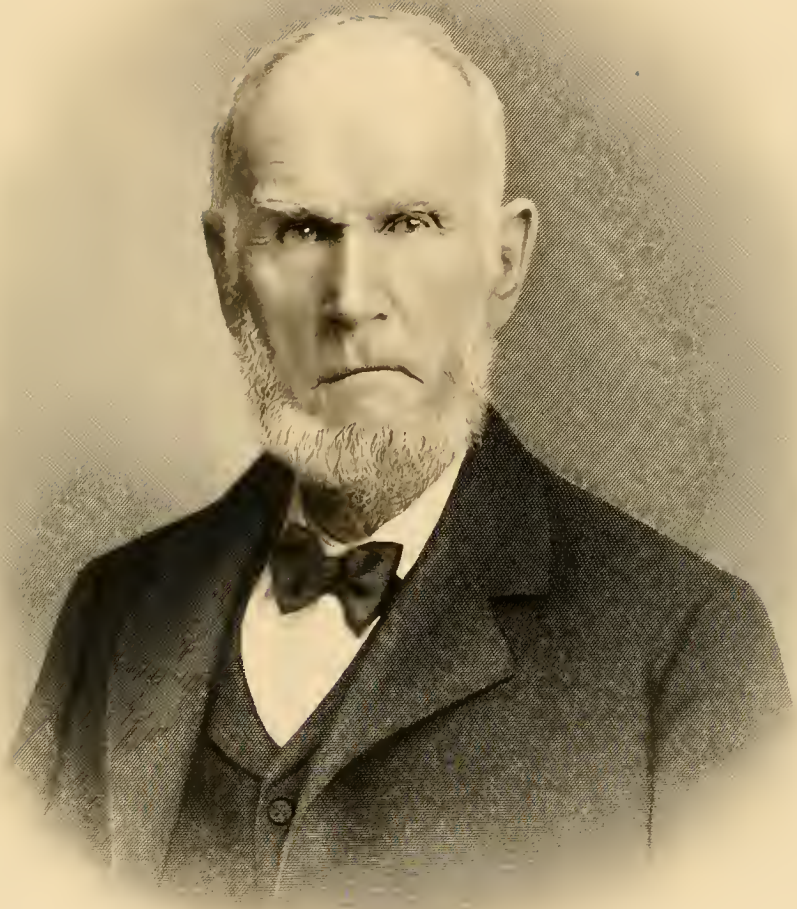
Albert Magee grew up on his father's farm and received the education afforded by the schools of the neighborhood, finishing his education at the schools of Warsaw. He taught one term in this county. In 1880 he married Miss Lou Barr, daughter of James and Julia (Funk) Barr, her birth having occurred July 11, 1865. One child was born to this marriage, Leone, born November 19, 1898. Mrs. Magee's ancestors came originally from the Emerald Isle. She and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Magee believes

in the principles of the party which enrolled among its standard bearers such men as Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, James G. Blaine and William McKinley. He takes an active and intelligent interest in local politics particularly, and in national politics generally. All the members of this well-known family are staunch Republicans, and are so from motives of high principle. The subject and his wife possess the highest respect of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

ELIJAH HAYS.

Some of the wealthiest men of today who have their homes in Warsaw, Kosciusko county, Indiana, came here in very moderate circumstances, as far as this world's goods are concerned, and those who came earliest were generally the poorest, but by their skill in their special callings and by their frugality and industry not only aided to build up the town and county, but succeeded in making for themselves competences that enabled them before many years had passed to live in ease with little or no further care or labor. Of these fortunate men Elijah Hays is one, and he is the only man now living in Warsaw who was in business here in 1843. Mr. Hays arrived here June 2, of that year, which was his twenty-fourth birthday, and having here some relatives who had preceded him, he was not altogether among strangers.

Elijah Hays was born at York, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1819, and when two years old was taken to Wayne county, Ohio, by



Elizabeth Haynes

his uncle, Andrew Yocum, who lived at Millbrook, six miles south of Wooster. Robert Hays, the father of Elijah, died in Pennsylvania when the latter was of the age just mentioned. Mrs. Elizabeth (Yocum) Hays, mother of Elijah, was left with five children when Mr. Hays died, of which five there were three born of a former husband, a Mr. Nichols, Elijah was the elder of the two by the second marriage, and Joel, the younger, was but an infant in arms at the death of his father. Two years after the arrival of Andrew Yocum and the child Elijah at Millbrook, John Yocum, maternal grandfather of Elijah, and his daughter, Mrs. Hays, mother of Elijah, also reached Ohio and settled at Waynesboro, Wayne county. When six years old Elijah Hays was returned to his mother, and later went to live with this half-sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boydston, who resided at Cedar Valley, Ohio. Mr. Boydston later became a representative in the Indiana state legislature from Kosciusko county. He was reared to farming, but afterwards became a manufacturer of woolen goods.

In 1836, when seventeen years old, Elijah Hays went out to work on a farm for a short time and was then apprenticed to Pemberton Pancoast, at Congress, Wayne county, Ohio, to learn blacksmithing. He served three years and one month and for his services received his board and one hundred dollars, together with three months' schooling after having learned the trade, but was obliged to pay for his clothing. At the end of his apprenticeship he was the owner of fifty dollars, besides a sound knowledge of blacksmithing, and at once set up a shop close to the mill of his brother-in-law, Boydston, conducted it one year and saved

three hundred dollars in cash. He had long desired to secure an education, and so went to Norwalk, Ohio, secured a room in the Methodist Episcopal Seminary building, brought in his wood and cooked his food himself, and purposed to depend on his trade for his expenses while learning geography, arithmetic, grammar, natural philosophy and chemistry, of all of which he in due time acquired a fair knowledge.

Meantime, in the fall of 1842, Thomas Boydston, the brother-in-law of Mr. Hays, had come to Kosciusko county, had first located at Leesburg and then removed to Webster, where he operated a saw and gristmill until 1849, when he went to California, and three years later returned to Webster, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1860 when he was about sixty years old and while a member of the state legislature.

In 1843 Elijah Hays and his uncle, Joel Fisk, decided to follow Mr. Boydston to Kosciusko county and reached Leesburg in a two-horse wagon in June, 1843. Mr. Fisk purchased land just north of Centre Lake, cleared up a farm and lived upon it a number of years, when he removed to Greencastle, Indiana, that he might give his son better educational advantages. He had served as township trustee and died at that city when about sixty years old. The son of Joel Fisk, alluded to above, was graduated from the Depauw University, and on returning to Kosciusko county sold the old homestead and located in Franklin township. He later enlisted in the Union army and it is supposed that he sacrificed his life in his country's cause, as he was never afterwards heard from.

Elijah Hays had sold his tools in Ohio

on coming to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and at Warsaw arranged with a gunsmith, by the name of Fleming, to work at the latter's forge and to use the latter's tools and vice for the time being. Business opened up well and in about a year Mr. Hays started a shop of his own on lot 100, where the Hays House now stands, and there he continued at his trade for fourteen years. Trade in those days was conducted upon different principles or on different plans from what it is now. Horseshoe nails were made by the user himself, Mr. Hays worked from four A. M. until nine P. M., merchants trusted their customers for twelve months or longer, and Mr. Hays would make wagons in payment for land, and was once offered the lot where the Phillips store now stands for a seventy-five-dollar wagon. Finally Mr. Hays sold his blacksmithing tools and engaged in the dry goods business in partnership with Joseph Funk, now deceased. The new firm erected a store which they called the Crystal Palace, on the site where White's restaurant now stands, and employed five or six clerks, a large force for those days. The firm did a credit trade, and at the close of about two years discovered that they were about ten thousand dollars in debt. The firm then dissolved and Mr. Hays as his share of the assets accepted a farm in Franklin township and also some business lots and the book accounts, but also assumed the debts due by the concern, and it took him the next three years to adjust affairs. For nine years he owned the farm and did general farming and stock raising, and the last year of his occupancy sold wheat at two dollars per bushel and cleared fourteen hundred dollars on grain and stock. Eventually he sold his farm and settled on

another east of Warsaw, which he had purchased previously and on which he resided several years, then gave it to a missionary society. About 1887 Mr. Hays returned to Warsaw and, in partnership with Andrew Poe, engaged in the drug trade, but in the meantime continued to speculate in real estate in Kosciusko county, taking unimproved lands and even improved farms when he saw a bargain.

Until 1872 Mr. Hays was a Whig and a Republican, but when Horace Greeley, whom he had always admired, was nominated for the presidency of the United States by the Democratic party, he voted the ticket headed by Greeley and Brown. He was in favor of the colonization of Africans under a protectorate of the United States government, and had become disgruntled with the Republican party when it brought the slavery question before the legislature instead of laying it before the people. Although he takes a lively interest in public affairs, he has never sought an office for himself.

Mr. Hays joined the Methodist Episcopal church in Warsaw about 1844, and on finding that he was prospering financially he felt it to be his duty to his Maker to keep only sufficient money for his actual needs and to make good use of his surplus. He calculated that ten thousand dollars ought to be enough for any one person and that any surplus should be expended for missionary purposes and for extending the influences of Christianity into heathen lands, and for that reason became active in missionary work. In 1887 he donated to the General Methodist Missionary Society real estate valued at upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, an agent of the society, in

the person of Joseph Baker, acting as trustee and seeing to it that the income is properly handled.

For himself Mr. Hays has simply retained a life lease on his home and some other property, which nets him an annuity of about fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Hays has also donated considerable cash to the same society, and in 1901 donated to the North Indiana Methodist Conference a home for superannuated and worn-out ministers of the church, this donation amounting to five thousand, four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents, including two lots in Winona Park, on which is a building twenty-eight by sixty-two feet, three stories and basement in height, and surrounded with verandas. This home was completed by Mr. Hays before the donation was made, being built in the winter of 1900. It bears the name of the Hays Memorial Building, is under the control of a board of managers and yields a handsome income, five hundred dollars of which is included or devoted to the annuity of fifteen hundred dollars already alluded to as reserved for Mr. Hays.

In 1887 Mr. Hays had been left with but a few thousand dollars, but with natural business sagacity he resumed trading and recovered all he had lost and after expending the amounts already mentioned and much more in beneficencies and charities never to be known, he is still worth at least thirty thousand dollars. No words at the command of the writer can express an adequate idea of the estimation in which such a man as Elijah Hays should be held by the people of Warsaw and Kosciusko county, and they themselves fall short in their endeavors to express what they feel in this respect.

Mr. Hays is also a natural genius and a skillful inventor, being the patentee of several valuable inventions, among which are vehicle brakes, fence posts, nut locks, car couplings and two different horse detachers.

Mr. Hays was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, six miles east of Warsaw, November 4, 1846, with Miss Mary S. Stinson, a native of Pike county, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wilson) Stinson, but the only child born to this congenial union died in infancy. Mr. Hays is a strong advocate of temperance, but belongs to no secret society, being a strict Methodist and being well content with the society and companionship of his brethren in the church.

HON. LEMUEL W. ROYSE.

Hon. Lemuel Willard Royse, senior member of the well-known and popular law firm of Royse & Shane, Warsaw, Indiana, is a native son of Indiana and was born in Kosciusko county, near the village of Pierceton, Washington township, on the 19th day of January, 1847. His father, George W. A. Royse, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Nancy (Chaplin) Royse, was born near the Bennington battleground, in the state of Vermont. The elder Royse was a blacksmith by trade; he married Miss Chaplin in Wood county, Ohio, in 1833, and the same year located in Kosciusko county, Indiana, subsequently, about 1853, changing his abode to Larwell, Witley county, this state, where his death occurred in 1859. After the death of his father Lemuel went to live with a farmer in

Whitley county, for whom he worked until sixteen years of age, devoting his earnings the meanwhile to the support of his widowed mother and the family. He attended public school in the neighborhood, also pursued his studies at home and at the age of eighteen began teaching. He continued educational work eight consecutive winters, working on the farm in the summers, and it was while thus engaged that he began reading law. In the spring of 1872 he entered the law office of Frazer & Encell, of Warsaw, where he remained two summers, being admitted to the bar in September, 1873. The following summer he began the practice of his profession at Warsaw, and subsequently, 1875, formed a partnership with Edgar Haymond, which lasted until the latter gentleman's election to the judgeship of the thirty-third judicial circuit in 1890. In the year 1876 Mr. Royse was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit composed of Kosciusko and Whitley counties and discharged the duties of the position in a manner which added greatly to his reputation as an able and painstaking lawyer. He was untiring in his efforts to conserve the interests of law and order, and during his incumbency many offenders were brought to the bar of justice and not a few criminals sent to the state prison. In the month of May, 1885, he was further honored by being chosen mayor of Warsaw, which office he filled three successive terms, having been re-elected in 1887 and again in 1889. As the city's chief executive he proved both capable and popular, serving the people faithfully and sparing no pains to promote all interests pertaining to the good of the municipality. For a number of years Mr. Royse has been one of the Republican

leaders of northern Indiana, and it was in recognition of efficient political services, as well as on account of his eminent fitness for the position, that he was nominated and triumphantly elected in 1894 to represent the thirteenth congressional district in the lower house of the national legislature. He received at this election a plurality of four thousand, one hundred and forty-one votes, a fact which attests his popularity with the people, and his course as congressman fully justified his constituents in the wisdom of their choice. His career as a member of that august body is replete with duty ably and faithfully performed, he having taken an active part in the public discussion and deliberations on the floor, besides making his influence felt in the several committees on which he served. Mr. Royse was a member of the Republican state central committee from 1886 to 1890 inclusive, and also served as a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis, which nominated Benjamin Harrison the second time for the presidency. He has long been a potential factor in state politics and in matters local has been a leader and trusted adviser for many years, much of the success of the party in Kosciusko county and throughout the thirteenth district being directly attributable to his well-conceived and splendidly executed plans. He is an effective campaigner and while energetic and untiring in promoting the interests of the cause he represents is honorable in his methods, never resorting to the wiles of the professional partisan nor making use of anything savoring in the least of disreputable practice.

As a lawyer Mr. Royse evinces a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts, together with the ability to

apply the one to the other, which has won him the reputation of a sound and safe practitioner. Years of conscientious work have brought with them not only increase of practice and reputation, but also that growth in legal knowledge and that wide and accurate judgment the possession of which constitutes marked excellence in the profession. In the trial of cases he is uniformly courteous to court and opposing counsel, caring little for display, never losing a point for the purpose of creating a favorable impression, but seeking to impress the jury rather by weight of facts in his favor and by clear, logical argument than by appeal to passion or prejudice. In discussions of the principles of law he is noted for clearness of statement and candor: he seeks faithfully for firm ground and having once found it nothing can drive him from his position. His zeal for a client never leads him to urge an argument which in his judgment is not in harmony with the law, and in all the important litigation with which he has been connected no one has ever charged him with anything calculated to bring discredit upon himself or cast a reflection upon his profession. By a straightforward, honorable course he has built up a large and lucrative legal business and financially has been successful far beyond the average of his calling. His life affords a splendid example of what an American youth, plentifully endowed with good common sense, energy and determination, may accomplish when directed and controlled by earnest moral principles. He has made for himself a permanent place in the history of his county and state and stands to-day among Indiana's broad-minded, successful, self-made men. Since 1898 the subject has been associated in the

practice of law with Bertram Shane, Esq., the partnership being recognized as one of the strongest, safest, as well as one of the most popular and successful legal firms in the northern part of the state. The names of these two gentlemen are generally found in connection with all important cases tried in the courts of Kosciusko county, and their well-known abilities have caused their services to be utilized at many other than their own bar.

Mr. Royse is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in the local lodge to which he belongs. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. He was happily married on the 10th day of July, 1883, to Miss Bella McIntyre, of Hillsdale, Michigan, a union resulting in the birth of one son, James, who died in childhood.

EDSON B. SARBER.

Edson B. Sarber, the son of Thomas B. and Martha A. (Timmons) Sarber, was born in Allen county, Indiana, March 11, 1864. The Sarber family are of German descent, two boys, Andrew and John, having emigrated from Germany to America about the year 1775. The cause of American independence enlisted the sympathy of these young men and both became soldiers in the Revolutionary war. After the war closed they settled in Pennsylvania and Edson B. and his paternal ancestry are descendants of Andrew. Andrew was married in Pennsylvania and to him were born five children, Adam, Christian, John, Hannah and Susan.

Adam Sarber was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was reared to manhood on a farm in Lucerne county, Pennsylvania, where he was married to Catherine Enslin in 1803. They remained in their native state for a few years, but as Ohio offered advantages not found in Pennsylvania to those who desired to "lay up" something for their children, they gathered together their personal effects and with a yoke of oxen and in true pioneer style moved to Franklin county, Ohio. This was in 1812 and they had no sooner arrived in their new home than the father enlisted as a soldier in our second war for independence, or the war of 1812. To Adam and Catherine Sarber nine children were born, namely: Sarah, Abraham, George, Christian, Elizabeth, John, Hiram, Lucinda and William. With one exception (Lucinda, who died while young) the children all grew to manhood and womanhood. All became prosperous men and women, each accumulating a creditable fortune. Two of the children, Abraham and William, were teachers. William also practiced medicine and was ranked with the most successful of that profession in his day.

Abraham Sarber, the grandfather of Edson B., was married to Louisa Hendren in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1828, and subsequently moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, settling in Palestine in 1840. Kosciusko county was then in its infancy, hence Abraham Sarber is ranked with the early pioneers of the same. He engaged in the milling business in Palestine, but soon sold his interest in this business and moved onto a farm in Harrison township. He taught successfully several terms of school during the winter. By skillful and economical man-

agement on the part of both himself and wife they made for themselves a comfortable home, besides aiding in a substantial manner each of their children. Eight children, William H., Adam H., Melissa, Amanda R., Mary L., Thomas B., Dorothy P. and John F., were born to this union. All received a fair education for the advantages offered, six of the eight having taught school at some period of their life.

Thomas B., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Palestine, Kosciusko county, Indiana, on October 4, 1842, and with the exception of one year all his life has been spent in the county of his birth. With the exception of one year spent in the Warsaw public schools, his educational advantages were limited to the country districts. He was united in marriage, May 24, 1863, to Martha A., daughter of William A. and Catherine (Dunnuck) Timmons. The parents of Martha A. were of English descent, the ancestors of her father having settled in Delaware and those of her mother in Maryland in an early day.

The first year after marriage was spent by Thomas Sarber and wife on a rented farm. From here they moved to Allen county, Indiana, where they remained one year, when they sold and moved back to Kosciusko county, settling on the farm now owned by Rudolph Huffer north of Palestine. Here they remained one year, when they removed to the farm, then a densely timbered tract of land, on which they still reside. With their own hands this primeval forest was transformed into a well cultivated farm. While they are not wealthy, if by wealthy we mean rich in the goods of this world, yet they have all they need and just enough to look after to make life a pleasure

instead of a task. Three children, Edson B., Louisa C. (who died in infancy) and Andrew E. (whose biography appears elsewhere in this book), were born to this union.

The following review of the life of the immediate subject, Edson B. Sarber, is, because of its autobiographical nature, of especial interest:

"I was two years old when my parents moved on the farm where they still reside. The house on the farm at that time and the one which we occupied for two and a half years was an old-fashioned double-log cabin, with a stick chimney at one end. We occupied one end of the building only and the roof on that portion was so full of holes that we were kept quite busy when it rained changing our own positions and the positions of the beds to avoid being 'drowned out.' The old shell was also infested with rats, and we generally went to sleep with the dreadful thought that an ear or a portion of our nose would go to satisfy the appetite of one of these pesky creatures.

"I commenced going to school at the age of four years and attended all the schools in walking distance of our home until I was fourteen. By this I mean that when there was no school in my home district I was sent to another that was near enough for me to reach afoot. Between school terms I helped my father on the farm. My work consisted principally of picking chunks and cutting the undergrowth in the strip of timber which he expected to clear away the following winter.

"The next two years of my school life were spent in a graded school at Sevastopol, Indiana. I began teaching at the age of sixteen and taught every year after that for

twenty-one years. But another little incident of my school days at Sevastopol must not be overlooked, else this sketch would be incomplete. It was here that I became acquainted with Miss Ollie Rickel, daughter of George W. and Mary (Dunlap) Rickel, and—well, but this must not turn into a childish love story. Suffice it to say that on Sunday evening of September 16, 1883, before a few invited guests at the home of Ollie's parents, we were united in marriage. If I can prove myself worthy of this noble woman, I will have realized the fondest hope of my life, and I must say further that the little success which I may have achieved is due to the guidance of a kind father and mother and to the kind counsel of a true and devoted wife.

"The most of the time since we were married has been spent on the farm, having moved to the one (a part of the old homestead) on which we reside at present in 1888. The summers of 1890 and 1891 were spent in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, from the business department of which I graduated in 1891. The summers of 1899 and 1900 were also spent in this institution doing work in the scientific course.

"Thirteen of the twenty-one years of my teaching were spent in the country district schools and the remaining eight as principal of the Burket public schools. The first day I taught at Burket I enrolled seven pupils and the primary teacher enrolled thirty-five, but before the year closed we had succeeded in building up quite a respectable attendance, and before the opening of our third year's work it became necessary to build an additional room and we confidently feel that the time is not far distant

when a fourth room will be added and that Seward township will have a high school second to none, outside of the city of Warsaw, in Kosciusko county.

"I was elected assessor of Seward township by a majority of nine in 1894 and served for five years. In 1900 I was elected to the office of trustee by a majority of thirty-eight. I had to resign my position as principal of the Burket schools, to which I must say I very reluctantly did, to assume the duties to which I had been elected. I feel keenly the responsibility placed upon me and my earnest desire is to so administer the duties of this office as to give no one cause to regret the trust he has reposed in me."



WARDE AND TUCKER FAMILIES.

Many families throughout the United States during the last forty years have gone to much trouble and expense to collect their records back to the date of their first settlement, thus laying the foundation of a permanent family tree in this country for the benefit and pleasure of all their descendants. There can be no doubt of the great importance of this step. One of these days, in the entailment of estates, such a record will be invaluable to descendants. It will be found that those who do not possess such a record will not be able to establish their rights to valuable estates that have been sent down the family line for many generations. The compilation of such a record is simply a matter of self preservation for the descendants. And it is well, while the record is being made, for the family to record collateral branches of the family. In this mat-

ter all should take deep interest and contribute to the collection of the record. Such has been the course taken by the family now under consideration. Captain Josiah Warde, who married Miss Sarah Goodale, came from England to the town of Henniker, New Hampshire, in 1764, where he became prominent. According to the old records, he assisted in laying out public roads there and was the first sexton of the town. He was also a member of the first church organized, and was commissioned captain of the Eighth Company of the Fifteenth Regiment of state militia on March 1, 1774. He probably saw service in some of the early wars, particularly with the Indians. He died February 27, 1795. His son, Jesse Warde, was born June 8, 1762, and married Miss Susan Booth, of New Hampshire. He died August 10, 1809, and his wife died September 26, 1809. Their daughter Polly, who was born March 10, 1800, married John Tucker in May, 1821. The father of John Tucker was Ezra Tucker, who married Miss Elizabeth Pressy and settled on the town site of Henniker, New Hampshire, in 1776. He had been a soldier in the French and Indian war, and when the Revolution broke out he at once espoused the cause of the colonists by entering the service. He became second lieutenant in Captain Emory's company of Colonel Baldwin's regiment and served in various departments during the continuance of the struggle. He fought at the battle of White Plains, New York, October 28, 1776, and saw much other hard service. His death occurred October 26, 1804, and his wife passed away September 22, 1801. Horace Tucker is the son of John and Mary (Warde) Tucker and was born in Richland county, Ohio, Novem-



Eliza Tucker



Horace Tucker

ber 8, 1825. His grandfather, Ezra Tucker, passed his days in New Hampshire, and to him were born five sons and one daughter, as follows: Daniel, John, Ezra, Cyrus, David and Eliza. Of this family, Ezra Tucker became a soldier in the war of 1812; John Tucker also enlisted and was mustered but was not called into the service. The latter became the father of our subject. He was reared on a farm in New Hampshire, and received a limited education in the early subscription schools. He possessed a good mind and managed to educate himself to the extent that he could pass the required examination for teachers, then a function of the courts. About the year 1820 he came to Richland county, Ohio, walking the entire distance of about eight hundred miles. At that time Ohio was a wilderness, filled with a few straggling settlers, many wild animals and not a few Indians about as wild as the animals. The soil was covered with an immense forest, with scarcely a break from north to south or from east to west. But this did not daunt John Tucker, for he entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Monroe township, Richland county. He put up on this land at once a small, rude log cabin, and remained there for about a year all alone, for he was a single man and his nearest neighbor lived four miles away. He cleared a small field and put in a small crop of potatoes, and some time the following year made the trip back to New Hampshire, walking, as before, the entire distance. While there he married Miss Polly (or Mary) Warde, and soon afterward he and his wife and their few belongings, all in a one-horse wagon, started for the Ohio wilderness. Reader, do you realize what it meant for this young couple

to thus start off into the wilderness, eight hundred miles distant, away from all their friends, to be gone a lifetime, probably never to see their friends again? Such a trip meant a great deal to the man, but vastly more to the woman. It meant about the same as if at the present day a young couple should start for the heart of Africa. All ties of the past seemed blotted out. The young couple must live absolutely for each other. On their way out they slept in their covered wagon, camped out for the nights and cooked their own food, and continued thus until they had arrived at their destination. Horace Tucker has in his possession at the present day the skillet with which they fried their food on this long and eventful trip. He has also a piece of his grandmother's wedding dress. It took them thirty-three days to make the trip, and the last six miles he had to clear the way with his ax to reach his log cabin with the wagon and horse. Upon their arrival they moved their few household goods into the little cabin, which he had erected on his previous trip, and thus their married life in the wilderness of Ohio began. They went to work resolutely to clear off the timber from the tract near the house, and in a few years the sunlight was let in on a considerable open tract. As the years passed the clearing grew, the rude log cabin was replaced with a larger and better one and a few more comforts were added to the pleasures of the couple. Still later a frame house was built. As the years rolled around little children began to appear, so that it was not as lonesome as it was the first few years. Other settlers came in and soon a considerable settlement was formed in the woods. In the course of time seven children were born

to them, as follows: One that died in infancy; Horace, subject; Aurelius, deceased, who married Miss Isabella Alexander, was a teacher and a man of more than usual ability; Serena, who became the wife of Francis Wager, lives in Cleveland, Ohio; he is worth one hundred thousand dollars; Albert, who married and lives in Mentone, Indiana, is quite wealthy; Regulus, who wedded Miss Jane Blue and lives at Fountain Head, Tennessee, is engaged extensively in the stock business; Livona, who became the wife of John Vandermark, is deceased. John Tucker and his son Horace came to Kosciusko county in 1846 for the purpose of inspecting the land and, if found satisfactory, of buying a tract. Horace selected and bought one hundred and sixty acres in sections 19 and 20, Franklin township. The father returned to Ohio, leaving Horace to clear a small opening, when he, too, returned to Ohio, walking the whole distance of two hundred miles, requiring about a week to do it. Horace remained in Ohio for some time, working on his father's farm until his marriage January 13, 1848, to Miss Eliza Johnson, daughter of Francis and Anna (Fleming) Johnson. The Johnson family were originally from Ireland. William Johnson, the grandfather of Mrs. Horace Tucker, came from Ireland to America immediately after his marriage. He settled in Pennsylvania, where the father of Mrs. Tucker was born. Charles Fleming, an uncle, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Francis Johnson was a blacksmith and a sickle maker. He moved to Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was prominent in his life time, serving as justice of the peace, etc. He was a Democrat and a member of the Presby-

terian church. To Horace and Eliza Tucker the following children were born: Albert L., born September 19, 1849, who married Miss Elizabeth Bechtelheimer and now lives on section 30, Franklin township. Upon the marriage of his children Horace Tucker has given each six thousand dollars, to which Albert has greatly added since his marriage. He now owns two hundred and fifty acres of fine land in this township and has these children: Elmore, Effa D., Ida, Ivin, Roy, John, Millie, Frank C. and Unie. Rosella, born in December, 1853, became the wife of Jonathan Tinkey and resides in Seward township; they have three girls and one boy: Laura Mertie, Alta Merva, Nellie A. and Horace Grever. Hollis C., born in February, 1857, married Nettie Alexander and lives in Franklin township; they have six children, Oren, Marion, Charles, Horace, Merlie and Erma. Horace Tucker and wife have nineteen grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren, and all of them live within sound of their grandfather's dinner bell, and very often avail themselves of its kindly invitation. The life of Mr. Tucker affords many interesting features. He began at the bottom on his land, which was at first covered with heavy timber. He cleared much of it himself, but was at all times a hirer of labor and knew how to manage hired men. The first spring he planted six acres of corn among the stumps. He broke the ground with a pair of runaway oxen belonging to some one else, and yoked them up and put them to work when they came to his barn for something to eat. Slowly he advanced and improved the place. In 1871 he commenced the erection of his present brick house, which was the first in the township to be supplied with steam heat. The house

cost four thousand dollars, exclusive of his own work, which was considerable. He put up the first wind mill pump in the township and in 1874 he built his large barn, and at the present time his farm is one of the most attractive in the county. Mr. Tucker has shown great capacity to get ahead in the world. All told, he has made in his various business transactions about one hundred thousand dollars. Much of this large sum has been made in the rearing and marketing of live stock, having for forty-two years made a specialty of this business. He was the first man to ship a car load of live stock from Warsaw in 1856. He handles high grade cattle and horses, and is an excellent judge of stock. He now has one hundred and twenty head of as fine steers as are to be found in this county. He is very liberal in his benefactions, contributing freely to all the churches in this portion of the county and assisting every worthy undertaking. He has given to his children about twenty-five thousand dollars. In politics he is a Republican and was a Whig before the Republican party was formed. He has served as trustee of the township, and also as treasurer, and has been mentioned in connection with the county commissionership. He has in one piece a tract of about one thousand acres of land and keeps about one hundred head of cattle the year round. He ships annually about one hundred head of swine. In 1900 he sold eight thousand dollars worth of fat and graded cattle. He and his wife are the most prominent people in this part of the county. Mr. Tucker is distinguished for his upright conduct and steady habits, for his industry and intelligence, and for his sagacious business methods and high sense of honor. His long life and that of

his good wife are filled with righteous deeds, so that in the future their children and children's children shall rise up and call them "blessed."

Mr. Tucker has related several incidents concerning his early experiences in this county which are deemed worthy of mention here. Sugar maple trees were at that time quite plentiful and Mrs. Tucker has on her cook stove made enough maple sugar to last the family through an entire year. She manufactured the cloth for the family clothes, first cutting the wool from the sheep, then cording, spinning and weaving it into cloth. Many a time has Mr. Tucker been so busy clearing his land that he has had to burn the brush and log heaps at night. The first table used in the home of this pioneer family was an ordinary goods box. This was superseded by a rude bench made of clapboards. Their bedstead was a four-inch stick laid at the extreme outer ends of shorter posts stuck horizontally into augur holes in the wall, and all covered with clapboards on which to make the bed. Mr. Tucker was an expert user of the sickle and many times has reaped forty dozen of wheat in one day. He helped tend the first threshing machine used in Richland county, Ohio. He has now in his home an old Seth Thomas clock which was brought from Richland county and is over sixty-five years old, and has also several old coverlets used in the pioneer days. In 1901 Mr. Tucker sold sixty-three walnut logs for the remarkable price of six thousand three hundred and thirty dollars. He has now in his possession an old sheepskin parchment deed, dated July 5, 1837, and signed by President Martin Van Buren, and which is now highly valued by Mr. Tucker as a relic.

HON. GEORGE MOON, DECEASED.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their place of residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced within the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly perhaps, built monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. Of such we have the unquestioned right to say belongs the gentleman whose name is well known throughout Kosciusko county and prominently associated with those whose reputations and service exceed the boundaries of the state, Hon. George Moon, deceased.

George Moon was born in county Londonderry, Ireland, July 11, 1816. He was a lad of twenty years when, in 1836, he left his native land and sought a home in the new world beyond the seas. Landing in America, he made his way to Pennsylvania, where he remained for one year in the town of Mauch Chunk, and in April, 1837, joined the tide of emigration then rapidly setting toward the Western wilds beyond the Alleghanies, landing in Leesburg, Indiana. John Knowles then lived about three miles south of Warsaw, and the subject had known the family in Pennsylvania. Edward Archibald, a cousin of George Moon, accompanied him to Indiana for the purpose of obtaining land. George went to Leesburg and hired out at eight dollars per month to John B. Chapman, who owned a

prairie farm, where he was employed in the laborious task of breaking sod land with five yoke of cattle. Here he remained for six months, but was unable to procure land. Much sickness from fever and ague prevailed at that time, and it was not uncommon to find whole families stricken with that terrible malady. The families of a Mr. Fitch and a Mr. Dinky were sorely afflicted and out of the thirteen souls there were eleven deaths. The country was very flat and swampy and the few physicians were unable to successfully cope with the disease, then almost a scourge. Some went to Lafayette for care. In 1839 Mr. Moon came to Warsaw, which was afterward his home until his death. Three years prior to this date the town was laid off and the following year, 1837, the first building was erected. Six families comprised the settlement in 1839, and it was not until 1850 that the hamlet could boast of a population of two hundred and fifty, Mr. Moon taking the census. Hon. John B. Chapman, a lawyer, and at that time member of the legislature, named the county and selected the site for county seat, being the owner of one of the three eighties which it embraced, and named the town Warsaw. The jail was a two-story log structure. There were no doors below and prisoners were let down into the lower room from the second story. The old frame court house stood where the Baptist church now stands. In the fall of 1838 Mr. Moon became a clerk in the store of Metcalfe Beck, a merchant of Leesburg, who shortly afterward set Moon up in business with a small stock of goods at Warsaw. Trade was light and the growth of the town was slow. He sold goods in Warsaw for

about ten years, paying for them as fast as he could. His later purchases were made at Michigan City.

Jonathan Moon, brother to our subject, was living in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, having left Ireland six or seven years before in company with his cousin Archibald, and in the fall of 1837 he came to Indiana. He had some money, bought eighty acres of land, and Archibald entered a tract of one hundred and twenty acres six miles south of Warsaw. That winter Moon and Archibald went to Leesburg and engaged in general merchandising, continuing business until the former's death in 1854. He had accumulated a handsome property, about forty-five thousand dollars, and Archibald also became wealthy. Jonathan Moon left a family, Mrs. Mary (Moon) Cisney, Warsaw, being the only child now in the county. His widow is now the wife of Thomas J. Chapman, of Warsaw.

Another brother of George Moon, Edward, came to Indiana about eight years later and engaged in the drug business at Leesburg. He became county treasurer, and subsequently engaged in merchandising, becoming well and favorably known as successful business man. His widow and two sons, John A. and Charles B., are residents of Warsaw. George Moon, the subject, after selling out in 1848, clerked for his brother in Leesburg. In 1852 he was elected to the office of county treasurer and was re-elected to a second term in 1854. An inspection of the books by the commissioners found them not only well kept, but there was not an error therein. His memory was remarkably good and while not having the advantages of much schooling his retentive mind and close observation served him well.

In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly. Being an old-line Whig, he naturally gave his fealty to the then rising Republican party. He was chairman of the first Republican convention and old Whig friends had placed him in nomination and elected him by a handsome majority, Mr. Moon making no canvass for the office. He served one year in the house and was made chairman of the committee on ways and means, rendering valuable service through his ability to foresee events or analyze a measure presented to the committee for its consideration. Retiring from the legislature at the close of his term, he became the agent at Warsaw of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, and secured control of the warehouse, holding the position for several years. In 1860 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago as a Lincoln man. He and his colleague of this district were the only original Lincoln men at the first session. His personal preference was for Seward, but feared he could not be elected and did feel that Lincoln was the then coming man. After the nomination he returned home and took an active part in the campaign. He chartered a special train for the grand rally held at Fort Wayne, using his personal means to defray the expense. Although handling large sums of money belonging to the railroad, not a cent of it was used to conduct the canvass, but was borrowed from friends when necessary. He finally resigned his position with the railroad, after the election. When hostilities commenced between the north and south Mr. Moon obtained a position under a personal friend who was an army quartermaster, stationed in Kentucky, and was soon

promoted to superintendent of the department with headquarters at Bowling Green. His duties included the supervision of a stock and he was constantly in the saddle. After the battle of Vicksburg twenty-three mounted regiments were turned over to him, most of them in a sinking condition, four hundred being in one night. He remained there for two years, and the close of the war.

On the conclusion of peace he spent some time in Missouri, where he was a manager for Daniel Hanev at St. Charles, returning to Warsaw. Mr. Mason received the appointment of special revenue collector in 1864. Hon. William Williams, member of congress for that district, was a Warsaw man and selected Mr. Mason in recognition of his ability and in recognition of his past services. The bond required in qualifying was two hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Williams secured the bondmen. At that time the territory embraced several congressional districts, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, where Mr. Mason remained. Afterward the service was limited and a collector assigned to each congressional district, but this did not affect Mr. Mason's duties. Previously there were fourteen counties under his supervision, and under the change it was increased to twenty-two. The excellent care and attention he gave to the office was productive of much good and the commissioner at Washington remarked his certificates of perfection in the work. This was undoubtedly one of his chief personal satisfactions in office duties. All licenses were issued by him personally, although he was a deputy in each county. Mr. Mason retired in 1874, and the party nominated him and elected him to the state sen-

ate representing the counties of Washash and Jackson. Like all other political persons he took the preference time to that territory. While in the senate his course was not much different from that of a legislator, but his work was strong and efficient and in the quiet way that is assumed by our state legislators. One particular measure related to the same interest—the amendment providing the "three law." He served two terms in the senate, the second being the one which made Judge Tuttle United States senator.

In his private life Senator Mason was always interested in local matters and the object in which he was best was emphasized in all sections of the majority for four years, there being practically no opposition. When first elected the city treasury was not only empty, but there was a deficit of about six thousand dollars, a condition that had existed for years. He believed in the elimination of all questions in the cities which might reasonably be considered questionable and would not stand the test of time and experience. Hence he did not always stand exactly in harmony with party leaders, believing that party consistency in principle and party success were the only means to secure success.

Mr. Mason was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church and had been a consistent member for many years. Fraternally he was a member of G. W. M. Lodge, L. O. O. F., having joined the order in 1847; he was a charter member of K. S. M. Lodge, No. 12, at Warsaw, established fifty years ago, and was its first noble grand. He joined the establishment at South Bend and was first chief patriarch of Hackman Encampment at Warsaw. In 1870 he be-

came a member of the grand lodge, and was ever active in the work of the order. He ranked as one of the oldest members of the order in the state, and during his fifty-four years of membership was never a delinquent. In Masonry he also reached an eminent position. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, and for years was active in its good work.

In 1841 Mr. Moon wedded Miss Sarah Elizabeth Graves, the ceremony being performed at Leesburg. She was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, and was a young girl when her parents moved to Indiana. Her brother, William C. Graves, was one of the earliest attorneys of Warsaw and was county clerk for a number of years, and later a banker and merchant. Another brother, Thomas L. Graves, is a resident of Kendallville. After fifty-two years of married life the estimable wife and mother passed away. They were the parents of four children, three of whom grew to maturity: Nancy E., who became the wife of Daniel S. Bitner, of Warsaw; Regina, deceased, who married William B. Funk; and George, who was deputy collector under his father in the internal revenue service, and now resides at Eagle River, Wisconsin. Few men live to attain as high a place in the esteem of the community in which they live as did George Moon, and his death, which occurred on the 15th of April, 1902, was deeply mourned by all classes.

WILLIAM HEISLER.

In this country it is an easy matter for a strong young man, one whose powers are unimpaired, to go out in the world and make a good living for himself, but it is

not so easy for one to get on well in the world who has met with the misfortune of bodily infirmity. He is handicapped in the race of life and unless he excels in other directions—unless he possesses other superior qualities—his life is likely to be one of severe trials and exactions. But it is usually the case that when a person is thus limited in his activities he more than makes up for it in a sharpening of other qualities, so that he is thus enabled in those directions to surpass his fellows in those respects at least. This seems like an exemplification of the laws of compensation. If curbed in one direction, the energies take an unusual development in another. It would seem that this is the case in the development of the subject of this sketch, for although he has been handicapped for many years he has been unusually successful in the battle for a livelihood. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, July 6, 1845, and is the son of John and Mary (Zeider) Heisler, the father being a native of Germany. When John Heisler was a young man he emigrated from Germany to America and settled in Stark county, Ohio. There he met Miss Mary Zeider, who had come from Germany to France with her parents when she was twelve years old and later had come to America and also settled in Stark county. In due time they were married. The parents of both were farmers and people of strict respectability. John Heisler was a cooper by trade and worked at the same for many years in connection with his farming operations. His farm was situated four miles from Massilon, Ohio, and there he resided until 1863 and then came to Kosciusko county and died here. To himself and wife five children were born, as follows:

Catherine, deceased, who married John Byerly, was widowed and lived in Warsaw, Indiana; Pauline, who became the wife of Sylvester Kinsey, is also a widow and resides in Clay township; William, subject: John, who married Miss Catherine Bules and upon her death wedded again, lives in this county; Emanuel resides in Hiawatha, Kansas, and is married. In 1864 the father moved from Stark county and settled on section 6, Clay township, this county, buying the farm now occupied by the subject.

William Heisler grew up on his father's farm and helped to clear off the timber and the thickets of brush. He remained at home until he reached manhood and received during that time a good education at the country schools. Upon reaching his majority he became afflicted with the dreaded white swelling in one of his limbs, with the result that in the end it crippled him for life. Such an affliction would have put a damper on the spirits of almost any young man, but not so with the subject of this notice. He determined to make the most of life, and accordingly wooed and won Miss Mary Bules, whose parents were natives of Germany. Three children were born to this union, as follows: Lizzie, deceased; Winfield S., born July 28, 1880, unmarried and at home; William M., unmarried and at home, was born April 28, 1883. His first wife dying, Mr. Heisler afterward married Miss Ida Good, and by her has one child, Charles J., born July 12, 1900. At the time of his first marriage he had saved very little, owing to his unfortunate sickness, but he put forth his best efforts and by good management succeeded in getting ahead and in time bought out the other heirs and now owns the old farm of one hundred

and ten acres. Notwithstanding his lameness he has followed the plow many a day. He is prosperous and highly respected. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church and are prominent in all worthy religious movements. He is a Democrat, takes a lively interest in all political affairs and is one of the leading citizens in this part of the county.

ANDREW P. RUPE.

It is proper that the descendants of the old settlers, those who cleared the land of its primitive woods, should see that the doings of the early years are fittingly remembered and recorded. It was said by one of the greatest historians that those who take no interest in the deeds of their ancestors are not likely to do anything worthy to be remembered by their descendants. Could the lives of the first settlers be fully and truthfully written what an interesting, thrilling and wonderful tale it would be. Think of the journey to the West, of the hardships of clearing the soil and the pleasure of rearing the family. Think of the pioneer gatherings, of the shooting matches, the old subscription schools, the first churches under the branches of the trees, the camp meetings, the famous old circuit riders, the husking matches, the coon, wolf, fox and bear hunts with dogs, and then presume to say that the old settlers did not live happy lives. Such were the experiences of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Carroll county, Ohio, May 22, 1822, and is the son of Jacob and Martha (Price) Rupe. The father, when a boy, was brought to America from Germany and first lived in

Virginia. He worked at the carpenter trade, and continued thus employed until the summer of 1836. Upon reaching maturity Jacob Rupe married Miss Martha Price, a native of Maryland, the marriage occurring in Virginia, and to them were born fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters, as follows: Samuel, who married Miss Maria Shinabury and both are deceased; Hannah, who died when a small girl; David, who married and lived in Ohio; William, who married Miss Hannah Tussinger and lived in Missouri; Elnora, who became the wife of Edward Garrett and lived in Ohio; John, who married and is deceased; Mary A., who was the wife of David Dodd, lived in Indiana, and later in Iowa; Joseph, deceased, who was married four times; Cornelius married, lived in Michigan and died March 15, 1897; Jacob, who died at the age of eighteen years; Sarah, who was crippled in early life and never married; Andrew P., subject; Michael, and two others. Andrew P. Rupe is the only representative of this large family now living and is nearly eighty years old.

In the fall of 1836, when the subject was in his fifteenth year, he was brought by his parents from Richland county, Ohio, to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where the father had secured one hundred and seventy-two acres by trading his farm in Ohio for the land in Seward township. At that time the country was new and wild game was abundant. Even the Indians were still here in considerable numbers. Amid these surroundings Andrew P. grew to manhood. At first they were the only white family in the township, and sometimes the Indians were anything but friendly. On one occasion several of them came to the Rupe house and seemed very angry about some-

thing. After several hours of conference the family succeeded in pacifying them with pacific overtures and a square meal and they departed satisfied. Andrew, growing up among them, became familiar with their language and can talk some of it yet. He joined them in their games, sports and hunts, and in time became very expert in the use of the rifle. He became a skillful hunter and shot many deers and had more than one tussel with ones which he had wounded. He says that very few animals are as dangerous as a wounded deer. It charges upon the hunter and gores him to death in a twinkling unless he can manage to evade the infuriated animal. He had just such an experience and only barely escaped with his life. He was very daring in his hunts and would attack any animal that roamed the dense forests and trust to his skill and markmanship to get him out of the scrape. It is no doubt true that he has killed more wild game than any other man now living in the county. He was reared to hard work on the farm and in felling the heavy trees and burning the brush. His little education was secured at the old subscription schools. On October 5, 1847, he married Miss Barbara Shoemaker, whose people were also pioneers of this part of the county, having emigrated here from Ohio. At the time of his marriage he had nothing but his wife, with the world before him, but neither feared the result. Seven children were born to this union, viz: Nancy A., who married twice, the second time to Levi Parish, of White Pigeon, Michigan; Eliza now lives in California; Arie is the wife of James Harris and lives in Marion, Indiana; Lydia, who married Aaron McCoy, lives in South Bend. Mr. Rupe's first wife

died April 24, 1860, and he married Nancy J. Romine, who bore him twin boys. One of these, C. C. Rupe, married Miss Anna Andriest and lives in this county. His second wife dying January 4, 1861, Mr. Rupe married Caroline B. Hill. She died without issue, and he chose for his fourth wife Elizabeth Bently, to whom he was married January 1, 1878. She bore him one child, Willie, who died aged seven weeks. Mrs. Rupe was born August 23, 1841, and was brought to this county in 1852.

Mr. Rupe now owns a total of over four hundred acres of excellent land, acquired wholly by his own exertions and good management. Mrs. Rupe is a member of the Christian church, and Mr. Rupe, though not a member, has been trustee and treasurer of Palestine Christian church for thirteen years. He is a member of the Lodge No. 73, Warsaw, F. & A. M., having joined in 1861. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and was once earnestly solicited to run on his party ticket for sheriff, but declined the honor. He is a splendid specimen of the pioneer farmer and is spending his declining days in happiness and peace after the tumult of a long and active life.

EDWARD G. BLACK.

To the person traveling by railway across the state at this day it seems almost incredible that only a little more than half a century ago almost every foot of land was covered with a dense forest through which the light of day rarely ever penetrated. But such was the fact. In a little more than half a century every root and branch has been

removed, stick by stick, from the soil by innumerable hands. In fact the most of the timber was removed in considerably less than half a century. This would never have been done had it not been for the fertile soil beneath and the comfortable homes that awaited the efforts of the settlers. The task was a long one, but well repaid the settlers for the trials and hardships. It was through such experiences that the subject of this memorial passed, particularly in his early years. His birth occurred in Prairie township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, May 18, 1851, and he is the son of Joseph and Susan (Richison) Black. The family of which the subject is an honorable member is of English descent. The grandfather resided in Virginia and followed the occupation of farming. His marriage occurred in that state and one of his sons was Joseph, the father of the subject. When Joseph was a small boy his father moved from Virginia to Ohio, and there he grew up with the usual advantages afforded boys of that early period, his schooling being obtained at the pioneer subscription schools. Possessed by nature a good mind, he took to books and obtained a good education for that day. In an early day he became acquainted with the lady who afterward became his wife. They were married and their union was blessed with three sons and three daughters. Previous to his marriage he traveled through the state of Indiana and all the Northwest, and while on this trip bought the land on which he afterward lived in this county, in Prairie township. Every foot of it was covered with heavy timber which had to be removed before the soil could be cultivated. It was a task of immense magnitude, but had to be performed if the family was to

sow the grain and reap the same from the soil beneath. Their trip from Ohio was made in a covered wagon through the dense woods and past the small clearings and the small fields of stumps. A rude log cabin was erected and in this their life began in the forests of the "Hoosier state." Ere long the sunlight was let in and the fields of wheat and corn took the place of the virgin forests. Their family comprised the following children: Clarinda, who married E. E. Hart and lives with her father in Prairie township, this county; Edward G., subject; Salem, who married Catherine Kimes and resides in this county; Sarah, who became the wife of William Boggus and lives in this county; Cynthia is unmarried and lives at home with her father; James, who married Cassie Burkett, also lives in this county.

Edward G. Black remained on his father's farm until he attained the age of twenty-one years, securing in the meantime a good education at the public schools and learning during the summers what it was to work on a farm. Upon reaching his majority he hired out to his father by the month and continued thus employed for the space of three years, saving up a snug sum of money in the meantime. April 4, 1878, he wedded Miss Mollie, daughter of George and Margaret (Barrick) Ritchie. Her birth occurred December 9, 1860, she being of Germanic descent. She was reared in Kosciusko county and in the common schools here received her education. To her parents there were born seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom the only survivors are Mrs. Black, and John W., a resident of Milford, Indiana. To this union three children were born, as follows: Walter

E., born November 26, 1878, married Miss Maude Decker, and is the present marshal of Claypool; Nora B., born March 26, 1880, is the wife of William Adams, the latter being a teacher in the grammar department of the Claypool schools; Edna M., born September 26, 1885, has a good education and resides at home with her parents, being unmarried. She passed the examination for the high school and has also taken instruction in music. The parents are members of the United Brethren church of Claypool, of which he has served as Sunday-school superintendent and as steward. He is a member of Tent No. 83, K. O. T. M., and Mrs. Black of Hive No. 103, L. O. T. M., of Claypool, of which she is sergeant. Mr. Black is a Democrat and takes much interest in the affairs of the county and country. He is not an aspirant for office, but could well fill any county position. He is thoroughly practical and stands high in the community as man and neighbor. The family is eminently respectable and its members are unusually well informed and intelligent.

QUINCY A. HOSSLER.

"'Man is the noblest work of God' and a truly noble man but fulfills the plan of the Creator. The life of man describes a circle. The cycles of existence of different lives form concentric circles, for some are given but a quarter of a century wherein to complete the appointed work, while the span of others varies to the allotted three score and ten. But how true and comforting that life is measured, not by years alone, but rather by a purpose achieved, by noble

deeds accredited to it. How often are we confronted when a loved friend and co-worker answers the final summons, with the question 'Why must he go when there yet remains so much for him to do, when he can so illy be spared?' But the grim messenger heeds not and we are left to mourn and to accept submissively." Such is the beautiful and appropriate introduction to a touching and eloquent memorial read before the eighth annual session of the Inland Daily Press Association, touching the life and character of the late Quincy A. Hossler, of Warsaw, former president of the association and for many years one of Indiana's most popular and distinguished journalists. Mr. Hossler's untimely death removed from the newspaper fraternity of the west one of its brightest minds and loftiest intellects, and the many beautiful tributes to his high standing in his profession and to his high standing as a man and citizen attest the abiding place he had in the hearts and affections of his brethren of the press and others.

Quincy A. Hossler was born in the town of Millville, Butler county, Ohio, on the 18th day of October, 1843. His father, Jacob Hossler, removed from Ohio to Indiana in 1850, settling first in Jay county, thence the same year came to the county of Kosciusko and located near the village of Lewisburg, where his death occurred a few months later. The early life of Quincy A. was spent on the farm and when old enough he entered the common schools, where he prosecuted his studies until the age of fourteen. In 1857, with his mother, he removed to Warsaw and on January of the year following entered the printing office of the Northern Indianian to learn the "art preservative." His quick perception, indus-

try, retentive memory and untiring industry enabled him to master the art in a comparatively short time, so that in May, 1861, he started out as a journeyman printer, going first to Cairo, Illinois, where he worked at the case about eighteen months. This is sufficient evidence of his qualifications; but he began to extend his tour and during the three years following visited the northern and eastern states, replenishing his purse from time to time by working at his trade and gradually widening the area of his knowledge by contact with the world. Whether it be true or not that one locality possesses advantages over another in this art or not, it is certain that he acquired a thorough knowledge of what was known in the places he visited, which was a decided advantage in preparing him for his subsequent career as one of this state's most thorough, all round newspaper men.

In 1866 Mr. Hossler returned to Warsaw and for the ensuing two years was in the employ of his brother, C. G. Hossler, in the clothing business. On the 15th day of May, 1866, he was happily married to Miss Kate Paul, one of the city's most accomplished and popular young ladies, and two years later purchased a half interest in the Northern Indianian newspaper office, assuming charge of the business and mechanical departments. The paper was conducted by Williams & Hossler until May, 1875, when they purchased the Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly Gazette. Six months later General Williams withdrew from the firm and Mr. Hossler was left to conduct the paper alone, a task for which he was peculiarly well fitted, as the continued growth of the Gazette in public favor abundantly proved. Mr. Hossler edited the paper with marked

ability until July, 1876, when he disposed of the office and returned to Warsaw, where his family had resided during his absence and where he made his home the remainder of his days.

During the last ten years or more of his life Mr. Hossler was connected with the publication of the *Indiana Republican* and the *Daily Times of Warsaw* as one of the business managers, a position for which he appears to have been admirably adapted. He became well and favorably known to the newspaper fraternity of the state and the high standing he attained in the different editorial associations to which he belonged attested his popularity with his brethren of the press in Indiana and elsewhere. For a number of years he was an active member of the *Indiana Republican Editorial Association*, which passed appropriate resolutions touching his death at the meeting held in Indianapolis, February, 1894. His connection with the *Northern Indiana Editorial Association* also dates back many years and in all of its sessions he was a conspicuous figure. He admired the social features of these gatherings, believing that by bringing editors together they would become better acquainted and thus prevent personal wrangles which too frequently appeared in the columns of their respective papers. This idea he always practiced and carried out to the fullest extent. In forming his personal associations he entirely ignored party lines and among his warmest friends were many who held opinions directly the opposite of those which he entertained. He always manifested the liveliest interest in the welfare of this association, served two terms as its president and at the time of his death was a member of the executive

committee. Mr. Hossler was also an enthusiastic member of the *National Editorial Association*, the records of which contain a tribute to his worth, couched in elegant diction—in fact one of the most eloquent testimonials ever paid to the memory of a deceased brother. The preambles and resolutions adopted by the Indiana delegates to the national editorial convention held at Asbury Park, New Jersey, in July, 1894, are also beautiful and appropriate and refer at considerable length to his high professional standing and manly worth. In addition to the action taken by these several organizations the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, of which he was a conspicuous member, and the *Royal Arcanum* paid due respect to his memory in beautifully written resolutions, while the press throughout the state contained many complimentary eulogiums testifying to his distinguished services as a journalist and bemoaning his departure from the ranks.

Nearly all of Mr. Hossler's active life was connected with the newspaper business in its various capacities. During this long period of journalistic service he attained an enviable distinction, especially as a newspaper manager, while his wholeheartedness, boundless generosity and eminent social qualities made him a friend to every one with whom he had relations. He was a man of almost limitless energy and with him to will was to do. In his life work he was the very embodiment of enthusiasm and every enterprise that had for its object the upholding of the business enlisted his hearty co-operation and financial support. In his long and honored career he was not unmindful of the business side of life, by diligence and successful management hav-

ing accumulated a handsome competency, although himself one of the most liberal and whole souled of men.

Mr. Hossler was of magnificent physique and pleasing presence, a splendid specimen of symmetrically developed American manhood. He moved among men as one born to leadership and made his presence felt in whatever capacity his abilities were exercised. While devoted to his profession and frequently honored by being chosen to positions of prominence and influence in its various associations, he loved to mingle with his fellow men, regardless of calling, and was the faithful friend and genial companion of all classes and conditions of people. His was a broad, liberal mind, optimistic in all the term implies, but exclusive in the sense that nothing savoring in the slightest degree of insincerity, hypocrisy or cant could for a moment find lodgement therein. He was a manly man, best liked by those who knew him most intimately, and like a ray of sunlight he often illumined and made bright the pathway of those into whose lives fortune cast no golden favors.

While an ardent Republican and for years one of the party's recognized leaders in northern Indiana, he never allowed political differences to interfere with his business relations, nor, as already stated, did it have anything whatever to do in the matter of personal friendship. He was not identified with any religious body, yet had a most profound respect for religion and for a number of years was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church of Warsaw, to which his wife belonged. A loving and most devoted husband, a master of his calling, a model citizen, a friend without deceitfulness

or guile, a man without pretense, a benefactor of his kind—such in brief may be summed up as the more prominent characteristics of Quincy A. Hossler, who for all time to come will rank as one of the noted men of his day and generation in the state of Indiana. Struck down in the prime of vigorous manhood and in the zenith of his usefulness, he departed this life on the 6th day of December, 1893, leaving to his friends and to the world the priceless heritage of a name the synonym of honor and a character unsullied by the shadow of a stain. The obsequies were marked by beautiful and appropriate religious ceremonies conducted by the pastor of the Presbyterian church, followed by the sublime ritual services of the various fraternal organizations of which the deceased was an honored member. A large concourse of friends and admirers followed the mortal remains to beautiful Oakwood cemetery and when the beloved form was gently lowered to its final resting place each and every one in the vast throng felt the loss as a personal bereavement.

In closing this sketch it is deemed appropriate to subjoin the following tender poem by William E. Pabor, poet laureate of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, and read by him at its annual session in 1894, commemorative of the "Past Year's Dead," of whom Mr. Hossler was one.

They were, but are not; as we meet
 We miss them and of each we say:
 Alas! a friend has passed away,
 Whose smiles, whose words we love to greet.

We bow our heads and bend before
 The shrine of sorrow. Love is strong
 And life is sweet; but, late or long,
 Grief stands and greets us on time's shore;

A shore that stretches out so far
That it in darkened distance dies;
We seem to see where pleasure lies
Across the waves that wash the bar.

We watch the ships that seaward go
Bearing our comrades from our side,—
We see them into shadows glide,
The shadows of a common woe.

The hands we grasp are quiet now!
The lips once eloquent are dumb!
The heart, once warm, is cold and numb!
And dust lies on each marble brow.

Each was our comrade, brother, friend;
Each is,—but we can trace the change
That cometh as men cross the range,
Or whither do their footsteps tend?

Our pleading goes up to the sky:
O! send us down yon starry track
Some word of heavenly knowledge back!
But silence is the sole reply.

Somewhere, dark Calvary's Mount above,
This legion grows with living light
Across the darkness of the night:
Death is the crown of Life through Love.

So let us think of these no more
As dead, who with us stood last year;
They live,—perchance they still hold dear
The friends they left on time's shore,

And amaranth may crown each brow
That we now deck with Asphodil;
And lips with songs celestial swell
That with us sleep in silence now.

JOSHUA RING.

When old age approaches it is quite the usual thing for a person to look back over his life to find out whether the world is any better for his having lived. It must be a gloomy retrospect, indeed, when no good can be found upon such an examination. On the contrary what a consolation it must be to any one to know that his life has been an example of excellence for the guidance of

youth and for the congratulation of age. How pleasant it must be, when death approaches, to be able to say truthfully, "I have lived an honest life and have done my whole duty." How many old persons who read these lines can hold up their heads with pride and say without a blush that the world is better for their having lived? The subject of this memorial is one of the number in this county who can truthfully make such a statement. He is respected by every one who has the pleasure of his friendship and acquaintance. He is a native of the great German empire, his birth occurring in Waldeck in May, 1830. His parents, Joshua and Caroline (Snyder) Ring, were married in that country, where they were also reared and educated. The father was a millwright by trade and followed that business in connection with farming. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Henry, Joshua, Mary, Elizabeth, Philip and one that died in infancy.

Joshua Ring, the subject of this notice, grew to manhood in his native country and secured a good education. He learned the business of farming and has made it his life work. After reaching his majority he worked for several years, carefully saving his earnings, for he had made up his mind to cross the ocean to America. On the 26th of May, 1854, he boarded a sailing vessel and after several weeks spent in tossing on the ocean was landed safe and sound in New York harbor. He came west to Seneca county, Ohio, and found employment on a farm and was thus employed for several years, saving his wages and getting ready to buy a farm for himself. He finally concluded that it is best for man not to live alone, and therefore took unto himself a wife

in the person of Miss Sarah Beele, by whom was born one child, Frank, now deceased. He came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in January, 1862. His wife having died, he married Miss Margaret Homan and by her has two children: Amos, born in 1868, and Ella, born July 3, 1874, both unmarried and living with their parents. Both children have good educations and are progressive and aspiring. When Mr. Ring first came to this country he had only thirty dollars in the world, but since that time he has steadily forged ahead in the race of life. He first bought sixty acres of land in the woods, for which he paid two hundred dollars down and owned four hundred and fifty dollars. He paid the latter by installments as it became due. He cleared the little farm and made the improvements. He kept buying more land and now owns over one hundred and eighteen acres, all of which is as good as there is in the township. Besides this he has saved six thousand dollars. He has reason to be proud of his success in life and of his good name. Everybody holds him in the highest respect. His family are members of the Lutheran church and he contributes liberally to the support of the ministry. He is a Democrat and takes much interest in political affairs. He can say with truth, "I have lived an honest life and have done my whole duty."

METCALFE BECK, DECEASED.

One of the early pioneer merchants of Leesburg, Kosciusko county, Indiana, was the late Metcalfe Beck, who was not only a factor of considerable importance in the de-

velopment of the young city, but who at his death left the impress of his vigorous mentality on the younger members of a community who grew to maturity almost entirely within the years over which his own recollections extended, covering a period of over sixty years. To be brief, he was born in the parish of Thornwaite, in the west riding of Yorkshire, England, March 17, 1812, came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, about 1835, and here died October 15, 1896, being then eighty-four years, six months and twenty-eight days old.

The parents of Metcalfe Beck were quite well-to-do farming people in England, and when nine years old he came to America with his father, landing in New York city July 11, 1821. In 1825 the family came as far west as Wooster, Ohio, where Metcalfe attended a common school one year, and the three following years studied the German tongue, familiarizing himself sufficiently well in this language as to qualify himself for a salesman to purchasers who could understand German only. At Wooster, Ohio, he carried on the grocery trade for a short time, then sold out, and on June 29, 1835, arrived in Kosciusko county, Indiana. He clerked for James Comstock about a year at Leesburg, it being then the only town in the county, and then became proprietor of the store. He conducted it until 1863, and then sold it to the late Edward Moore, he himself coming to Warsaw.

Metcalfe Beck was first joined in marriage December 22, 1836, by Judge Comstock, to Miss Eunice, eldest daughter of the Judge; but Eunice did not live long, and April 18, 1857, Mr. Beck married his second wife, Catherine Lewis, who died



Melchior

May 22, 1867, at the "Home on the Hill-side," at Danville, New York, whither she had been taken for treatment during her last illness. The third marriage of Mr. Beck was to Sarah, daughter of Rev. J. P. Styken. She was born near Trenton, New York, April 10, 1837, of Huguenot descent, and still survives. She most tenderly cared for her husband during his last illness, and, indeed, during the last decade of his life was almost a constant attendant at his bedside, administering comforts to him that excited the admiration and won the warmest congratulations of his many friends.

Mr. Beck had long felt a strong desire to revisit the scenes of his youth, and in May, 1869, accompanied by his son Hudson (since deceased), he made a trip to his native Yorkshire, as well as to Scotland; later they went to France, where they were greatly impressed with the magnificence of Paris. From there they went to Boston, Massachusetts, en route for home. While abroad they wrote many descriptive letters as to their journeyings, which were published in the Daily Times, of Warsaw, and were eagerly read by their many friends.

To the first marriage of Metcalfe Beck were born: Mary E., now the wife of William Binns; Hudson, a biography of whom is given on another page; and Victoria, widow of Edward Moon. To the last marriage was born one son, who died when but eighteen months old, the love and affection of the father being concentrated upon him to the last, and the tender side of his nature showing at its best when at play with the little boy whose childish sports and caprices he enjoyed without reserve. Gen. Reuben Williams, editor of the Daily Times, in commenting on the character of

Mr. Beck, had this to say: "From his boyhood days to the hour of his death I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Beck; indeed, we were more than acquaintances, for a friendship unbroken existed that we look back upon now with pleasure, its intimacy beginning as it did with a great disparity between our ages. His advice and encouragement to us in the earlier struggles consequent upon the founding of the Northern Indianian helped much to sustain us in our efforts; and, knowing him, as we did, quite intimately, we are fully aware that some people are wrong in their estimate of his character.

"He was one of the most methodical men we ever knew. In pioneer days, owing to his knowledge of legal and business affairs, he was often called upon to draw up contracts, make deeds, take mortgages, etc., for neighbors and friends, and when such a thing as a blot on the paper or a word had to be stricken out, with his skillful penmanship he would do this in a way so ornamental that the error would appear to have been done intentionally.

"Exact in business, he demanded, as he invariably paid, the last penny due; yet he was much more liberal when his judgment sanctioned than even his warmest and most intimate friends ever knew. An anecdote will illustrate: His whole heart and soul went out, at the very beginning, in favor of saving the Union from dissolution. In the company from this county were fifteen young men from Leesburg and vicinity. When drawn up in line for marching forward to join the regiment he presented each with a five-dollar gold piece, saying that it would serve them for personal expenses."

Mr. Beck came here with the first set-

tlers, who camped for nearly a year in the vicinity of Leesburg, awaiting the day fixed by the government for the entering of land, and was consequently well acquainted with all the peculiar characters both of the whites and Indians that are always to be found on the skirts of civilization, and, having a good memory, could in later years relate a great many incidents that happened in the pioneer days.

Metcalfe Beck was a true Christian. He united with the First Presbyterian church of Warsaw February 20, 1872, and was a conscientious communicant throughout the remainder of his life, but would never accept an official position in the church or elsewhere. When Mr. Beck had reached his twenty-first year Judge Comstock laid his hand on the former's head and said: "Stick to your business and let office alone. I have gone through it and it is simply a thing of vain honor."

The last ride Mr. Beck took was to visit the grave of his old boyhood friend, John Hamilton, who had come to Warsaw for his health, or to visit Chicago Hill, as the Hamilton place is now called, but died shortly afterwards. On the last drive, on getting to the foot of the declivity, Joe Fcote, his driver, helped him step by step up the hill till he reached the Hamilton grave. There they found that the tombstone had fallen, which greatly grieved Mr. Beck, as it forcibly reminded him of his own approaching end. Mr. F. B. Myers, also an Englishman who had traveled with Mr. Beck, likewise became one of the latter's closest friends. Although, before marriage, Mr. Beck was thought to be somewhat deficient in tenderness, his after life showed that the reverse was the case, as the deep love for his wife and his

sons, Edward M. and Hudson, and his many warm and lasting friendships fully proved.

Mr. Beck brought with him from England his grandfather's Bible and with its contents was not at all unfamiliar, and this holy book he bequeathed to his grandson, Albion Beck. Mr. Beck was also in possession of his grandfather's watch, which he brought with him from England, and it is a relic highly valued by the family. He committed to memory the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes, and on one occasion when called upon for a speech repeated Agur's prayer (Proverbs 30:7-10). It was his invariable practice, also, to lead in family prayer. The old buildings of Mr. Beck on the homestead are still left intact, even to the familiar old hunting stove he had used in cooking the game he killed when sporting in the woods.

In March, 1876, Mrs. Beck gathered a class of one hundred children who habitually attended the meetings at the old white Presbyterian church edifice and there was started the first young people's meeting, which has since been merged into the Society of Christian Endeavor, each attendant being presented with a medal. She has ever been a hard worker in the cause of Christianity and has attended a number of large assemblages of church-workers, and is still revered by her neighbors for her good works.

JEROME HARRISON LONES.

It seems there is no start in life which so well prepares a man for his future career as the boyhood years spent on the farm. In this respect Jerome H. Lones, the trusted

agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Warsaw, a man of versatile interests, being an up-to-date stock breeder and a promoter and stockholder in various public enterprises, was fortunate.

He was born three and one-half miles north of Bucyrus, Ohio, August 20, 1853. His parents were Harrison and Celia Ann (Benson) Lones. In 1854 they removed, by way of the Mad river road, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to Iowa, but soon returned and located on a farm in Wyandot county, Ohio. His father died when he was six years old and the mother moved with her two daughters and son to Marsailles, Ohio, where he attended school until twelve years of age, when they returned to the farm. Bereft of a father when so young, as the only son he early grew into the responsibilities of the head of the family and between the ages of fourteen and nineteen had full charge of the affairs of the farm. Thus the young man was in training for the larger duties and responsibilities of later years. These years of practical experience only whetted his taste for learning and he now entered the National Normal School at Ada, Ohio, his mother removing to that place in order that each of her children might enjoy the advantages of the school. The following June his mother died. During the winter of the coming year he taught his first school at Kenton, Ohio. Wishing to still better prepare himself for the business of life, he then took a course of study in the Iron City Business College in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The following summer was spent in improving the farm and making repairs with a view to selling, which was done. A desire for railroad business had be-

gun to possess him and later he came to Ft. Wayne, where he applied for an agency, but learned that to hold such a position it was necessary for him to be a practical operator. He sought other employment, but with little success and after a few weeks was willing to take any position offered, and accepted a position as brakeman on a freight train on the central division of the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne Railroad. His earnest desire to excel was soon recognized and within a year he was given a place in the freight office at Ft. Wayne. Later he had charge of the freight department of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad in the Pennsylvania office and was next made assistant cashier for that office. However, he still desired an office of his own and, having well prepared himself for such a position by this previous training, on the 28th of August, 1883, he was appointed agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Warsaw and on the 30th of the same month took charge of the office.

Mr. Lones' worth as manager of the company's interests was recognized in assigning him to so important a place, for the office was a good one even then and there were prospects for a larger increase in business with the opening and improvement of the county. Although the regular salary was but forty dollars a month, there was a handsome commission on sales of tickets, this alone increasing the salary in some months to from one hundred and twenty-five to three hundred dollars per month. After the inter-state commerce law went into effect this custom was discontinued and since then the office has not afforded such good returns. The office now requires a force

of three clerks and two operators. The business formerly done was largely in live stock, timber, lumber and ice, but, with the changing interests of the county, the class of freights has changed, the present business being more largely of merchandise and manufactured products. Mr. Lones himself has been one of the foremost men in bringing about some of these conditions. Twelve years ago he, in company with A. O. Catlin and O. H. Mathews, had some experience in profitable investment in Iowa lands, his companions buying the famous Alexander Mitchell farm. Selling to advantage, he again invested in a tract of about eight hundred acres, which he sold during the next three years at a great profit, generally doubling; where he had bought for fifteen dollars, he sold for thirty dollars. Six years since he secured a tract of three hundred and sixty acres of what was then almost worthless land near Warsaw and which he set about to make valuable by suitable drainage. In order to secure the proper fall of water it was necessary to have the main channel of the Tippecanoe river straightened, which was done by the co-operation of many other citizens, the course of the river being shortened about five miles. Ditches cut to Little Pike lake lowered that body about four feet, which enabled them to drain all the low land, making excellent farms of what was before but little more than worthless swamp. The reclaiming of this land was a public benefit by ridding the vicinity of a miasma-breeding marsh and by increasing the value of surrounding land. One of the best stock farms is the result of this effort, to which is applied the name of Lake Glen Stock Farm. Here Mr. Lones' faculty for doing

whatever he does well is in evidence. He has a herd of fifty very excellent thorough-bred Aberdeen Angus cattle. Shropshire sheep are also bred here and to the details of all breeding Mr. Lones devotes his personal attention, subverting it only to the demands of his office.

One of the first enterprises of public benefit of which he was one of the organizers was the People's Loan & Savings Association of Warsaw, of which he has been vice-president since its organization. Dr. Burket is the able president. In January, 1900, the officers of this association organized the Indiana Loan & Trust Company, of which Mr. Lones is vice-president. In December, 1900, the Warsaw Canning Factory was incorporated, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, of which he is one of the principal stockholders and its president.

As in other things, so in lodge work, Mr. Lones could be satisfied with nothing but the highest rank and stands a thirty-second-degree Mason, holding relation to the Indiana Consistory at Indianapolis; Ft. Wayne Lodge of Perfection; and Darius Council at Ft. Wayne. He is high priest, as well as past high priest, of the Warsaw Chapter, R. A. M., and past eminent commander and present prelate of the Warsaw Commandery, K. T. He and his wife were charter members of local chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, he being past worthy patron and she past worthy matron.

Mr. Lones was married, in 1878, at Ft. Wayne, to Miss Jennie Logan, who was born and reared in that city. In politics Mr. Lones is a staunch Republican, and an energetic exponent of the principles of his party.

BENJAMIN F. DAY.

It is no doubt true that of all countries of the world Ireland has sent more emigrants to the United States in proportion to population than any other country, and the reason is well known. For hundreds of years the Emerald Isle has been denied many of its most sacred privileges by Great Britain, and the self respect and pride of the people were ground into the dust. The only way to avoid this was by emigrating to the free soil of the United States, where the Irishman could have an equal chance in the battle of life. The grandfather of subject, John Day, was a native of old Ireland and emigrated first to England and then to the United States about the time of the Revolutionary war. He enlisted in the army of Washington and assisted the colonies in obtaining their independence. He served as a private, was in a number of important movements of the armies and finally was honorably mustered out. At the close of the struggle he came west and settled in Ohio and there lived the remainder of his days. In Ohio he married Elizabeth Ballanger, who was a native of Ohio, and by her had six children, as follows: Bryan D., Jacob E., Axie, Huston, Jesse, Joseph and Lydia. John Day was a typical Irishman and a genuine pioneer. His son Joseph grew up on his father's farm and selected that occupation for his life's work. Upon reaching manhood he wedded Miss Lydia Hyatt, a native of North Carolina, and by her had eight children, as follows: Benjamin, subject; Elizabeth, who became the wife of George Reese and is deceased; Rachel, who died in early womanhood; William, who died when a young man, was never married;

John, who married Ella Rush, now deceased, and lives in Grant county; Alfred, who died when a boy; Ella, who married Edwin Woods and resides in Illinois; Ida, unmarried. Benjamin F. Day was born in Grant county, Indiana, October 4, 1844. He grew to man's estate on his father's farm and secured a fair education. He remained on the Grant county farm until about the age of twenty years, when he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private for six months. He then returned to Grant county, and soon afterward again enlisted, this time in Company D, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. Under his first enlistment he was in several skirmishes, and in his last service he fought at Greensborough, Raleigh, Nashville, Franklin and many skirmishes. He was neither wounded nor taken prisoner, but was in the hospital one week. He was mustered out July 20, 1865, and now draws a pension of ten dollars per month. After the war he resumed farming on his father's farm in Grant county. In 1867 he wedded Miss Mary J. Willhike and by her has four children: Edward, who married Leona Daily and lives in Grant county; Joseph, deceased; Lillie I., who married Dallas Bay and lives in Grant county; Clayton died in infancy. His first wife dying in 1879, he married Mrs. Mary (Benbow) Criswell, and by her has two children: Thomas, who lives in Grant county, and Spritz Nellie, who also lives in Grant county. His second wife dying, he married Mrs. Lucinda (Robinson) Miller, his present wife, in March, 1893. She was the widow of Gilford Miller. Three children were born to this union: Elza, deceased; Nora A., who lives with her father; Everett,

who married Cora Limebaugh and lives in Peru, Indiana, and is the father of one child, Burdette, born April 1, 1894. Mr. Day has a fine farm and is in comfortable circumstances. He is a Republican and takes much interest in his party's success. He and his wife are people of undoubted high respectability.

JOHN M. MILLER.

If there is one thing which distinguishes the American business man over those of any other country it is the facility with which any and all occupations are readily taken up by him and made successful. In the older countries it was customary for the son to follow the father's pursuit. "Follow your father, my son, and do as your father has done," was a maxim which all sons were expected to adopt. It is in such countries as the United States that full swing can be given to the energies of the individual. A man may choose any business or profession he desires, and he is limited only by competition. He must meet the skill of others and give as good service as they or he will not get the positions. Such adaptation to any work or business is well shown in the early career of the subject of this sketch. He turned his hand to many things and proved that farming was not the only occupation which he could make successful. He was born in Ober-Kalbach, Germany, May 30, 1837, and is the son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Yost) Miller, both parents being also natives of that country. The father was a miller in truth, as his name indicates, and for many years ran a grist-mill, but in connection with the same also conducted the operations of farming. Both parents were people of more than ordinary intelligence and both had good educations in their native tongue. The father took a very active part in the movements of the Reformed church and was a man of much influence and prominence in that country. The issue of his marriage was as follows: Elizabeth, who married in Germany and is now deceased; Catherine married in Germany and is also deceased; Anna, who married Nicholas Ommert and lives in Germany; Nicholas, deceased; Nicholas, Jr., deceased; John M., subject. The latter was the youngest of the family, and he and his sister Anna are the only ones living. John remained with his father on the farm until he had attained the age of nineteen years. During his youth he attended the schools of the country, and received a good education in German and Latin, and in this respect was pretty well prepared for the duties of life. He had heard of the great country across the Atlantic and in early manhood determined to go there, believing that he could improve his condition. So on August 27, 1856, he boarded a sailing vessel and on October 16, 1856, was landed in New York harbor. He came west at once and stopped at Cleveland, Ohio, where he hired out to a blacksmith for six dollars per month. He knew his services were worth more than that small sum, but he must get a start and was willing to do anything at first. The next spring he was offered fourteen dollars per month to remain with the blacksmith, but refused, and came on to Indiana, landing at Warsaw where he secured a job on the railroad at one dollar and fifteen cents a day. In the fall of same year he went to Ft. Wayne and began working at the wagon trade, but

ere long returned to this county and began working at the carpenter's trade, continuing the same for a number of years, at the end of which time he began to contract for himself. All this shows in a marked degree his skill in adapting his energies to anything that will give him a profit. In other words, it shows him to be a good business man. From that day to this he has built scores of buildings in this section of the county. When he first came to Warsaw he had twelve dollars and fifty cents. He now has one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, and has made the whole of it himself except one hundred and fifty dollars which he received from home. In the spring of 1863, March 8, he married Miss Lena Homan, who is of Germanic descent, her parents having come from that country a number of years before. She was born October 21, 1838. The issue of this marriage was two children, as follows: Anna E., born December 10, 1863, living with her parents, and Catherine, born April 12, 1870, who is the wife of Amber D. Sands and lives in Seward township. The family belongs to the Lutheran church, in which Mr. Miller is an active member and deacon. In politics he is a conservative Democrat and his prominence is shown by the fact that on several occasions he has been named by his party for county commissioner, but as the county is strongly Republican he went down with his party to defeat. On two occasions he was defeated for township trustee by a very low majority. He made no canvass to secure the position. He is the present actuary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of this county, which position takes much of his time at present. But it shows the recognized ability, high character and standing

of Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller has at various times since 1863 acted in the capacity of guardian and as administrator of estates, and in these capacities has handled thousands of dollars' worth of property, to the thorough satisfaction of the beneficiaries. He has also served as a juror a number of times.

SILAS M. ROBINSON.

It is the pride of the citizens of this country that there is no limit to which natural ability, industry and honesty may not aspire. A boy born in ignorance and poverty and reared under the most adverse surroundings may nevertheless break from his fetters and rise to the highest station in the land. And the qualities do not have to be of transcendent character to enable him to accomplish this result. It is more the way he does it and his skill in grasping the opportunities presented than to any remarkable qualities possessed by him. Accordingly it is found that very often in this country the president, governor and other high public officials possess no higher ability than thousands of other citizens. They have simply taken better advantage of their circumstances than their fellows. And this truth runs through every occupation. The farmer who rises above his fellow farmers does so by taking advantage of conditions which others overlook or fail to grasp. The family represented by subject has always been classed with the best and thriftiest of the county in point of skill in farming and stock raising. Silas M. Robinson was born in Seward township, Kosciusko county, July 31, 1860, his parents being Andrew and Rebecca

(Paxton) Robinson. In the spring of 1838 the Robinson family came from Kentucky to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and thence to Kosciusko county, where the grandfather had bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. The Paxton family came from Ohio to Indiana in 1841. Both families are of English descent and people of much respectability. Andrew Robinson and Rebecca Paxton met, loved and were married in 1850. To them three children were born, two sons and one daughter: Lucinda R. became the wife of Gilford B. Miller, after whose death she married Benjamin F. Day and resides on the west eighty acres of the old farm; Lyman W., who married Miss Sally Miller, lives in Akron, Indiana; Silas M., subject. The latter has always lived on a farm and on the old one which his grandfather entered from the government nearly three-quarters of a century ago. He secured, in youth, a common-school education and learned early to handle the ax and plow. In 1882 he concluded, as did the apostle, that it was not good for man to live alone, so he determined to take unto himself a wife, which he did in the person of Miss Amanda E. Richards, a young lady of many graces and accomplishments. To this marriage one child, Maud M., was born July 5, 1883. She has now passed the eighth grade in school. His first wife having died in February, 1894, Mr. Robinson selected for his second wife Mrs. Viola Kryder, widow of John Kryder, and to this marriage one child was born: Leora, born June 14, 1901. Mrs. Robinson was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, January 29, 1863, and is a daughter of Enos S. and Catharine A. (Babb) Rees. The latter couple were the parents of six children, two sons and four

daughters, of whom five are yet living, three in Illinois and two in Indiana. Enos S. Rees was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1838, and is yet living. He followed farming, but has been during his later years a minister in the Lutheran Evangelical church. In politics he is a Democrat. His wife was born in Muncy, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1840, and is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Robinson has a fine farm of eighty acres and raises an excellent grade of stock of all kinds, being a good judge of fine stock. He is one of the most enterprising farmers of the county and has a comfortable home. He was at one time a member of the United Brethren church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He belongs to Tent No. 57, K. O. T. M., at Akron, Indiana, in which he carries life insurance. He is a Republican and takes an appreciative interest in politics. Mr. Robinson has in his possession an old parchment deed, dated July 5, 1837, and signed by President Martin Van Buren, which was for land entered by William Robinson, the grandfather of the subject.

IRVIN B. WEBBER.

Indiana has been especially honored in the character and career of her public and professional men. In every county there are to be found, rising above their fellows, individuals born to leadership in the various avocations and professions, men who dominate not alone by superior intelligence and natural endowment but by natural force of character which minimizes discouragements and dares great undertakings. Such



A. B. Weber.

men are by no means rare and it is always profitable to study their lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others just entering upon their first struggles with the world. These reflections are suggested by the career of one who has forged his way to the front ranks of the favored few and who by a strong inherent force and superior professional ability, directed by intelligence and judgment of a high order, stands today among the representative men of Kosciusko county and northern Indiana. It is doubtful if any citizen of this part of the State has achieved more honorable mention or occupied a more conspicuous place in the profession which he represents than Irvin B. Webber, a leading physician and surgeon of Warsaw, to a brief epitome of whose life the reader's attention is herewith respectfully invited.

Dr. Webber is descended from an old Ohio family that figured in the early pioneer history of Mahoning and Portage counties. His father, John Webber, was born in the northeastern part of that State in 1811, and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Lucinda Stall, first saw the light of day one year later. They were married in Mahoning county and subsequently settled in the county of Portage, of which they were early pioneers. John Webber purchased a tract of wild land, upon which he erected a rude log cabin and for a number of years thereafter labored industriously, clearing his farm and making a home for himself and those dependent upon him. He was honorable in all of his relations, a successful agriculturist, and, although quiet and unobtrusive in demeanor was a man of strong mentality

and wide and varied information. He was a pronounced Republican in politics and always labored earnestly for the success of his party, but never aspired to office or public distinction. He lived a long and useful life on the old homestead in Portage county, always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens and at his death left as a heritage to his family a name untainted by the slightest suspicion of anything dishonorable. His death occurred February 17, 1881.

The Doctor's mother is still living, having reached the remarkable age of ninety years. She retains in a marked degree the possession of her bodily powers and mental faculties, and is noted for her beautiful Christian character and sterling qualities of head and heart. She has long been zealous in religious work and from early youth her daily life has been a practical exemplification of the sincerity of her Christian faith. At the present time she lives among her children, who are unremitting in their efforts to make the remainder of her earthly pilgrimage pleasant and agreeable, sparing no kindly attentions or loving ministrations. John and Lucinda Webber were the parents of five children: Edwin L., deceased; Lydia J., who married William Cleverly and resides in the town of Atwater, Portage county, Ohio; Selden, a hardware merchant of Warsaw; Irvin B., of this review; and Charles, who died in childhood.

Dr. Irvin B. Webber was born at Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, on the 31st day of March, 1846. Blessed with excellent parental training, he early formed correct habits which had a decided influence in moulding his character and shaping his future course of conduct, and his childhood

and youthful years sped away on the farm, that fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the land. Dame Fortune cast no glittering favors in his pathway and at an early age he was obliged to bear his part in cultivating the fields and contributing to the support of the family. This free, wholesome life, in close touch with nature, was not without salutary influence, as it taught him the valuable lessons of independence and self-reliance which have always been among his most marked characteristics. In the district school of his neighborhood he acquired a knowledge of the elementary branches and subsequently, when fourteen years old, he entered the high school at Alliance, where for some time he pursued an advanced course of study. Actuated by a laudable desire to add to his scholastic attainments, he still later attended an excellent select school at Randolph, after which, at the age of seventeen, he began teaching in his native county.

Shortly after entering upon his duties in the school room the Doctor resigned his position for the purpose of entering the army, enlisting in January, 1865, in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until September following. His military experience consisted principally of guard duty, the regiment being assigned to watch the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad and to prevent the enemy from interfering with that line of communication. Receiving his discharge, the Doctor returned to Portage county and resumed the work of teaching and was thus engaged about one year when he became a student of Oberlin College, which institution he attended until the fall of 1866. Being offered the superin-

tendency of the public schools of Canal Fulton, a thriving town of Stark county, he left college and during the ensuing two years filled that position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He achieved an enviable reputation, both as instructor and school manager, and had he seen fit to devote his life to educational work would doubtless have achieved distinction in that important field.

When a mere youth Dr. Webber manifested a decided preference for the medical profession and while teaching formulated plans for carrying out a desire of long standing to become a physician. During his vacations he read medical works as opportunities afforded and the money earned by his services as superintendent enabled him to resign that position and devote his time exclusively to study. Entering the office of Drs. Belding and Waggoner at Ravenna, Ohio, he prosecuted his studies and researches until 1868, in the fall of which year he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. After remaining at that institution one year he attended, during the winter of 1869-70, the College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati, completing the prescribed course and receiving his degree in February of the latter year. With a mind well disciplined by intellectual and professional training, Dr. Webber, on the 1st day of April, 1870, opened an office in Warsaw and entered upon the active practice of his profession. His abilities in his chosen calling were not long in being recognized and appreciated and within a comparatively brief period he succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. The Doctor is a man of marked ability and today is recognized as one of the most eminent

physicians and surgeons in northern Indiana, also standing in the front rank of his compeers throughout the entire state. His watchfulness over the interests and the welfare of his patients, his devotion to the profession, his sound judgment and good sense, with other equally meritorious qualities, combine to complete his acknowledged fitness for his calling. His adaptability for the position of family physician is excelled by none and equalled by few, and his intercourse with his fellow men is such that his conduct commands the respect and confidence of all. His practice has been professionally and financially successful, and he has gained an ample competence, besides achieving a reputation much more than local. At the present time he is one of the oldest resident physicians in Warsaw, but his powers are still in the zenith of their usefulness and there yet remain to him many years in which to minister to humanity and alleviate the sufferings to which the race is subject.

Dr. Webber was married at Owatonna, Minnesota, on the 21st of May, 1874, to Miss Jennie M. Wilson, whose birth occurred in this county May 22, 1885, the daughter of Rev. William S. and Margareta (Craig) Wilson. They have three sons: Roy L., born August 27, 1876; John W., born July 29, 1879; Edwin M., who first saw the light of day April 18, 1889. Roy J. Webber was graduated from Purdue University, Lafayette, and is now an accomplished civil engineer of Sewickley, Pennsylvania; John W. is engaged in the insurance business at Warsaw, and Edwin M., who is a student, is still under the parental roof.

Dr. Webber keeps in close touch with the trend of modern thought relating to medical science, has a fine library and is much re-

ferred to by his professional brethren of Warsaw and elsewhere. As a member of the Kosciusko County Medical Society he has done much to advance the standard of excellence among the physicians and surgeons in this part of the state, and has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. As a member of the Indiana Medical Society he has met the leading men of the profession throughout the state, among whom his reputation has long been known and duly appreciated. In addition to the above two organizations he holds membership with the American Medical Society and for some years has been identified with the Big Four Railroad Association as one of its representative surgeons. At the present time the Doctor is secretary of the local board of pension examiners and holds a similar position with the Warsaw city board of health. From 1890 to 1899 he served as secretary of the board of school trustees of Warsaw, in all of which his duties have been discharged in a manner calculated to add to his high professional repute.

Dr. Webber is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to a high rank, having served as grand commander of the Knights Templars of Indiana in 1891. He also served as grand patron of the Order of Eastern Star and has been enthusiastic and untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the various departments of the orders with which he is connected. In politics he is a decided Republican, always ready to support and defend his political convictions. He is active in his party, acting always from principle and not from aspirations for office or political preferment. Sometimes he sees fit to differ from party leaders, in which instances he

claims the privilege of supporting men and measures only when in his judgment they are calculated to secure the best interests of the whole people. He is bold and independent in character, resolute in purpose and only yields to dictation from others when such a course meets his approval and subserves worthy ends.

Dr. Webber is a firm believer in revealed religion and, with his wife and three sons, belongs to the Presbyterian church. He contributes liberally to the support of the gospel both at home and abroad and his name is invariably identified with all worthy enterprises tending to promote the morals of the community and make the world better. He also takes a pardonable pride in the material prosperity of the city of his residence, is a believer in its future and lends his influence to all movements calculated in any way to develop the resources of the county and state. Socially the Doctor and his family move in the best society circles and are deservedly popular with all classes of people in the community. Their home is a quiet retreat where refined simplicity reigns and within its hospitable walls his friends are frequently wont to assemble to enjoy the spirit of good cheer and be entertained by the charm of their presence and conversation.

Of Dr. Webber personally it may be said he is a man of strong and active sympathies; his temperament is warm and ardent, his feelings deep and intense and these and other attractive characteristics have unconsciously drawn to him an unusual number of devoted friends upon whom, under all circumstances, he can rely. He is a close student of human nature and comprehends with little effort the motives and purposes of men. A lover of

truth, he despises insincerity and sham, and hypocrisy in all of its phases is to him an especial abomination. In brief, he is a manly man, of pleasing but dignified presence, a profound student of many subjects and a leader in the profession to which his life has been devoted. Of spotless character and unflagging industry and energy he has risen to a position of great usefulness and distinction and stands today a conspicuous example of symmetrically developed, successful American manhood. He has long been recognized as one of the noted physicians and surgeons of northern Indiana and his position as one of the state's representative citizens is cheerfully conceded by all who know him.

EPHRAIM WELLS.

In reading over the record of the lives of many prominent citizens one becomes impressed with the fact that certain families show at the outset their strong inclination toward books and learning generally. Among the farming community it is the rule and not the exception to find ordinary educations, but occasionally a family is met with that rises above the others in the scale of education and the capacity to grasp the larger questions of mental improvement. Such a family is that of the subject of this memoir. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, November 11, 1830, and is the child of William P. and Almyra (Trueax) Wells, the father's family hailing originally from Virginia and the mother's from Maryland. The grandfather was Levi Wells, a man of unusual capacity—a genius, in short. He married, in Virginia, a Miss Simmons and

to them fifteen children were born. He exhibited his oratorical ability in early manhood and later became an exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a man of sincere piety and great personal worth. He studied and practiced medicine and was as successful in that difficult profession as in the ministry. In connection with his other duties, he kept a store and was in many ways the leader of his section in thought and motive. He also owned a farm and carried on husbandry to a considerable extent. His son, William P., was reared under these excellent influences and benefited by them. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and early married Miss Trueax and to them the following children were born: Levi, who died in infancy; Ephraim, subject; Martha J., who became the wife of Benjamin Keesey, and after his death, the wife of George Michaels, of Lake township; Harriett E. married Peter Clemmer and is deceased; Nancy E., who married William Clemmer and lives in Mentone, Indiana; Anna, who became the wife of William Caldwell and lives in Clay township; Esther, who married Henry Leffel and resides in Wayne township. William P. Wells moved from Miami county, Ohio, in November, 1849, and bought a farm in Lake township. Like his father, he also was a minister of the gospel, but his church was different, being the United Brethren. He preached about thirty years and for about fifteen years was an itinerant. He possessed much of the fine oratorical ability of his father, and was a man of great usefulness and high character, his life being filled with good deeds, mostly unknown to his neighbors. At ten years of age the subject of this memoir was brought to this county by

his father. He attended the common schools and was very apt, managing to easily master the common branches at an early age. At the age of twenty-one years he began teaching in the common schools and for twenty-four years continued to be thus employed. He became probably the most proficient teacher in the county, and held the highest license granted by the county superintendent. He took special instruction for teaching from the high school in Warsaw, and from the Methodist Episcopal college at Ft. Wayne. At one time he held a position in the public schools of Silver Lake. His methods of instruction anticipated in many ways the excellent usages and ideas of the present day. His high moral character, fine scholarship, advanced ideas and splendid discipline made him the leading educator of the county, not excepting one. He has been three times married, his third wife being Mrs. Jennie (Funk) Widener, who presented him with two children: Aaron, who died in infancy, and Edna, born December 11, 1883, who will complete the freshman year in 1902 in Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio. She has a fine musical education, which she is still further improving. Being their only living child, it is the intention of the parents to give her the best education obtainable. Mr. Wells has an excellent farm and raises grain and good grades of stock. His wife is a prominent worker in the farmers' institutes. Both are earnest and consistent people, filled with the love of life and hope for the future. Mr. Wells is a sterling Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and takes great interest in the success of his party. He is one of the strongest workers for party success in the county, and wields great in-

fluence through his high character and personality. In the fall of 1884 he was the candidate of his party for county commissioner, and was easily elected and continued to serve with distinction for ten years, his election and re-elections attesting the confidence of his fellow citizens in his judgment and honor. The family are members of the United Brethren church, of which he has served as trustee and steward. He is a member of Lake View Lodge No. 164, Knights of Pythias, of Silver Lake, and is one of the strong intellectual, moral and practical factors of the county.

SYLVESTER BARBER.

The subject of this memorial is another of the old soldiers whom it gives the historian the greatest pleasure to place on record. This should be done before it is too late to get the full particulars from their own lips. Their sacrifices were too great not to deserve ample mention in the pages of history. It meant a great deal to quit all pursuits and go off to war with the chances against him of ever coming back, or if he came back to do so with shattered health for the remainder of his life or in a crippled condition. But such was the chance taken willingly by Mr. Barber; in fact, he seemed to enjoy taking chances for Uncle Sam, for he enlisted three several times. Let us learn a little more about this gallant old soldier. He comes of mixed Scotch and English stock, which fact in a large measure accounts for his courage and hardihood. His father's people were English and his mother's were Scotch. Subject was born in Seward township, Kosciusko county, October 21, 1845,

his parents being Milo R. and Marinda O. (Butler) Barber. Grandfather Roswell Barber was a native of England and crossed the ocean to Massachusetts when he was a young man. He there met and married a lady of that state and they were the parents of the following children: Laura, Sylvia, Milo R., Nancy and Myron. Roswell was a farmer and his children were brought up on a farm. Milo received a fair education and upon reaching manhood married Miss Butler. At the age of sixteen years he left his father's home and began learning the tanner's trade. A few years after his marriage, which occurred in New York, he started for the West and in due time landed in Warsaw, Indiana, coming as far as he could on the Wabash & Erie canal. He there secured an ox team and brought his family and household goods to Kosciusko county, arriving in 1838, having entered eighty acres in the dense woods. Two years later he built a log cabin on the land and placed his family therein and began to clear off the heavy timber. He was one of the first settlers in this part of the county and at that time his place was part of a wilderness, filled with wild animals. He was a man of great physical strength, and in the early times was a supporter of Andrew Jackson and the Democratic party, but upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise he joined the Whigs and later the Republicans, and remained with them until his death. He was the first trustee of Seward township, being appointed first and later elected, and served as such for six years. He soon became known throughout the county for his sterling qualities and was finally brought out by his party as a candidate for county commissioner. He was triumphantly elected, serving as such

for six years and performing while thus engaged many important acts for the benefit of the county. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church and was a power for good in his community. He lived to a great age, dying with the highest respect of everybody at the age of ninety-six years, three months and sixteen days. He became the father of eighteen children, as follows: Abi O., who became the wife of Isaac Brockway and lives in Kansas; Sophronia, who married James Reed and lives in Marshall county, Indiana; Charles, who married Barbara A. Hoover and is deceased, was a private in the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry in the Rebellion and served three years; Myron F., who married and lives in Nebraska, served in the Twentieth Indiana Infantry; Milo R., Jr., who married May Ann Swalley and lives in Oklahoma, served in the Twenty-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiments Indiana Infantry; Calvin S., who married Hannah Dancer and lives at Newport, Nebraska, served in the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Regiments Indiana Infantry, in all about three and a half years; Sylvester, subject; George, who wedded Lena Miller and is now deceased, served in the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Infantry for three years; Edwin, who wedded Angie Bailey and lives in Marshall county, Indiana; Theron L., who married Anna Herold, lives in this township. As will be observed above, six of the Barber boys, when the Civil war broke out, enlisted in the army and served substantially until peace was declared. They were all hardy and daring fellows and made ideal soldiers. They were present in nearly all the principal movements of the war and suffered intensely

from the severe campaigns and the hardships generally. Sylvester Barber was reared upon his father's farm, receiving a fair education and learning the meaning of hard work. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, under Captain Reuben Williams, and served as a private for eighteen months, during which time his company participated in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, where he was taken prisoner and kept for three days and was then paroled and returned to the service, subsequently fighting at Jackson, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, etc. He then was obliged to leave the service owing to failing health and returned home, but recovering himself and feeling the old fire return, and having regained some of his lost weight, which was but eighty-four pounds when he came back, he again enlisted, six months later, in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry and took the field, but was placed on guard duty for one hundred days. He again returned home, but as soon as he had recovered himself a little he again enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment and served with the same until the end of the war. While with the last regiment he was under fire for thirteen days at Mobile, Alabama. He was mustered out at Vicksburg in December, 1865, and returned to his father's farm. He now draws a pension of fourteen dollars per month for the health he lost in the service of his country. His military record is a splendid one, showing his intense loyalty to the old flag, and his bravery in battle and his endurance in the harassing campaigns. He was only about twenty years old at the close of the war. Before he was a voter or a citizen in the eyes of the law he had served

about three years in the service of his country. His excellent record and that of his brothers should forever render sacred the family name in the annals of the United States. After the war he began to work by the month and later took a trip through Michigan and Iowa, returning and going to work on his father's farm in 1869. The following year he married Miss Clarie E., daughter of Daniel Stevens, a pioneer of this county and an Englishman by descent. She bore him three children: Abi, who married George Rider and resides in this township; Walter, who married Amanda Roberts and lives on his father's farm; Arthur, who wedded Miss Ida Harold and lives in Illinois. His wife having died, Mr. Barber married, in 1881, Minerva J. Callahan, who presented him with one child, now deceased. Mr. Barber is a Republican, and was elected trustee in a Democratic township. In that capacity he did his township much good, improving the schools and schoolhouses and lengthening the school year. He is a member of the United Brethren church and one of the most prominent of the county's citizens. Mr. Barber has two old parchment sheepskin deeds, one bearing the date of April 1, 1843, and the signature of President John Tyler. This is the third deed found in the county of Kosciusko by the genealogist and is a valuable souvenir and relic in the Barber homestead.

JACOB ORIEN DEATON.

Clark county, Ohio, became the meeting place of families destined to become united and to be the ancestors of a large and prominent lineage, the Deaton family. Annual

reunions of that family are held in Miami county, Ohio, members to the number of three hundred attending, all being the descendants of the great-grandmother, who, a widow, with nine children, came from Botetourt county, Virginia, to Clark county, Ohio, in 1826. William, the eldest of her children, was then aged fourteen, and Levi, the youngest, was but six months old and is now the only surviving member of that family, he still living in Clark county, Ohio. William married Catherine Leffel, of Springfield, Ohio, and their son, George W., married Frances C. Fortney, a daughter of Jacob Fortney, who came into Clark county from York county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and married into the Knoop family, of Miami county. George W. and Frances C. Deaton were the parents of Jacob O. Deaton, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, August 26, 1858. The paternal and maternal grandfathers of the subject were thus respectively William Deaton, who died in Clark county, Ohio, and Jacob Fortney, who died in Kosciusko county, Indiana, November 2, 1880.

George W. Deaton, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, may be classed among the pioneers of Kosciusko county. He was one of the stalwart figures of his day and aided largely in the development of the beautiful and fertile section of the state. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, October 15, 1833, one year after the close of the famous Black Hawk war, and was reared in his native county, attaining to a sturdy manhood. His early education was of the kind that all boys of his day received, rather limited in its scope, the three Rs comprising the usual curriculum. However, what he lacked in book learning was



JACOB O. DEATON FAMILY GROUP

compensated for by a plentiful supply of energy, determination and good every-day common sense. During the exciting and trying times of the threatened secession the home of George W. Deaton was a meeting place for those loyal to the union and ambitious for the country's good. Under these influences he was imbued with the spirit of patriotism and gave his heart and voice in earnest support of the union. He was deputed to secure substitutes for the army, and in 1862 assisted in raising a company. He had followed farming as an occupation in Clark county until 1863, when he secured a tract of land in Kosciusko county, Indiana, the place which is now the home of his son, Jacob O. With some assistance from his father-in-law he secured two additional tracts, making in all two hundred and seventy-five acres, and, although as a young man he started out with very little, at the time of his death he was in very good circumstances. He was a God-fearing man and of exemplary habits, and his counsel was frequently sought by his friends and neighbors. In religion he was a devout believer in the dogmas and creed of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was liberal in his support of that society. In politics he was a staunch and uncompromising Republican and was earnest in his advocacy of the principles of that party. He died June 30, 1878, and his remains lie buried in Mt. Pleasant cemetery, Clay township. His devoted wife also sleeps beside him in the city of the dead and a beautiful stone marks their last resting place. They were the parents of the following children: William Rubin, who died December 25, 1871; Jacob O., whose history follows; Mary Belle died October 10, 1862; John E., a farmer near

Claypool; Sherman S., of Urbana, Ohio, late prosecuting attorney and a member of the state board of pardons; he attended the Ada (Ohio) normal school, was a teacher in Ohio and Indiana, read law and practiced in Ohio and was pronounced a successful prosecutor; Ulysses S. C., a surgeon in the Philippines, stationed in northern Luzon, is a graduate of the Louisville Medical College; he was located in Thackery, Ohio, when he took the examination admitting him as a surgeon to the army, and was one of two out of forty who passed; he was in the Philippines with General Funston, and in 1901 received a wound; Cyrus B. owns the old homestead; Charles G. is a farmer near Claypool.

At the time of his father's death Jacob Deaton was in his twentieth year and the responsibilities of the farm fell upon him and his mother, who was left with two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, but with seven thousand dollars indebtedness. She remained in control, being administrator, and wisely decided to stay on the farm. She was ambitious to educate her children and this appeared to her the best way to provide the means. Due to her good management and the able assistance of Jacob in five years the debt was canceled. The two sons, Sherman S. and Grant, were sent to school, this cutting down the force on the farm to four sons, Jacob being manager. He was well fitted for these responsibilities, for his father had trained him and had placed much confidence in his judgment. He continued in management of the farm for seventeen years. Every means for improvement was practiced, the crops diversified and the farm kept well stocked. The estate grew to four hundred and forty acres of land and three

thousand dollars worth of personal property, clear of debt, while at his father's death the seven-thousand-dollar debt had covered about all, and this is evidence of Jacob's success. The family now desiring a division of their interests, the land was divided into six tracts and an amicable adjustment of all the affairs arranged, Sherman selling his share to Jacob, whose part includes the original tract secured by his father.

In 1868, when Jacob was only a boy, he heard speeches by James A. Logan, which appealed to him with lasting influence and from his first vote to the present time he has been a Republican and a worker along political lines. From 1890 to 1900 his county honored him as central committeeman. On December 3, 1900, he assumed the responsibilities of county commissioner for the southern district of Kosciusko county, his colleagues being David Poor, of Etna township, and Egbert Gawthrop, of Van Buren township.

On the 21st of August, 1883, Mr. Deaton was united in marriage with Miss Mealy Cauffman, the daughter of Rev. John Cauffman, an Evangelical minister who was well known in this county. The latter was born April 15, 1810, and died August 8, 1889, at the age of seventy-three years, three months and thirteen days. Mrs. Deaton was born in Berrien county, Michigan, May 14, 1861, but was reared and educated in Indiana. For almost two decades have Mr. and Mrs. Deaton traveled life's journey together and nobly have they stood side by side in the labor of creating their comfortable home. Mrs. Deaton's home is her paradise and her children are her pride. She is a lady of cordial and pleasing address and her many

friends always find a hearty welcome to her home. These parents are endeavoring to give their children good, practical educations. Their children, briefly mentioned, are as follows: George W., the eldest, has finished the common-school course and is now attending the high school. In his school work he is especially strong in mathematics and history. John A. Logan has completed the examination of the eighth grade in the common school. Florence E. is pursuing the studies of the seventh grade and is very fond of music. Flueella Belle is in the sixth grade and is fond of the study of language. Fern C. is in the fifth grade, Sherman Blaine in the third grade, and Ruth Agnes and Oriene Leverage are at home and have not yet arrived at school age.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Deaton are members of the Claypool Methodist church, of which he is treasurer and also a member of the board of trustees. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, Tent No. 83, and has been an active lodge worker. Mrs. Deaton is a member of the L. O. T. M., No. 103, and is court commander.

In the official capacity of county commissioner Mr. Deaton has evidenced his high business capacity and stands well at the front as a successful overseer of the county's interests. During his incumbency there have been erected twenty-five stone arches over the streams of the county, the county buildings have been kept in a most excellent condition and the public highways were never in better condition than at the present time. He is one of the strong men of the county and his influence has been felt in the advancement of the county's interests.

Certain strong characteristics mark the members of the Deaton family, from the

great-grandmother, who, with a babe in arms and several small children, braved the hardships of a new country, down through the line of descendants who show by what they have accomplished that they were reared in reverence of home, country and God.

The following two obituary notices are here inserted as being especially apropos in connection with this sketch:

"Eva, wife of the deceased Rev. John Cauffman, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1833, and died at the residence of her son, John Cauffman, in Claypool, Indiana, August 29, 1897. She was the mother of nine children, two deceased, seven living, the names of the latter being Michael, John, Levi, Pierce, Mealy, Kavina and Cora. She was converted in early youth and in 1856 united with the church of the Evangelical Association, of which she remained a devoted and faithful member until her death. When she was told that her days were few on earth, she said to her children, 'Be good and meet me in heaven.' The home and community will miss her. She leaves an aged father, seven children, a number of grandchildren and two brothers and two sisters, besides relatives and friends to mourn her departure. Her remains were interred in Gospel Hill cemetery, by the side of her husband, Rev. James Wales, of Rochester, Indiana, officiating."

"Frances C. Deaton was born in Clark county, Ohio, May 5, 1835, a daughter of Jacob and Anna (Knoop) Fortner, and died December 12, 1894. She was wedded to George W. Deaton March 9, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Deaton moved to Clay township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, in March, 1863, and

located on a farm, and by industry and economy succeeded in obtaining for themselves and family a comfortable home. The deceased entertained a happy disposition and exerted herself in making everybody comfortable around her. Ere the sunbeams fell aslant from its noonday splendor, June 30, 1878, her husband and faithful companion was called from the active duties of this life. Left as she was with her six surviving sons, she maintained the dignity and sobriety of a mother's station, giving to the needy and contributing to worthy and religious causes. She affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church and was a faithful and consistent member. She bore her sufferings bravely, until she was called upon to lay down the burdens of life. Her sojourn here was but the dalliance of a straying spark, adrift from the central fire of love to which it has returned.

"Though all is hushed in death's black night,
With hands, soft folded, now at rest
In sweet repose upon the breast,
The soul has found the morning's light."

GEORGE L. HUFFMAN.

The problems of clearing the timber from the land and of tilling the soil thus brought out to the sunlight were not the only ones with which the early settlers had to contend. He required lumber—boards—for various purposes, and accordingly saw-mills were early established in all parts of the state on every considerable stream. It was necessary that the stream should be large enough to afford the necessary water

for at least a portion of the year, at which time it was the custom for the farmers to haul their logs to the mills or to sell the logs to the miller and buy the boards. Thus the farmer secured the plank and boards required for fencing, sheds, barns, etc. Later steam mills took the place of the early water mills. The subject of this notice has operated a saw-mill for many years and is thoroughly acquainted with the business. He was born in Wabash county, Indiana, September 26, 1842, and is the son of William B. and Kizziah (Tabler) Huffman. The Huffmans came from Virginia and settled in Ohio in the early history of that state. They removed to Delaware county, Indiana, in 1832, and afterward came to Wabash county in 1842, where a farm was bought near North Manchester. Here William B. Huffman passed the remainder of his days. He followed the occupation of farming and built up a good property and an estimable name. The country was very wild when he first came here, and the wolves and other savage animals often gave him great trouble killing off the small stock and making it very dangerous for children to be abroad, especially at night time. A heavy timber covered the land and his life was spent in clearing it off. He possessed excellent qualities of heart and mind and could, with the proper advantages, have risen to a high position in the affairs of men. He died in 1880, beloved by all. To him were born six sons and six daughters, as follows: Cynthia, the wife of Hiram Elliott, lived in Wabash county, but both husband and wife are now deceased; Nancy, who married Louis Brothers, lived in Wabash county and both are deceased; Henderson J. married in Wabash county, but his wife is deceased,

and he now resides in Harrison township; Letha, wife of Abram Baker, is deceased, but lived in Harrison township; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Joab Martin, both deceased, lived in Wabash county; Charles M., who wedded Catherine Capps, is deceased and his widow lives in Wabash county; Louisa, deceased, was the wife of Peter Kreechbaum and lived in Wabash county; Mary M., who married Perry West, deceased, lived in Wabash county; Albert, who married Nora Dale, lives in Wabash, Indiana; George L., subject; Andrew wedded Frances Steele and both are deceased; William B., Jr., who died in infancy.

George Lewis Huffman spent his youth on his father's farm, and received in the meantime a good education, for he was quick with his books and took delight in learning. He mastered the studies of the common schools and began to teach, having obtained a certificate from the county superintendent. In all he taught four terms and was highly successful. He remained with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, but during the four years after he reached the age of twenty-one he rented his father's farm, and during that time was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Murphy, born in Ohio October 30, 1847. To this marriage three children were born: William F., born December 26, 1866, died in 1892; Lillie May, born February 10, 1874, is now the wife of Reuben W. Uplinger and lives in Harrison township; Louretta, born April 13, 1884, an accomplished young lady. Mr. Huffman is in comfortable circumstances. His business is saw-milling, in which he has been engaged since 1870, and this being a heavily timbered country, he has sawed an immense quantity of logs. He came to this

county in October, 1869, and here he has since remained. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and takes a keen interest in the success of his party. Fraternally he is a member of Mentone Castle, K. P., and Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., at Warsaw.

JOHN WARREN.

Among the successful stock men of this county is the subject of this brief notice. Having grown up on a farm and handled stock all his life, he is familiar with that class of husbandry. It requires something more than carelessness to select the best animals in any herd and to rear them in such a manner that the best points will be brought out and emphasized. As the best stock brings the best price, the best farmers make it an object to raise the higher grades, knowing that the market will be the better for a given effort and outlay. All these important points are borne in mind by all good stock raisers. Then there are the questions of feeding, watering, salting, stables and the best time to market animals. It is true that the best farmers study the market quotations of stock in the principal cities, and by so doing very often receive the reward of their watchfulness in a much more satisfactory price for their products. This is true of the grain products as well as those of the yards. Subject manages thus to not only get the best stock, but also to get the best price. He was born in Chester township, Wabash county, July 13, 1855, and is the son of Samuel and Maria (Miller) Warren. The family of the Warrens is of German descent and came from Pennsylvania to

Ohio in the pioneer period. The Millers were also of German descent and from the same state. The parents of subject grew up in the Keystone state and were there married. Soon after their marriage they determined to come to the great West, where land was cheap and where a home could be built up at the expense of little money and considerable labor. They accordingly put all their possessions in a wagon and drove through to Adams county, Indiana. He rented land for several years. In 1851 or 1852 he removed to Chester township, Wabash county, where he purchased a tract of land and lived thereon until 1864, when he came to this county and bought eighty acres in Seward township. He remained on this farm for ten years and then sold it and purchased another south of Yellow Creek lake, and there lived until his death. His widow survives him and lives on the old place, being yet, at the age of seventy-six years, quite strong and active. At the time of his death, in 1895, he was in comfortable circumstances and was well known and universally respected. He was a successful farmer and an honorable man. For many years prior to his death he was a member of the United Brethren church and was active and consistent in church work. He helped to build the church of that denomination in this neighborhood and was a liberal contributor to all worthy secular and Christian enterprises. Their children were as follows: Sarah J., wife of Reason Rickel, resides in Seward township; Sylvester, who married Jane Pontius, lives in Seward township; William, who married Alice Geich, resides in Wabash county; Robert, unmarried, lives with his mother in this township; John, subject; Mary, the wife of Jefferson Regenos,

lives in Seward township; Harriet, deceased, who was the wife of John L. Parker, of Seward township; Ellen, the wife of Sylvester Johnson, resides in Seward township; Margaret, the wife of Riley Seacore, lives in Franklin township; Eliza, the wife of William Lower, resides in Harrison township.

John Warren was a lad of nine years when he came to this county. He spent his youth on the farm and became familiar with hard work, learning all the details that now serve him so well in his stock operations. Upon becoming a man he married Miss Julia Stuffer, who bore him two children and then passed away. The children are Etta, born August 24, 1880, who became the wife of Frank Hill and lives in Clay township; Allie, born October 4, 1882, who married William Huffman and lives in Seward township. Mr. Warren's first wife died in 1887 and in 1890 he wedded Miss Jane Cuffie and by her has two children: Melissa, who died in infancy, and Henry, who died at the age of eleven years. The subject has made a fine success of life and is in the enjoyment of a competency. He has made farming and stock raising a specialty, and is one of the best stock judges in the county, the most of his money having been made on stock. He makes a specialty of Norman horses, Poland China hogs and shorthorn cattle. He and his wife are people of exceptional worth, and all who have the honor of their acquaintance ascribe to them unusual intelligence and high morals. Mr. Warren is a Democrat and has been active in the councils of his party, having served as delegate to the county conventions, etc. He is a skillful politician and could serve much higher in public affairs.

Mr. Warren erected his pretty brick residence in 1895, and the surroundings bespeak the careful and painstaking farmer.



REV. HENDERSON W. BALL.

The ministry is considered the most holy calling to which man can direct his attention. The idea of God, without which idea implanted in the human breast life would be despair, is the most sacred of all our possessions. From savage tribes to civilized peoples the hope of immortality is the star that guides through the stormy sea of life. That hope alone renders life worth living, providing only that it is lived according to the gospel. It is such a life that the subject of this memorial has lived and is yet living, at the age of eighty years. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 28, 1822, and is the child of William D. and Margaret (Widner) Ball. The Ball family is of mixed Irish and English descent and hails from the Old Dominion, where William D. was reared and educated. When he reached the age of fifteen years he removed with his father to east Tennessee, but in 1819 the family came to Wayne county, Indiana, though William D. had preceded his father there three years, coming on in 1816, the same year Indiana was admitted to statehood. At that time many portions were wholly unsettled and were very wild, the heavy timber stretching away hundreds of miles with scarcely a clearing and the Indians and wild animals contending for supremacy. William D. had married before coming here and upon his arrival had en-

tered eighty acres in Wayne county from the government, a tract without a stick cut on it and covered with an impenetrable forest of heavy trees. Indian trails ran through the woods in every direction. He went to work and cleared off a spot for a rude log cabin and erected it with the help of the few nearest neighbors. Slowly the forest disappeared before the ax of the farmer and crops of grain took the place of the trees. In time the old log cabin was replaced with a better structure, and steadily the pioneer period became a thing of the past. He remained in that county until 1837 and then sold out and moved to Dea-ware county, where he entered one hundred and twenty acres from the government and again prepared to clear off the timber. He remained on this farm with his family until the autumn of 1851, when he again sold out and came to Fulton county and bought sixty acres, partly cleared, and erected a substantial frame house thereon. There the father and mother passed the remainder of their days, the former dying in 1870 and the latter in 1863. The father was an honest, enterprising and industrious man, and had the respect of everybody. He was a member of the Dunkard church. To him and wife nine children were born, as follows: John, Calvin, William, Margaret, Henderson, Mary A., Thomas, Aaron and Harriet. Only four of these are living, Henderson, Thomas, Aaron and Harriet, aged respectively seventy-nine, seventy-four, seventy-two and seventy years. Henderson remained on his father's farm until he was twenty years old, attending the district schools and working during the summers on the farm. On September 6, 1842, he married Miss Charity, daughter of James

and Sarah (Lumpkin) Ball. To this union two children were born: Sarah J., who died at the age of ten years; and Nancy E., who died in infancy. Upon the death of his first wife Mr. Ball married Freela Lumpkin and by her has thirteen children: Melvina, born September 25, 1846, died aged six years; Martha A., born November 8, 1847, became the wife of William R. Williams; Lewis Cass, born December 12, 1848, is single and lives with his father; William H., born April 1, 1850, died in infancy; James O., born September 16, 1851, deceased; Charity M., born July 19, 1853, became the wife of Calvin Noyer and resides in Akron, Indiana; John Milton, born February 27, 1855, married Jennie Meredith and lives in Franklin township; Catherine, born December 18, 1856, is the wife of George Swick and lives near Akron; Thomas E., born June 25, 1858, married Laura Robinson and resides in Seward township; Laura Alice, born May 24, 1860, became the wife of Almondo Gast and lived in Akron until her death; Diantha V., born February 27, 1862, became the wife of Henry Meredith and lives in Franklin township; Jennie G., born June 1, 1864, is single and resides at home with her father; Robert Nelson, born May 3, 1867, married Miss Hilda Hammon and resides in Anderson, Indiana. Henderson Ball, the subject, grew to maturity on his father's farm. When eighteen years of age he became impressed with the story of the gospels and began to study for the ministry. He was duly licensed in 1840 and was placed in charge of a circuit at once, his first charge being seven miles west of his present place. He remained in active service for twenty-one years. During that time he baptised about two hundred per-

sons, married about one hundred couples, filled appointments at thirty, twenty-four, twenty, twenty-one, fifteen and seven miles distance, preached in one hundred and five different houses and many times in some of the houses, traveled through all sorts of weather, at one time making a ride of thirty miles when the thermometer registered twenty-five degrees below zero at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Baptist church to which he belonged and for which he labored was greatly benefited by his learning, piety, eloquence and tireless energy in the cause of the Master. He is a stalwart member of society and the friend of all reforms. He served as notary public for thirty-five years, during which time he has written much of the legal work for all persons in this portion of the county. He has voted with the Republican party since its organization in 1856. He has been spoken of often in connection with the legislature, and during the Rebellion was frequently threatened by the Knights of the Golden Circle for his outspoken and loyal utterances. His son Aaron served as a private in the Federal army. Mr. Ball is specially distinguished by his honesty, firmness of character, piety and intelligence. He is widely known and has the unlimited confidence and respect of everybody.

JONATHAN P. ROBINSON.

One of the most evident things to the thoughtful farmer is the fact that life at no stage is a bed of roses. There are thorns, and many of them, along the path of farming life, and the lucky ones are they who are pierced by the fewest and avoid the

most. It will probably not be disputed that all persons should keep in view the important duty of pulling out the thorns from the feet of those who are less fortunate. They may thus not only lay up treasures for themselves, but help strew the pathway of some less fortunate mortals with roses or some other flower agreeable to sight and smell. After a short time this important duty will become a pleasure and then the whole world, in all its harshness and with all its thorns, will begin to blossom in real earnest. The subject of this sketch is one who believes in the motto, "Live and let live." He does not care to rise if he has to walk over the bodies of others to do so. He believes in honest emulation and fair competition and is willing to march side by side with his fellow creatures and take his chances with the rest, giving them their dues and taking his own. He was born in Seward township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, December 21, 1854, and is a son of George M. and Sarah (Luce) Robinson. The Robinson family came to this state from Kentucky in 1826 and located in Clinton county, where the grandfather, William Robinson, entered a tract of land from the government. He was of Irish descent and a man of much force of character, and was in all things a typical pioneer. There he resided in the deep woods until 1836, when he sold out and came to section 9, Seward township, Kosciusko county, and entered a heavily wooded tract of one hundred and sixty acres. At that time this portion of the state was a howling wilderness, filled with wild animals and scarcely less wild Indians. Immense forests stretched out in all directions and were infested with wolves, bears, foxes, panthers, etc., and it was very

difficult to keep sheep and other small stock. He built a log cabin, placed his little family therein, and began to clear off the trees and brush and soon to plant the crops. He was the first settler in this part of the county to plant out an orchard, and to this day some of the trees then planted are living and bearing. To him and wife these children were born: Henry, William, Robert, John, George, Samuel, James, Andrew, Anna, Eliza and Sarah. George M., the father of subject, was twenty years old when he came to this county. He took part in all the pioneer doing of the times, often met the Indians and became a good hunter. His education was received at the old subscription schools during the winters and his work was hard and steady in the heavy woods and among the stumps during the summers. He married Miss Sarah Luce, and they became the parents of the following children: Harvey C., who married Miss Rosella Flenar, and upon her death he married a second time and now lives in Marion, Indiana; Catherine became the wife of A. M. Black and lives in Fillmore county Nebraska; Jonathan P., subject. The latter grew up on his father's farm and secured a fair education. Upon reaching maturity he wedded Miss Effie F. Hosman, daughter of Charles Hosman. She is a native of this county, born April 15, 1866, and received in her youth a fair education. She has presented her husband with two children, as follows: Azadie B., born August 5, 1881, who has been well educated and fitted to teach school. She has taught in this township, is a finished scholar, holds a state teacher's certificate, is unmarried and resides at home with her parents. Raymond M., born September 1, 1885, engaged

in farming with his father. He also has a fine education; indeed the whole family takes easily and naturally to learning and instruction. At the time of his marriage subject did not have much of this world's goods, but he went to work to get what would be sufficient to support his family and educate them, and has more than succeeded. He has a small but excellent farm, with good improvements. In politics he is an unflinching Republican, and takes great interest in the success of his party's tickets, being one of the party's best workers in this part of the county. He is often mentioned in connection with some of the county offices and would be a credit to any such position. The family are intelligent, progressive, moral and have the highest confidence and respect of all who come within the bounds of their acquaintance. Mr. Robinson is at present secretary of the Seward Detective Association of this township and has been since its organization. He is also vice-president of the Kosciusko Detective Union of the county. The purpose of the organization is to protect its members from horse thieves, counterfeiters, and house and barn burners. Any constable of the organization is empowered to arrest without a state warrant. Mr. Robinson is prominent in business and politics and in all matters affecting this community.

ARTHUR SMITH.

This is an age in which the farmer stands pre-eminently above any other class as a producer of wealth. He simply takes advantage of the winds, the warm air, the bright sunshine, the refreshing rains, and

with God's help and by virtue of his own skill in handling nature's gifts he creates grain, hay, live stock and vegetables, all of which are absolute necessities to the inhabitants of the world. The commercial system has come to recognize his importance at last and has surrounded him with many conveniences and utensils unthought of one hundred years ago. The inventor has given him the self binder, the riding plow, the steam thresher and many other labor-saving devices. And the farmer has not been slow to take advantage of these blessed improvements. He everywhere has utilized them and made them add to his wealth and his comfort. It has been thus with the subject of this sketch, who stands among the county's best and most progressive farmers. He was born on section 10, Seward township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, December 18, 1857, and is the son of Mark and Nancy (Garvin) Smith. He was born and reared on his father's farm and began to learn from the start the art of husbandry. His education was somewhat limited, but he has since made the most of his strong mind and excellent judgment, reading a great deal and assimilating what he reads. He remained on his father's farm until he had attained the age of twenty eight years, but before this, when he had reached the age of twenty-two years, he began to lay aside money for himself. He tilled a portion of his father's farm on shares and steadily contrived to get ahead in this world's goods. The most important event to him up to this time, except his birth, was his marriage, which occurred March 22, 1886, the lady of his choice being Miss Samantha J., daughter of G. W. and Mary (Horn) Herald, of Franklin township, her birth having occurred De-

cember 17, 1860. Her father was an old settler, having come to this county fifty-five years ago. He was a typical pioneer and saw the country at its rawest. The land at that time was covered with its heavy coating of forest trees, which stretched away in every direction in an almost unbroken expanse. Here and there the rude log cabin dotted the small clearings, and the wolverine and other wild animals contended with man for the occupancy of the deep woods. But her father reared his family to good health and sound morals despite the wildness of the early surroundings. To the subject and his wife two children were born, as follows: Warden L., born October 15, 1888, and Cleo A., born May 22, 1891, both bright and interesting children. About the time of his marriage Mr. Smith became interested in a brick and tile factory on the farm and one at Silver Lake, and he followed this business for seven years. He made considerable money, but in the spring of 1888 he sold out and returned to the farm, and here he has stayed ever since. In connection with his farm he has conducted several other enterprises. He has operated a threshing machine for four seasons and has made money by that venture. He now owns ninety acres of well cultivated land and has a barn, but a short time ago, which, with his pretty residence, cost him three thousand dollars. He is a Republican in politics and one of his party's leaders in this part of the county. In 1898 he, at the solicitations of his numerous friends, made the race for nomination for county recorder, but after the second ballot in the convention withdrew his name from the contest. He is the present chairman of his precinct and is watchful of his party's interests. He is a member of the

Knights of the Maccabees at Claypool and of the Knights of Pythias of Silver Lake. He is also captain of the Seward Detective Association, an organization formed to prevent horse stealing and kindred crimes which affect the farmer. He is one of the strongest characters in this part of the county.

JOSEPH ULRICH.

There are many old and experienced farmers in Kosciusko county, Indiana, but there are few who excel in years or experience Joseph Ulrich, of Jackson township, who is the subject of this biography. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 26, 1813, and is a son of Stephen and Ann (Christian) Ulrich.

The great-grandparents of Mr. Ulrich came from Germany long prior to the American Revolution and settled in that part of Huntingdon county which has since been erected into the county of Blair in Pennsylvania. There the paternal grandfather of subject married Susan Urench, who bore him six children, namely: Joseph, Susan, Catherine, Mary, Stephen and Samuel.

Stephen Ulrich, father of Joseph, the subject of this sketch, removed from the Keystone state to the Buckeye state soon after his marriage and bought two hundred and eighty acres of land near the city of Dayton, in Montgomery county, but after farming there for some years sold out and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana. In October, 1835, there had been a land sale at Fort Wayne, at which Stephen entered a large tract in Jackson township, Kosciusko county. Joseph, the subject, and a brother, although they owned nine hundred

and sixty acres, were desirous of securing six hundred and forty additional acres, and on Monday, January 3, 1836, started on foot from Dayton, Ohio, for Laporte, Indiana, bent on making further purchases. Their route was by the way of Muncie, Indiana, and thence to Marion, where there were only three log houses at the time, and thence to LaGro. At this point they were overtaken by darkness and could find no means by which they could cross the Wabash river and felt themselves to be in good luck when they found shelter in a shanty in the neighborhood for the night. The two brothers had on their persons seventeen hundred dollars and for a long time sat by the fire, but eventually retired to bed, but not to sleep. The following morning the brothers crossed the river in a skiff and forged on to Laporte, via Manchester. They entered three hundred and twenty acres of government land in Jackson township, Kosciusko county, and then went on to Logansport, Lafayette and Indianapolis, all at that time small towns. They walked all the way, a distance of five hundred miles, and were about five weeks on the trip, crossing swollen streams on logs and following Indian trails through the woods. Finally Stephen Ulrich returned to Ohio.

To Stephen and Anna (Christian) Ulrich were born six children, viz.: Joseph, subject of this sketch; Samuel, who married Sarah Ulrich, but is now deceased; Solomon; Stephen, who first married a Miss Heeter and secondly Susan Overhultzer, a native of Wabash county, Indiana; Jacob, who also married a Miss Heeter and likewise resides in Wabash county; and Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Heeter, of the same county.

Joseph Ulrich learned the shoemaker's trade in his early days and followed that calling for thirty-five years. He had attended school about nine months, and had learned to read and write, but acquired some considerable knowledge when he was united in marriage, August 9, 1838, with Miss Elizabeth Swihart, who was born September 21, 1810, in Ohio. Six years after marriage he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and in 1844 settled in Jackson township on twenty-two acres of woodland, the farm on which he now lives, which land he cleared up and improved with a comfortable dwelling and other necessary structures. In the winter of 1846 he taught the first school in the township and received forty-five dollars for his sixty days service in this capacity.

Joseph and Elizabeth (Swihart) Ulrich have been blessed with five children, namely: Gabriel, born December 20, 1839, taught school several terms, married Mary A. Kreider, and lives in Jackson township; Stephen A., born July 22, 1842, married Rachel Bear and also resides in this township; Aaron, born April 11, 1844, married Mary J. Miller and died in 1875; Anna E., born September 2, 1847, is the wife of Levi Miller; Joseph, born July 1, 1850, married Elizabeth Miller, and these two families likewise live in Jackson township.

In 1848 Mr. Ulrich built a saw-mill in which he sawed many thousand feet of lumber and also destroyed many thousand feet by fire, as he owned a half-section of forest land in one body and an eighty-acre tract besides.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich are devout members of the German Baptist church, of which they have been communicants since 1840 and which they have liberally aided in

supporting financially. This body was organized in 1837, and it will be seen that the subject and wife were among its early members. Since 1860 Mr. Ulrich has been a deacon and for over thirty years was sexton; he witnessed the church's many struggles in the earlier days, but has lived to see it thrive and increase until the original Eel River district, as it was called, had been subdivided into several districts, a schism having occurred for some reason in the congregation in 1881.

Mr. Ulrich has never interfered with or taken any active part in politics, but his predilections are with the Republicans. He and wife have journeyed over the path of life hand in hand for sixty-four years and are in all probability the oldest couple in Kosciusko county; certainly none are better known nor more highly respected for their many amiable personal characteristics. Mr. Ulrich has ever been a truly public-spirited citizen and has done as much, in a monetary sense and otherwise, for Jackson township as any man living within its boundaries, and in consequence stands as one of the foremost in public esteem.

ELIAS A. STONEBURNER.

This gallant ex-soldier, ex-teacher and capable civil official and prominent citizen of Sidney, Kosciusko county, Indiana, was born in Hocking county, Ohio, October 10, 1842, and is a son of James and Julia A. (Souder) Stoneburner.

Andrew Stoneburner, paternal grandfather of Elias A., was born in Germany and was a single man when he came to America.

1808 he settled in Hocking county, Ohio, and worked by the month for some time and then purchased eighty acres of woodland, which he at once began to clear up, and on which he erected a log cabin. In 1810 he was united in marriage, to which union were born two boys, William and James. Of these sons, William conducted a saw-mill in Ohio, and when he sold out he came to Indiana, locating in Wabash county, where he resided until 1887, when he returned to Ohio and there passed the remainder of his days.

James Stoneburner was reared on the same farm and received but a limited education. He married Miss Julia A. Souders, of German parentage, and this union was blessed with nine children, namely: Amos, Elias, James, William, Mary, Rebeckah, Julia, Jesse and John. Of these, three are deceased. From Ohio James Stoneburner came to Indiana in 1807 and located near Liberty Mills, Wabash county, purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land and realized a competency. In religion he was a German Baptist.

Elias A. Stoneburner was a young man nineteen years when the clouds of civil war gathered over the southern horizon and soon burst into a deluge of devastating fire. Young Elias, seeing that every able bodied man with a particle of spirit would fly to arms to protect the flag and save the integrity of the Union, and his own soul being fired with patriotism, offered his own service, and life if need be. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain H. C. Beery, and was mustered into the United States service at Circleville, Ohio, whence his company was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, to join Sherman's army, in November,

1862. While in the service Mr. Stoneburner took part in nine regular battles and thirty-two lesser engagements, and among those may be enumerated Chickasaw Bluffs, December 25, 1862, the three days' fight at Arkansas Post, under fire around Vicksburg one hundred and five days, again at Vicksburg, June 16, 1863, Indianola, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Grand Gulf, Bruce's Lake, Magnolia Hill, in the Red River expedition, in which he was in several skirmishes, Mobile, April 9, 1865, during the eight days' battle. He was honorably discharged and was mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 31, 1865, and paid off at Columbus, Ohio, long after the close of the war. His only casualty was a slight wound in his first battle, and as a recompense he now receives a pension of eight dollars per month.

On his return from the army Mr. Stoneburner attended school a year and qualified himself for teaching, an ambition which had commendably been cherished before he entered the army. He secured his license in Wabash county, Indiana, in 1866, and taught until 1891. During this period he was principal of the Laketon, Indiana, schools for eight years and the Ijamsville, Indiana, schools three years. Among his first pupils was Samuel Flora, now himself a teacher in Kosciusko county.

Mr. Stoneburner has been twice married, first April 7, 1867, to Miss Alsada Arnold, and to this union were born two sons, Joseph O. and Henry, the latter of whom died in infancy. Joseph O., who was a telegrapher, is married to Maggie Nealy and now lives in the state of Washington. Mrs. Alsada Stoneburner was called from earth in 1876, and Mr. Stoneburner next married

Miss Sarah M. Grisso, a daughter of Benjamin and Catherine Grisso, of German descent and born in 1848. Five children have come to bless this marriage, namely: James A., born August 26, 1882, is married to Verbal Torrence and lives in Sidney, this county; Charles S., born April 8, 1888; three who died when small.

Elias A. Stoneburner came to Kosciusko county in 1889 and settled in Sidney. He is a Republican in politics and has always borne an active part in the work of the party, has been very influential in its councils and extremely popular with its rank and file. He was township assessor while residing in Wayne county, Illinois, was assistant assessor in Wabash county, Indiana, for two years, and was highway commissioner two years and clerk of the board. In 1894 he was elected a justice of the peace for Kosciusko county, was re-elected, and is still serving in this capacity. During his incumbency of this office he has performed thirty-one marriage ceremonies, and of the one hundred and fifty-seven trial cases brought before him only one of his decisions has been carried to a higher court for reconsideration. As a teacher Mr. Stoneburner was on active duty twenty-five hundred and sixty-seven days and collected for his services five thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty five cents, and many of his pupils became prominent in various professions.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoneburner are members of the United Brethren church, in which Mr. Stoneburner has been superintendent of the Sunday school and church clerk since its organization; for the past two years he has been teacher of the Bible class. He is also a member of Post No. 109, G. A. R., at

North Manchester, and the Patrons of Husbandry in Illinois. He has been popular, useful and prominent wherever he has resided and his family in Sidney stands higher than his.

SAMUEL JAMISON.

This well-known citizen was one of the boys who, forty years ago, went out to fight for the preservation of the Union when the slaveholders undertook to separate the slave states from the free states and establish a slave republic in the southern half of the United States. Everyone knows the result—how their attempts failed after four years of bloody warfare and after filling the land with cripples and lamentations. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1830, and is the child of John and Anna (Ray) Jamison. The Jamison family had settled in the Keystone state many years before and were of mixed descent, in which German and Irish predominated. The Ray family claim a Germanic descent. John and Anna Jamison were reared in Pennsylvania, and there met and were married, and some time afterward they came to the West. Five children were born to them, as follows: Samuel, the subject, born in 1830; Mary Ann, born November 30, 1831, died in 1834; George W., born February 26, 1834, died in 1836; Daniel, born November 19, 1835, died in 1837; John, born January 16, 1838. John Jamison in youth learned the shoemaker's trade, which he worked at in the summers and at the pilot's profession in the winters. His life was spent without noteworthy event. His son Samuel, at the age of eight years, was bound out to learn

the latter's trade, and after having served his apprenticeship worked at that trade for over eight years. In 1846 he left Pennsylvania and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, walking most of the way, and located himself in Clay township; he remained with his uncle during the succeeding winter. In the spring of 1847 he went to work at the carpenter's trade, and assisted in building the old Pelton Hotel, the first hotel building in Warsaw. During the following winter he worked for Thomas Popham for fifteen dollars per month and continued for him three years, laying aside his earnings. On October 24, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Sylvia A. Calkins, a native of New York, and to this marriage four children were born: Florence M., born August 1, 1855, is the wife of John Roberts and resides in Arkansas; Aleth E., born June 19, 1860, became the wife of Emanuel Rowen and lives in Lordsburg, California; Charles E., born June 30, 1867, married in the South and resides in Louisiana; Franklin R., born March 9, 1872, who also married a Southern lady, lives in Louisiana. He was born in Nebraska and all the others in Iowa. After his marriage Mr. Jamison worked a year for Mr. Popham at the carpenter's trade, and then removed to Iowa and entered forty-eight acres of land. Later he sold out and followed the carpenter's trade two years, and then moved to Johnson county, Iowa, and continued his trade, and while there he bought forty-eight acres in Ringgold county, Iowa, and was living there when the Rebellion broke out. At its commencement he enlisted in a company of scouts for three months, and saw severe duty scouting through southern Iowa and

northern Missouri. Succeeding this he returned to his family and moved to North English and while there enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, under Thomas H. Benton, colonel, and Andrew Johnson, captain, and was sent down on the Red River expedition, fighting all the way. After that he returned to Little Rock, Arkansas, and was transferred to Mobile and was in the battle and siege of that name. He next fought at Blakely, and then was transferred to the West and sent to the Rio Grande. At the close of the war he went to Mexico and then to New Orleans and was there mustered out in August, 1865. He fought in eleven hard-fought battles, and was always ready for duty. He draws a pension of six dollars per month. He returned home and went into the huckster's business, continuing thus for two years. Later he sold out in Iowa and removed to Nebraska and bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres near Lincoln and remained upon the same for twelve years. While living there his wife died, May 29, 1873. He returned to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and soon afterward married Miss Silena, daughter of Samuel and Minerva C. Ball, the marriage occurring in October, 1874. The Balls came to this county from Knox county, Ohio, in 1849. They came through in wagons and all were required to assist in clearing away the heavy timber that covered their land. Mr. Jamison is a Republican, was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 515, G. A. R., Warsaw. In Nebraska he served as deputy sheriff. He lived in Claypool township, this county, for sixteen years, but eleven months

age bought sixty acres in Clay township, where he now resides. He is prominent and is highly thought of by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

PETER J. HARDMAN.

Peter J. Hardman, one of the venerable citizens of Warsaw, came to Kosciusko county when but a young man. He is of German descent, his grandfather having been born in Germany. His father, John Hardman, was born in Virginia, but lived in Lewis county, West Virginia, the greater part of his long life. He married Elizabeth Wagoner, a native of West Virginia. He was a gunsmith by trade, was a pioneer and held radical opinions concerning slavery. He refused to own slaves and strongly opposed the custom. He died in Lewis county, West Virginia, in his eighty ninth year.

P. J. Hardman was born in Lewis county, West Virginia, October 31, 1810, and spent his boyhood years with his parents on the farm. He received the benefit of the subscription schools of his neighborhood, by which he greatly profited. Upon coming of age he started out to make his own way and, equipped with a horse, saddle and bridle, the gift of his father, he came to Champaign county, Ohio, where he found work in a woolen-mill. The factory employed about thirty hands, and he began at the bottom, learning every detail and working up until he was entrusted with the most careful work, that of finishing and fulling the cloth. These were successful and happy days for him. In this mill he met Hannah

C. Finley, a young girl tending a loom, who became his wife. She was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 13, 1825, the daughter of Joseph M. and Mary M. (Milice) Finley. Mr. Hardman remained in the mill about six years and by that time, having saved some money, he and his wife, in the spring of 1851, decided to remove to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where they had friends. He had no definite idea, in coming to the county, as to what he would do, but felt sure of a livelihood. He had not enough means to buy a farm, but did buy a house and about eleven acres of land for four hundred dollars on time and without interest. He was willing to work and was soon busy with small jobs, cutting wood, etc. Then he began to deal in real estate. He sold his property and traded in land until he had secured more land. After a time this land, owing to its proximity to Warsaw, became more valuable and he laid out Hardman's addition to the town. Next he built houses, some of which he still owns. Most of his present means has been gained by the prudent management of this tract. The location was good and he held the lots, selling only as they increased in value.

At the opening of the war Mr. Hardman heard and answered his country's call and served almost three years in the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. He was in the battles of Chickamunga and Mission Ridge, marched with Sherman to the sea and was in the grand review at Washington. He became a corporal and although he served in the fighting ranks and there were bullet holes in his clothing, fortunately he was never wounded. He has been a life-long member of the Republican party and has been content with private af-



Hannah C. Hardman
F. J. Hardman

fairs, willingly allowing others to attend to public duties.

He and his faithful wife have lived quiet lives for many years in their pleasant home in Warsaw, which they have built and improved in accordance with their own tastes and comforts. On October 24, 1897, they celebrated the happy occasion of their golden wedding. They reared two children, both of whom are married. Joseph is a jeweler at Rensselaer, Indiana, and Mary is the wife of John Stewart, of Denver, Colorado. One of the great comforts of Mr. Hardman's life has been his religion. He is a faithful member and attendant of the Methodist church and is highly regarded as one whose life is true and consistent. He has been a class leader in the church for twenty-five years and a member of the official board for nearly sixty years. His wife is also a consistent member of the same denomination, having joined the church when about twelve years of age.

CYRUS MUSSELMAN.

The subject of this biographical sketch is one of the most widely-known citizens of Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and is also one of the most active and respected business men whose energy and public spirit have placed him in the foremost rank of the prominent residents, who universally recognize in him an acknowledged leader in social as well as public affairs. He was born in Paulding county, Ohio, August 20, 1842, the sixth child in the family of fourteen that crowned the marriage of John and Liza (Clemmer) Mussel-

man, natives of Virginia and of German extraction.

John Musselman, father of Cyrus, was reared to the calling of a tanner and was also taught shoemaking. While still a young man he left his native state and located in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, where he married Miss Clemmer, who was of Irish descent. Shortly after that auspicious event he removed to Paulding county, where he purchased a tract of timbered land, erected a dwelling and such other buildings as were needed and converted the tract into a first-class farm. He later started a tanyard and a shoe shop, and moreover practiced medicine to some extent, being a gentleman of most versatile qualifications.

Mr. Musselman was very active in politics and was one of the leading Democrats of Paulding county, where he served as a justice of the peace for many years. He was widely known and universally respected throughout the county. He lost his wife in 1880, and his own death occurred in 1893. Their six sons and eight daughters were named as follows: David, Amos, Diana, Mary, John, Cyrus, Eliza, Jane, William, Minerva, Ira, Ida and two who died in infancy.

Cyrus Musselman, the subject proper of this sketch, the more important events of whose interesting and useful career are here but feebly portrayed, was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm in Paulding county, Ohio, and also attended the district school until old enough to be able to handle a "kit," when he was taught shoemaking. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority and then, in 1863, decided to see something of the great West. He started for Missouri, where he

had a brother, with whom he intended to journey or ward to California, but funds not being over plentiful with him he made a halt when his trail reached Kosciusko county, Indiana, and accepted the position of head sawyer in a lumber yard and was so well satisfied with the situation that he retained it seven years. Although he had never received any training to the business he had probably inherited something of his father's versatility. Again there may have been something more attractive in Kosciusko county than saws, saw-logs and saw-mills, for on October 1, 1863, the year of his arrival here, he led to the altar, as his first bride, Miss Maria C. Clemmer, whose parents had come from Ohio to Kosciusko county, Indiana, several years previously and had entered from the government the farm on which Mr. Musselman now resides. Four children came to bless the union of Cyrus and Maria C. (Clemmer) Musselman, namely: Albert E., Ida V., Laban C. and Cynthia E. Of these, Albert E. was born in 1865, acquired a sound English education and was also graduated from Musselman's Commercial School at Quincy, Illinois. He followed teaching as a vocation for a number of years and taught in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Nebraska and California, and in the last named state married a Miss Carter; he is at present bookkeeper for a lumber and furniture company in the Golden state. Ida V., born in 1867, is the wife of Ira Tillman and resides in the Indian Territory. Laban C., born in August, 1872, received a good common school education, is still single and is farming the homestead for his father. Cynthia E., who was born in 1876, was an accomplished young lady, taught two terms

of school in Kosciusko county, and was called to her everlasting home in 1895. Mrs. Maria C. (Clemmer) Musselman died in 1896, and in June, 1897, Mr. Musselman married Mrs. Frances A. (Lenwell) Beason, a highly respected widow of Jackson township, whose maiden name was Lenwell, but this union has not been blessed with offspring. However, Mrs. Musselman was by her former marriage the mother of two children, Charles A., of Chicago, and Frederick, who lives with his mother.

When Cyrus Musselman first married he was not in good condition financially, but he was abundantly supplied with a capital consisting of energy, industry and confidence in his ability to make his way through the world. He was temperate and frugal and after a few years labor in the saw-mill, mentioned in a foregoing paragraph, purchased a tract of land in the woods. He subsequently sold that tract and bought the old Clemmer homestead of one hundred and forty-four acres, where he is now engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Musselman are members of the Church of God, otherwise known as the Adventists church. Mr. Musselman is deeply read in the Scriptures and is a profound thinker, fully capable of forming just and logical conclusions from such literature as he studies. In politics Mr. Musselman is a Democrat, but has never been much of a partisan and has invariably refused to become a candidate even for township offices, although he has frequently been solicited to place his name before his fellow citizens as a nominee for various positions of honor and trust. In his fraternal relations Mr. Musselman is a member of Sidney Lodge,

No. 579, F. & A. M., in which he has filled the honorable office of worshipful master, and has represented the lodge in the grand lodge; he cherishes this order as second only to his church.

Mr. Musselman is a citizen with broad views and of public spirit, and one who takes pride in the progress of his township and the enhancement of the public weal. Well knowing the value of good roads and bridges to the husbandman especially, as well as to the general public, and knowing the vital importance of nearly every kind of public improvement, he readily aids with his purse and influence all projects designed to bring about substantial yet economical additions to such works as undoubtedly tend to the convenience and add to the comfort of the community. He is a warm friend of the public-school system and an advocate of the employment of the best teachers that the school fund can possibly compensate, and also favors the erection of modern school edifices when new ones become necessary. He was a constant reader, has an excellent library for a gentleman residing in a rural district, and this is connected by wire with the Sidney Telephone Company's headquarters, in which company his son, Laban C., is a stockholder. Jackson township residents may well feel gratified in having in their midst a gentleman so advanced in thought, so public spirited, so liberal in monetary matters and so interested in the welfare of the township in which he has passed so many years of his useful life. Although he began with no capital in a pecuniary sense, he is now among the most substantial men of his township, and his life's record is well worthy of study by the rising generation.

JAMES FISHER, DECEASED.

This genuine representative of the agricultural development of Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 8, 1817. His parents, Stephen and Elizabeth (Newhouse) Fisher, descendants of old German families who were represented among the colonists of America and who were among the bravest of the brave in the struggle for American independence. The paternal grandfather of subject settled in Virginia, whence he removed to Ohio in the early period of its history, bringing with him Stephen, who had been born in Virginia, and the other members of the family.

Stephen Fisher was a blacksmith in his early days and was also engaged in farming. He settled in Wayne county, Ohio, and carried on a blacksmith shop in connection with agriculture until 1834, when he removed to Seneca county and bought a tract of forest land, which he developed into a first-class farm. He came to Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and here purchased a section and a half of land, or nine hundred and sixty acres, a considerable portion of which he cleared up, and when he retired was worth about fifteen thousand dollars, which in those days was considered to be quite a fortune. To the marriage of Stephen Fisher, in 1800, to Miss Elizabeth Newhouse, of Kentucky, were born five sons and five daughters, namely: Nancy, Susan, Sarah, Elizabeth, James, Stephen, Edward, John, Lucinda and Robert.

James Fisher, the subject of this sketch, came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1836, and was one of the earliest settlers in Jack-

son township. He was then a single man, and in June, 1811, married Miss Sarah Royer, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The following year he brought his bride to Jackson township, Kosciusko county, with the Urey family as their only neighbors, and Liberty Mills, in Wabash county, the only town within many miles, their grist being ground at the latter place.

James Fisher was handy with the ax and one of the best choppers in his neighborhood and within a few days after his arrival on his farm he had his house ready for occupancy. The winter was very inclement, but he succeeded in clearing off two hundred acres of his own homestead and two other tracts of forty-seven and twenty acres respectively.

To the marriage of James Fisher and Sarah Royer there were born children, namely: Elizabeth, Anna, Stephen, John, Lydia, Samuel and James. Mrs. Sarah (Royer) Fisher was called from earth in 1803, and Mr. Fisher next married Mrs. Katie Sipes.

Mr. Fisher was a very industrious farmer and an enterprising business man, and at one time had accumulated twenty-six thousand dollars without any extraneous aid. About twelve years ago, however, he engaged in mercantile trade at Packerton, this county, but on this occasion failed to meet with his usual success, as he became involved to the extent of five thousand dollars, all of which he honorably liquidated or made arrangement to do so.

In politics Mr. Fisher was a Democrat, cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and voted for every Democratic presidential candidate from "Old Hickory's"

time up to Grover Cleveland's candidacy. He was undeviating in his political faith and was ever active and faithful in his efforts to promote the success of his party, and himself served it in the capacity of justice of the peace for fourteen years. In religion he was a Presbyterian, but it was somewhat late in life that he united with the congregation at Packerton, whose teachings he faithfully adhered to and to the support of which he was a liberal contributor. His morality, however, was never questioned, even before he became a communicant in the church, and his word was never in any way questioned.

Since 1860 Mr. Fisher had been a member of Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M. He was widely known throughout Kosciusko county, and was recognized as one of the model farmers of Jackson township. He was public spirited and was always ready to aid in every way all projects designed for the promotion of the general weal, and no citizen was more sincerely respected. Mr. Fisher's death occurred on the 7th of February, 1902, and his remains were interred in the Packerton cemetery. The estate is being managed by his son, Samuel, who resides on the homestead.

JOHN FISHER, DECEASED.

This well-known farmer and auctioneer of Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 10, 1826, and was a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Newhouse) Fisher. The father of Stephen Fisher was a native of Germany and an early settler in Ohio, while the New-

house family migrated to Ohio from Virginia, also in an early day, and in Wayne county, Ohio, Stephen Fisher and Elizabeth Newhouse met and were married. To this marriage there were ten children, born in the following order: Nancy, Susan, Sarah, Elizabeth, James, Stephen, Robert, Edward, John and Lucinda. Of these children four are living, three in Kosciusko county, viz.: James, Edward and Lucinda. Stephen Fisher, after marriage, cleared up a farm in Wayne county, Ohio, lived there several years, then sold out and came to Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and purchased a tract of three hundred and twenty acres in the wilderness, which he later cleared up and converted into one of the best and most profitable farms in the township. It was on this farm that John Fisher learned to swing an ax and to plow with oxen, and when he became the owner of a yoke of cattle he was the proudest boy for miles around.

John Fisher lived upon his father's farm until past twenty years of age, when he was united in marriage with Miss Charity Bills, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, March 6, 1828, and there acquired a good education. This union was graced with seven children, viz.: Robert, born January 13, 1847, and now the husband of Ruth Knoop; Lydia A., wife of Jacob Fisher, who is, however, of no consanguinity; Frank, born in 1851, is married to Charlotte Fisher and resides in Huntington, Indiana; Salome, wife of Peter Catlet, residing in Wayne township; John, deceased; Marshall, who married Ada Stauffer, and resides in the state of Washington; Silas is married to Elizabeth Parrot and lives in Jackson township. In 1854 Mr. Fisher came to Kosci-

usko county, and here was a continuous resident up to the date of his death. He had inherited, as had his brothers, a quarter-section of land, and in 1852 settled on his farm, which he cleared up and handsomely improved. In 1856 the father made a clearing sale and appointed John as auctioneer. At that time the latter was a modest young man, but this initiation proved a turning point in his career and led to his adoption of auctioneering as a vocation. Since 1856 Mr. Fisher conducted twenty-three hundred public vendues, and his services were in demand for miles around, his average being about one hundred sales per annum. During his residence in Jackson township he took part in many log-rollings and house-raising and was an important factor in advancing the general prosperity of the township.

In politics Mr. Fisher was a Democrat, as are also his sons. He served as justice of the peace for eight years, he being a very popular man in the township, and having been elected in a district that usually was carried by a Republican majority of sixty. He also served as one of the three trustees of his township in the early days, and on one occasion settled up an estate of fifty-two thousand dollars, which occupied his attention for several years. Fraternally Mr. Fisher was made a Mason in 1856 and at the time of his death held membership in the lodge at Sidney, Indiana, in which he held the position of tyler. When the Patrons of Husbandry were flourishing he was an active member and was one of the organizers of the state grange. Mrs. Fisher has long been a member of the Christian church, to the support of which Mr. Fisher was a liberal contributor.

In January, 1901, Mr. Fisher had the misfortune to lose his dwelling and its contents by fire, but, being a man not easily disheartened, he soon recovered from the effects of the disaster. He was widely known in Kosciusko and adjoining counties, and being a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence was greatly esteemed wherever known. His death occurred on the 2d of May, 1902, its cause being paralysis. His funeral took place May 4th, and was one of the largest ever held in the township.

GILES MILLER

Few farmers in Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, have been more successful in reaping a reward for his toil and industry than Giles Miller, whose new appearing tract of sixty one acres is the admiration of the entire neighborhood. Giles Miller is a son of Lewis and Lettie (Gordon) Miller and was born in Clark county, Ohio, December 28, 1830. Jacob Miller, grandfather of Giles, was a native of Germany, but when a small boy was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania, and there Jacob grew to manhood and married a native of his own country. He served in the Revolutionary war. From Pennsylvania the grandfather and family migrated to Ohio, was there married, and had born to him eight children: Frederick, Lewis, Jacob, Samuel, Polly, Catherine, Barbara and Rachael.

Lewis Miller was reared in Clark county, Ohio, and there married Lettie Gordon, a daughter of Richard and Susan (Garst)

Gordon. The Gordon family were also of German origin, while the Garst family came from Holland. Lewis Miller and wife and children came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1846, locating in Clay (now Lake) township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, but also owned two hundred and twenty acres in Van Wert county, Ohio. Although a mechanic, and more than ordinarily handy with tools, he was a very successful agriculturist and died on his Lake township farm in 1865, one of the most honored of the early settlers of the township. Lewis and Susan Miller were the parents of fifteen children, namely: Andrew, Rebecca, Giles, Catherine, Phoebe, Sallie, Mazy, Julia A., Mary, Lucinda, Richard, Aaron, Guilford, Delilah, Samuel and Peter; of these there are four still living: Giles, Catherine, Sallie and Richard.

Giles Miller was a youth of seventeen years when he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, but he even then knew how to handle an ax and greatly aided in clearing up the new farm, all overgrown with hard timber, and so continued until he was twenty-one years old. At this age he began working out on his own account, taking jobs at clearing.

In 1855 Giles Miller married Miss Lucinda Leffel, a daughter of William and Julia Leffel. Mr. Miller had saved some of his earnings, but for the first year of his wedded life lived on a rented farm, when he and his father bought a farm of sixty-one acres deep in the forest, of which they took occupancy in the fall of 1856, cleared up and lived on until 1864, when Giles returned to the old homestead, on which he has since made his home. To Giles and Lucinda (Leffel) Miller have been born

eight children, viz.: Sarah J., who is the wife of Henry Hinkle, of North Manchester; George A., who married Miss Ida Vance, the latter being now deceased; A. L., who married Flora Bolin and is living in Castle Rock, Minnesota; William L., who married Clara Butterbaugh, and lives in Seward township, Kosciusko county; Charles H., who married Lizzie Duke and lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mary E., still single; Samuel E., deceased twin of Mary E.; Esta E., born in 1880, is married to Blanche Richard, is a painter by trade, and lives in North Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the United Brethren church, in which Mr. Miller has been a trustee for many years. In politics Mr. Miller was for a long time a Democrat, but later became a Prohibitionist; yet he voted for McKinley at the last presidential election. He is widely known throughout Jackson township and is highly respected wherever known.

ROBERT HAINES.

It is the custom with many farmers, even in this day of known advantage in putting all corn and hay raised on a farm into stock, to sell the grain which they raise and only deal to a limited extent in live stock. Time has shown that this course is unwise, and those farmers who still stick to that obsolete custom are the losers. It is found that the best results are obtained from making the sale of live stock the first consideration, and it is not necessary to point out that most of the successful farmers have adopted long ago this practice. Aside

from the improvement of the farm and perhaps the dealings in farms, it is probably the fact that the great majority of the wealthiest farmers have obtained all or nearly all of their wealth from their dealings in live stock. Such at least has been the case with the subject of this memoir. He is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, having been born there October 8, 1852, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth I. Haines. The grandfather of subject was a native of the Keystone state and removed to Ohio back in the pioneer period. He was a farmer and in the course of his life amassed a large property. His son Joseph, the father of subject, was reared on the farm and received the usual education in the subscription schools. There was no general school fund at that time for the support of schools, and all parents who wished their children to have the benefits of an instructor were required to pay so much for the term for each child they sent to a teacher employed by others. These schools were called subscription schools. Joseph was educated in one of them, which had rude slab seats and was built of logs. To Joseph's marriage these children were born: Robert, subject; Volney, who died in youth; Joseph M., who married Miss Clara Garvin and is a Methodist Episcopal minister, stationed at Garrett, Indiana; Jane, who wedded George Gochmour and lives in this township; John, who married Ida Cox and resides in Marshall county, Indiana; Amanda, who became the wife of Wesley Eaton and is deceased; Isabelle, wife of Isaac Cox, a resident of Seward township; Mary, who wedded Edward Cook and lives in Mishawaka, Indiana; Frank, who lives with his father in Harrison township. Joseph Haines moved

his family in Ohio to Indiana in 1872 and bought eighty acres in Harrison township, being the farm where he now lives. He has led a quiet and industrious life, and now himself and wife are among the old and faithful land marks of this portion of the state. He has been a member of the church nearly all his life and his moral character is above question. He is now seventy-two years of age and his good and faithful wife is sixty-seven years old. They are liked and highly respected by all who know them. Robert was reared on his father's farm and received a good education in the schools of Ohio and Indiana. When he attained the age of twenty-one years he began to learn the cooper's trade, working at the same in the winters and farming in the summers. This trade he had learned from his father, who had also learned it in his early years. In 1878 Robert met and married Miss Alice, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Wirick, and to this marriage one child was born, Ora, who died when thirteen years of age. His first wife having died in 1876, he chose for his second wife, in 1884, Miss Maggie Justice, daughter of William Justice, and they have these children: Anna, who married Harry Meredith and lives in Clay township; Artie, John, Joseph, Nettie, Mattie, Edith and Walter. After his marriage Robert first rented land and a little later moved back home. Soon afterward he secured a threshing machine and has followed that business for fourteen years. During this time he sold his farm, and is now engaged in farming his brother's place. He is an expert stock man and has made the most of his money in that business. He ships three or four bunches of hogs each year and touches nothing but the finest grades. He also deals

in blooded cattle and horses, Normans among the latter. He is a Democrat, but does not take much interest in politics. He sometimes votes for the candidates of the other party on local offices. He belongs to the Methodist church and is active in the Sunday school.

REV. THOMAS WILEY, DECEASED.

The profession of the ministry is the highest that man can follow. It is thus regarded in all portions of the world, even among savages, who have their spirit doctors. Among all peoples of the earth the calling is the same, no matter what the religion. As there is no country that does not have its religion, even though it may not be Christian, so the minister or priest, or whatever title he may have, stands at the head of the community. His calling is regarded as necessary as any other, and all find consolation in his expert teachings. The Christian minister gives himself up to the cause of the Master, studies his will, and communes with him in spirit, and is thus rendered competent to counsel and advise. His judgment of living and of dying, based upon the teaching of Holy Writ, is conclusive to the sinner, who looks to him for a way to reach salvation through Christ. The subject of this sketch followed this holy calling and was a true servant of God and interpreter of his word. He was born in Henry county, Kentucky, February 3, 1827, and was the son of Benjamin and Patsey (Thorn) Wiley. The Wiley family were of Irish descent and natives of Kentucky, where they settled at a very early day. They



REV. THOMAS WILEY

Mrs Cynthia A Wiley

moved from Kentucky to Morgan county, Indiana, when that portion of the state was yet a dense woods. In Kentucky and Indiana the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood and educated. He was even in his youth of a pious disposition, and upon reaching years of maturity determined to join the army of the ministry and spend his life in the service of the Master. He believed that it was not good for man to live alone, and accordingly was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Scott, of Morgan county, and soon afterward came to Kosciusko county and settled in Franklin township, near Sevastopol, in 1856. He bought one hundred and nine acres on section 5 the following year. Upon this farm he continued to reside until the day of his death. His first wife dying January 20, 1873, without issue, he married, March 10, 1874, Miss Cynthia Cramer, the daughter of Sylvester B. and Elizabeth (Dent) Cramer. She was born November 30, 1837. The Cramer family originated in Maryland and were of Germanic descent. Sylvester B. Cramer was born near where the city of Baltimore now stands, and when a young man was taken to Belmont county, Ohio, and was there reared on his father's farm. He received a common-school education and upon reaching manhood was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Dent, a neighbor, and to them were born two children: Cynthia A. and George D. The latter married Miss Isabella Fulton and now lives on a farm in Belmont county, Ohio. The mother of these two children died November 8, 1839, and the father marrying the second time Cynthia was taken to raise by an aunt. She was given fair advantages and was apt and quick at her books, and after finishing the

common branches attended one term at the Lebanon Normal School. At the age of twenty-one years she began to teach school as a means of supporting herself and continued thus until 1868 in that vicinity, when she came to this county. During this time she read a great deal, cultivated her mind and made herself proficient as a teacher. Expecting to follow teaching as a life profession, she did not spare herself and acquired wide and varied learning. After coming to this county she continued teaching until 1873, when her hand was sought in marriage by Rev. Mr. Wiley. Upon the consummation of this union she gave up teaching and came to live on the farm, and here she has resided until the present time. She sympathized with her husband in his church work, and was a true companion to him in his holy calling. They lived happily together, loving and laboring, until he was accidentally killed by a horse on August 21, 1891, at Claypool, since which melancholy event she has remained on the farm. He was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1873 was ordained local deacon by Bishop Merrill at Logansport, Indiana. He made farming his business, but filled appointments, and was an earnest and eloquent orator, filled with the zeal that belongs to those who see by faith. He married a great many couples, who came to him from many quarters. Although he had been reared a Democrat, he became a stanch Republican and was an active worker in his party. He left the Democracy in 1856 and voted for John C. Fremont for president, the first candidate of the newly-formed Republican party. He was at all times a leader in public questions and a moulder of opinion, and his splendid

character was everywhere recognized and appreciated. His widow is a very intelligent Christian lady and resides in her home near Mentone. On her farm live James E. Gill and wife, relatives, renting the farm and occupying part of the house. She is well known and has the highest respect of everybody. Mr. Gill is a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, born March 3, 1874, a son of James E. and Martha Ann (Cole) Gill. He was educated in the country schools and is an agriculturist. He wedded Miss Della Ingalls, daughter of Albert and Louisa (Shipley) Gill, and they have two little daughters, Ethel and Jessie. Mrs. Gill received a good education and is an affable and genial lady, being a most fitting companion for Mrs. Wiley.

HENRY D. RING.

No people that go to make up our cosmopolitan civilization have better habits of life than those who came originally from the great German empire. The descendants of those people are distinguished for their thrift and honesty, and these two qualities in the inhabitants of any country will in the end alone make that country great. When with these two qualities is coupled the other quality of sound sense, which all the German descendants possess, there are afforded such qualities as will enrich any land and place it at the top of the countries of the world in the scale of elevated humanity. Of this excellent people came the subject of this brief memoir. He comes of a race that produced the famous "Iron Chancellor," the greatest statesman, all things considered,

that ever walked this footstool. He comes of a race that is famous for its original investigations in the problems of civilized life—such men as Goethe and Heckel. The Germanic blood is found in many of the greatest men and women of this and former years, and the subject of this sketch may well be proud of his descent from such a race. He was born in Germany June 4, 1828, and is thus an old man, whose days on earth are drawing to a close. His parents were Henry and Caroline (Snyder) Ring, who lived at Waldeck, Germany. The parents were both natives of that country and of that blood, and passed their entire lives there. Henry D., before he had attained his majority, concluded to cross the ocean and find a home in America. Accordingly he boarded a sailing vessel and after many weeks spent in tossing on the Atlantic was landed safe and sound at New York on July 3, 1846, having been out since May 10th. He began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, but as he could not stand that sort of work he started out and after walking about one hundred miles in search of work he finally secured a job on the Pennsylvania canal at eight dollars per month. After a time he left this work and went to Philadelphia and hired out for one year for one hundred and twenty dollars. At the conclusion of this period he hired out for fifteen dollars per month and continued thus until the fall of 1850, when he came west to Cincinnati, where he worked in a buggy factory for six months at ten dollars per month and board. It was near Tiffin, Ohio, that he first saw corn planted. He worked on a farm there for some time, clearing off the trees and stumps and tilling the soil. In 1854 he married Miss Catherine Hop-

per and at that time had only one hundred dollars saved up. After his marriage he worked for three or four years at the cabinetmaker's and carpenter's trades, first receiving ten dollars and then fifteen dollars per month. In 1856 his wife died and he later married Miss Sarah Rinehold. By his first wife he had one child: Ezra, born June 2, 1856. By his second wife he had five children: Mary, Ella, William, Calvin and John, all of whom, excepting Mary, are living. On the 28th day of September, 1864, Mr. Ring enlisted in the Union army and saw service for nearly a year. He participated in several important movements, and was engaged in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina. When the war ended he returned to his family in Ohio, but in November, 1867, came to Indiana and bought the farm on which he now resides. It was then covered with heavy woods, which has been removed by Mr. Ring. His second wife having died, he married Mrs. Nancy Sloane in April, 1891. He belongs to the Lutheran church, while his wife is a Methodist. He is a Democrat, but takes little interest in politics. He makes his money mainly out of general farming. He is an industrious and honest man and has the respect of all who know him.

JAMES S. SMITH, M. D.

This gallant ex-soldier and now eminent physician at Warsaw, Indiana, was born in Fulton county, Ohio, October 12, 1845. His father was the Rev. Joel R. Smith, a farmer by calling, but likewise a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, who was a na-

tive of Pennsylvania, being born in Columbia county, April 18, 1810. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Adams, was also born in the same county and state, March 13, 1813. In 1859 the family came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and settled six miles west of Warsaw on the Tippecanoe river, on the farm on which Dr. Smith passed his youthful years until his enlistment, and there the mother passed away at sixty-seven years of age. Rev. Joel R. Smith, the father, who had been a local preacher for over sixty years, survived his wife until he reached the patriarchal age of eighty-three, and is still well remembered by many of the old citizens of Kosciusko county. He had charge of the circuit, but was more generally known as a local preacher and as the assessor of his township, in which capacity he served several terms, being in politics a staunch Republican. He lived in retirement for several years, but never lost his enthusiasm in his church work, although he was extremely liberal in his views of religious affairs.

James S. Smith was but fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Kosciusko county, and here lived on the home farm until August 18, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Chapman commanding. Company K was from Warsaw, had not yet been filled to its complement when the regiment was sent to the front and the company was left to follow, when full, to Bowling Green, Kentucky. However, on arriving at Mumfordsville, where Colonel Wilder was in charge of the post, the company, with others, was captured by the Confederate general, Braxton Bragg, but was at once paroled and sent

home. Young Smith's seventeenth birthday was passed as a paroled prisoner of war. He was exchanged, however, thirty days later and rejoined his regiment near Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Smith took part, as a private, in all the marches, skirmishes and engagements in which his regiment had a share until he was mustered out of the service. He fought at Stone River, Tennessee, was in the Atlanta campaign, went with Sherman on his march through Georgia to the sea, and marched all the way from Louisville, Kentucky, to Washington, D. C., to take part in the grand review—a sight the parallel of which has never been seen—and was mustered out June 9, 1865. The hottest fights that Mr. Smith was in were at Jonesboro, Georgia, and in front of Atlanta, where the men were as close together as men could get. He was wounded at Missionary Ridge by a buck shot going through his throat and just grazing the windpipe, but he never left his regiment, never was in hospital, nor ever in an ambulance, but came out of the army a stouter man than when he entered it. He was not yet, however, twenty years old.

Mr. Smith commenced the study of medicine about this time with Dr. H. M. Cowgill, an old and experienced physician at Warsaw. Dr. Smith began practice in association with Dr. Cowgill at Atwood, in his old neighborhood, and for ten years met with abundant success, and then entered the Physio-Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. Dr. Smith moved to Nappanee, Elkhart county, in 1875, and was the second resident of the town. He secured the establishment of the post office at that place and

was appointed the first postmaster, having already had five years' experience in this line while a resident of Atwood. The Doctor practiced medicine and served as postmaster at Nappanee until 1879, when he came to Warsaw, where he has had a remunerative clientele of the best citizens from that time until the present, and has won a reputation that is unexcelled by any other physician and surgeon in the county of Kosciusko. His practice in Warsaw has now extended through a period of over twenty-two years in this city alone. The Doctor also stands very high in the esteem of his brother practitioners of the city and county, the greater number of whom are almost in daily consultation with him in order to avail themselves of his advice and to gain lessons from his long experience. The Doctor is also a member of the National Physio-Medical Association, to which he has contributed many valuable papers on the technicalities of the science of medicine and his clinical experience. He keeps in touch with all the advances made in medicine and surgery, subscribes to the better class of periodicals published in the interest of the profession, and is, besides, well read in general literature as well as the profound and more obtruse works on philosophy, history, etc., with which his library is replete.

The Doctor was first married, in 1866, to Miss Mary A. Lutes, of Kosciusko county, and two children were born to this union, viz.: Clarence W., "Smith, the printer," and Rosa, wife of E. W. Kinsey, a banker at Claypool, Kosciusko county. On September 10, 1882, Dr. Smith married Miss Philena Duvall, of Claypool, but no children have come to bless this union. The

Doctor and wife, however, have adopted a daughter, Goldie V., whom they took under their care when an infant and who is now a school girl thirteen years old.

Dr. Smith is a member of Henry Chipman Post, G. A. R., attended the national encampments of the order at Cincinnati and Chicago, and has several times attended the reunions of his old regiment, the Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry. In politics the Doctor in his earlier manhood was a Republican, but latterly has been inclined to advocate the doctrines of the Prohibition party. His religion is based upon the Bible as interpreted by the Church of God, which is not a definitely organized church body, but rather a local congregational society. This society strictly complies with all the ordinances of the New Testament, even to the washing of each other's feet. This congregation has its camping grounds on the shores of Yellow Creek lake, four miles south of Burket, commonly known as Central Camp Meeting of the Church of God, other meetings being at Moundsville, West Virginia (where are also the publishing association and the Bible house), and in California. The camp on Yellow Creek lake comprises about thirty acres and is the site of a large boarding-house owned by the congregation, which is the resort at certain seasons of the year of many ministers and adherents of the Church of God. The regular annual meetings are held from August 15th to August 20th, and these Dr. Smith never fails to attend. The grounds are very enticing and lovely. On February 4, 1902, Dr. Smith was appointed coroner of Kosciusko county, which position he at present fills.

MARION M. LATIMER.

Among those who have distinguished themselves in the active duties of life in this county is the subject of this memoir. He comes of a splendid family, one that has always been strong for right living and industrious habits, for education and morality, and for all that contributes to the welfare of the commonwealth. Many years ago the grandfather of the subject crossed the ocean from England and settled in the Nutmeg state. There he resided for some time, but finally came to this county and here lived the remainder of his days. His son, Lyman L., was reared on his father's farms, partly in Connecticut and partly in this state. Upon reaching manhood he met and married Miss Susan Hartman. At first he entered a store at Warsaw and served as a clerk for a number of years, but then came to Palestine and went into business for himself, with a general stock of goods, and thus continued some years. He died December 4, 1862. His marriage had occurred June 5, 1853. The Hartmans were of German descent and originated in this country in Pennsylvania, thence removed to Ohio, and from there came to the Hoosier state. To Lyman Latimer and wife the following children were born: Lemuel L., who wedded Miss Alice Bickle, and is now in the hardware business with his brother; Marion M., subject; Tillie, deceased; Norman N., who married first Mollie Bybee, and, second, Una Baker and is a hardware merchant in Mentone; Hannah became the wife of William Baker and resides in Harrison township; Sofia is unmarried and lives with her mother in Mentone. Lyman Latimer was a man

of much force of character and was a useful and honorable citizen. At the time of his death he left a comfortable estate, and also a good name which his children are using to their credit. He was a charter member of Kosciusko Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., organized January 9, 1849.

Marion M. Latimer was born in the village of Palestine, April 11, 1856, and was reared on his father's farm. He was well educated and concluded to follow farming as his life's occupation. He remained with his mother on the farm after her marriage to Christian Sarber until he was twenty-four years old, when on January 13, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Ready Bybee, daughter of Washington Bybee and sister of Allen Bybee. To this union two children were born: Lyndes Levi, born June 16, 1882, wedded Miss Nellie Lyon, April 19, 1902, and Minnie Mary, born November 11, 1885. Both children have been well educated. Mr. Latimer has done well since his marriage, and his wife has had not a little to do with his success, as all good women will. At present he owns two hundred and fifty-one acres of excellent land and takes much interest in the rearing of graded cattle and hogs. He makes the most of his income from his shipments of hogs. He has always been active and full of business life and is a fine representative of the American farmer and stock-raiser. He is a Republican and is interested in his party's success, but does not take an active part, nor is he an office-seeker, though he would grace any office within the gift of the county. He is a member of the National Detective Association, is widely known and is everywhere highly respected for his many good qualities.

CAPT. ANDREW GEROW WOOD

The thriving city of Warsaw, Kosciusko county, Indiana, has been the arena in which many a contest has been had among the gladiators of the bar; and among these intellectual athletes Andrew Gerow Wood has invariably borne off the laurels in all contests in which he has engaged and now heads the eminent legal firm of Wood & Bowser, of this city. Besides these civic victories, Mr. Wood was a gallant officer throughout the late Civil war.

Andrew G. Wood was born in Marysville, Union county, Ohio, January 16, 1835, and is a son of Dr. Ira and Margaret (Hawley) Wood, of whom the former was born in New York and the latter near Canton, Ohio. Dr. Ira Wood came west when still a single young man, was married in Ohio, and was called from earth at the early age of thirty-nine years, leaving his widow with five children. Mrs. Wood sustained herself and reared her children by keeping a select boarding house, many of her patrons being eminent citizens. In 1852 Mrs. Margaret (Hawley) Wood was united in marriage for the second time, the fortunate man who won her being John Fleck, of New California, Ohio, where they resided until the death of Mr. Fleck, which occurred in 1872. The disconsolate widow then returned to Marysville, where she passed the remainder of her life, dying at the age of seventy-six, in 1882, in the first frame house ever built in Marysville, and which had been erected by her first husband, Dr. Ira Wood. She had reared three children beside Andrew Gerow, namely: John, a dealer in drugs at Marysville; Elias, a contractor in the same town; and Harvey, a merchant at Marys-

ville, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and at Knoxville, Tennessee. Through his mother, Andrew G. Wood is connected with the famous Rev. Hosea Bigelow, of the early Methodist Episcopal church in Ohio.

Andrew G. Wood was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University at the time of his mother's second marriage and was then seventeen years old. At eighteen he became a clerk in Milford Centre, Union county, and at twenty married Miss Rose A. Reed, of the same town, and at once removed to Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa, and engaged in general merchandising under the firm name of Elwell & Wood, their principal trade being with the Indians, the Sioux, who were clustered around Spirit Lake. He had invested two thousand one hundred dollars in this undertaking, and in two years added two thousand seven hundred dollars to his original capital. The inclemency of the weather, which was very rigorous during the winter season, caused his return to Ohio. In 1857 he re-engaged at Milford Centre in merchandising under the firm name of Wood & Red, investing all his capital, but at the end of three years had lost it all. He next entered the law office of Cole & Lawrence, the leading attorneys-at-law in Marysville, diligently devoted himself to study, and was admitted to the bar in 1860.

At the eruption of the smoldering fires that resulted in the Civil war, Mr. Wood responded to the first call for volunteers and enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, for three-months service. The regiment was assigned to the field in West Virginia under Col. Samuel Piatt (brother of Don Piatt), the regiment afterward being under the command of Colonel Hawkins, and took part in the battles of Phillippi,

Carnifax Ferry and Greenbrier. For meritorious conduct on the field, he was promoted to be second lieutenant of his company, and after other valiant service under Colonel Hawkins and General Buell was commissioned by Governor Morton as first lieutenant. He then raised Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, at Greensburg, and with it saw service at Resaca and all through the Atlanta campaign, including Jonesboro, Kenesaw Mountain, and back to Franklin, Nashville, and thence to Wise's Forks and Kingston, North Carolina, and a dozen other points, during the greater part of the time having command of his company. In the Atlanta campaign also he was an aide on the staff of Gen. John C. McQueston, and on that of General Strickland, and in North Carolina was made judge advocate of courts martial at Salisbury from May until September, 1865. Many grave charges were brought before him, including that of murder, and among other culprits one young lady was found guilty of manslaughter and fined one thousand dollars.

Captain Wood was honorably discharged from the service in September, 1865, and November 11, 1865, came to Warsaw, then the third town of any importance in northern Indiana, and here several of his wife's relatives had their abode. Here he resumed the practice of the law, first on his sole account, next as the head of the firm of Wood & Brubaker Bros., and finally formed his present co-partnership. In each case his partner had read law under him and had been admitted to the bar from his office. Mr. Wood practices in all the courts, state and federal, and has met with a dazzling success that has placed him among the most

eminent legal lights of the state—a success so great that it can hardly be enlarged upon in the limited space that can be spared in these pages.

Mr. Wood has long been an active and popular member of the Democratic party and has at different times been its nominee for responsible positions of a legal character, such as prosecuting attorney, judge of the district court, etc., but his party was always the weaker of the two dominant parties of his district. He has served as delegate to county, state, district and congressional conventions, and for thirty years was chairman of the Democratic county committee and also member of the state committee. In 1866-7 he was editor of the *Warsaw Union* the Democratic organ of northern Indiana, and in this capacity wielded a powerful influence in molding public opinion on many matters besides politics. He has served two terms as member of the city council and was the first Democrat that ever had this honor.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wood has been crowned by the birth of four children, namely: Trella, wife of Abe Brubaker, cashier of the State Bank; Jennie, wife of O. P. Ebersole, an attorney at Ft. Wayne; Emma, wife of O. D. Baker, a commercial salesman residing in Warsaw, and Nettie, wife of Otto Philpott, superintendent of the cemetery in the same city.

Fraternally Mr. Wood was initiated as an Odd Fellow at Marysville, Ohio, in 1857, became a charter member of Lake City Lodge at Warsaw in 1874; has passed all the chairs, has represented the subordinate lodge in the grand lodge; has been financial secretary of his lodge for seven years, and seven years a trustee. He is also a member of Hackelman Encampment No. 37, and a

captain of Canton No. 5, Uniform Rank, and has attended the national canton. Capt. Wood was a charter member of Henry Chapin Post, G. A. R., in 1868, has served as post commander and has attended two national encampments, one at Columbus, Ohio, and one at Chicago, Illinois, and is likewise a member of the Loyal Legion Commandery of Indiana. Capt. Wood was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, but in maturer years became an Episcopalian, while Mrs. Wood is a devoted adherent of the Presbyterian faith. Mrs. Wood is likewise a Daughter of Rebekah in the Odd Fellows order and a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. Socially Mr. and Mrs. Wood stand very high in the best circles of Warsaw and it is the delight of the Captain and his wife to entertain their numerous friends at their elegant home, where a liberal hospitality and a gracious reception are always extended to the guest and where the Captain enjoys to the utmost a game at chess in his well-appointed library when he meets an opponent worthy of his steel.

SAMUEL S. ROBINSON.

The family of which this well known citizen is a worthy representative came to this country originally from Ireland, his father, William Robinson, having been born there. The latter located in Kentucky. The Miller family, of which the subject's mother was a representative, were from Pennsylvania and were of German descent. In Kentucky William Robinson and Nancy Miller met and were married, for the Mil-



Samuel S. Robinson
Rehamah W. Robinson

lers had moved to that state. This was about the beginning of the nineteenth century. To the marriage of this couple the following children were born: Henry, William, Robert, John, Sarah, Anna, George, James, Samuel, Andrew, two that died in infancy, Eliza and Nancy. William Robinson was a large farmer and stock raiser. At one time, it is related, he brought home with him a slave girl to help his wife in her domestic duties, but the wife refused to have her help at all, as she was unalterably opposed to slavery. The result was that no slaves were owned by Mr. Robinson. In fact, so great became his own abhorrence of the institution of slavery that he sold out in Kentucky in 1829 and came to Indiana, locating in Tippecanoe county. He entered a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of woodland, and began the task of clearing the same. He lived there until 1839, when he sold out and moved to Kosciusko county and settled in what is now Seward township. The land is now owned by J. P. and S. M. Robinson and Benjamin F. Day. They came from near Lafayette, Indiana, in wagons. At that time there were a few people living in and around Akron, and from that point the family were obliged to cut their way through the woods to reach their farm. It was covered with dense timber and wild animals were plentiful. In 1838 the men had come here, bought the land, cleared a small patch, and erected a small log cabin. Here William and his wife lived until their respective deaths. They became prominent in the township and had the highest respect of all. They were members of the Presbyterian church, as their respective families had been for several generations. William became

prominent and was identified with the growth of this section of the state. He assisted in viewing the roads, building bridges and in handling the affairs of the early schools and the township. At his death he left a comfortable estate and a name which all people respected.

Samuel S. Robinson was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, March 24, 1824, and was reared upon his father's farm in the woods. He received a limited education and was kept at work pretty steadily, clearing off the trees and stumps and tilling the soil. He was not permitted to get lonesome for want of something to do, and remained with his father until he was twenty years old, when the latter gave him his time and hired him on the farm. About this time the subject married Miss Eliza A. Paxton, and by her had two sons and two daughters, viz: Harriet E., who became the wife of Isaac Lyons and lives in Kansas; Wilson B., who died in childhood; Olive M., who died in infancy; Millard F., who married Miss Nettie Gison and lives in Kansas. Upon the death of his first wife Mr. Robinson wedded Mary A. Graham and had by her five children: Anson E., unmarried; Austin M., married, lives in Texas; Alfred E. married Agnes Lucas and lives in Kansas; Eliza S., who became the wife of Samuel R. Sands and resides in Toledo, Ohio; Mary E., unmarried. His second wife dying, Mr. Robinson wedded Mrs. Ruhama W. Brown, widow of Smith Brown and daughter of Henry and Betsey (Tappen) Clark. She was born February 23, 1835, her parents being natives of New York. She was brought west in 1843, and upon reaching womanhood married Mr. Brown, and to that wedding one child was born:

Owen F. Brown, who married Effie Sands and lives in Seward township. His second wife was a Miss Spangle.

When Samuel Robinson first started out for himself his father assisted him somewhat in a material way, and to this he has added until he is in good circumstances. In the spring of 1880 he moved from the farm in Seward township to Silver Lake and bought the brick house where he now resides. This he has improved until he now has a fine residence. He looks after his farm and takes life easier than he did formerly. He and his excellent wife are now far advanced in life and in the natural course of events must soon pass away, but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that the world is better for their having lived. Mr. Robinson has voted the Republican ticket since the party was first organized, voting for John C. Fremont and all of the subsequent presidential candidates of that party down to the present. He is much interested in politics and rejoices in the success of his party. Since he was eighteen years old he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but now he and wife are members of the Lutheran church, he being a deacon in the Lutheran church of Silver Lake at this time. He is a high-minded Christian citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have in their possession a valuable relic in the shape of an old parchment deed to land, dated August 10, 1837, and bearing the signature of Martin Van Buren, the president of the United States.

The following reference to Smith Brown, the former husband of Mrs. Robinson, will be appreciated by the readers of this volume: When the war of the Rebellion broke out in its fury this man offered his services to

his country. He was filled with patriotism and felt that every man, if necessary, should go forth to fight to sustain the union of the states. At that time he resided on a forty-acre farm in DeKalb county, and though he had a wife and son, the latter only a few weeks old, he determined to enlist. This he did, and as he kissed his wife good-bye neither then thought that they would never meet again. He entered the Fifth Indiana Battery and marched away to the field of war. On April 13, 1862, he was laid away under the sod in the sunny South, never to return to his wife and little son. The small farm was partially cleared and was encumbered, but his widow went bravely to work to free it and also improve it. The son is now a reputable citizen and the mother is the wife of Samuel S. Robinson. She assisted with her own hands in clearing off the trees, burning the brush and tilling the soil. She now owns one hundred and twenty-four acres in Seward township, the most of which was bought by her own earnings.

EDWARD MOON.

Edward Moon, who is well remembered by the people of Kosciusko county as the partner in business of the late Hudson Beck, his brother-in-law, came to Warsaw in October, 1864, where he lived the remainder of his life in the commodious home which he purchased of his brother George. Soon after becoming a resident of Warsaw he was elected treasurer of the county and served in that capacity for eight years. Upon retiring from office he was for several years connected with John Trish in the manufac-

ture of wagons, the firm doing a large and profitable business and becoming widely known.

Edward Moon was born in Clarehill, County Derry, Ireland, June 28, 1821. He was married to Miss Isabella Heaney, at Garvah, Ireland, April 23, 1844, and during the same year they came to America and settled at Leesburg, Kosciusko county. Four sons were born to them, Daniel, George, John and William, all of whom are living except George, whose death, in 1893, was caused by an accident. After the death of his wife, September 8, 1853, Mr. Moon went to California for a few months. He was successful there, but returned that he might be with his children, who were being cared for by friends, and engaged in the drug business, for about twenty years, in Leesburg. He was married February 14, 1860, to Miss Isabella Smith, and to them six sons and two daughters were born. Three of these children died in infancy, and Edward F. is also deceased; Leolin, Isabella and Charles are still living. On February 16, 1873, Mr. Moon was bereaved by the death of his second wife, and on March 25, 1874, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Victoria Beck Smith, a lady of rare refinement and culture, and who is a deservedly popular lady in the vicinity in which she resides. Her unassuming manner and charming personality brings to her pleasant home the society-loving and literary people of Warsaw and the surrounding community.

Having become a great sufferer from rheumatism, in 1886, Mr. Moon, accompanied by his wife made a trip to California, hoping to find relief. Only a temporary change in his health resulted and later he

visited other famous resorts in search of benefit, but with small success. He had become so great a sufferer and moved about with such discomfort that his business was placed in the hands of his son, Edward F. For years he was a patient sufferer and at last, on November 1, 1895, peacefully gave up his spirit. The funeral services were in charge of the Lake City Odd Fellows and, as a mark of respect, resolutions were passed expressing the sympathy of the lodge for the bereaved family.

Mr. Moon was a strong Republican, but a liberal minded man, believing every other man had a right to his own opinions. He held to the good old notion that a man is made for the office, and not vice versa. His religious training began early in youth, being reared under the strict Presbyterian influence, and he remained for many years a communicant of the church, but later in life united with the Christian church. He held high rank in the Masonic lodge, being a Knight Templar, and was a charter member of the Lake City lodge of Odd Fellows.



JOHN RHODES.

John Rhodes, an enterprising farmer and highly respected citizen of Monroe township, is a son of David and Anna Rhodes and dates his birth from April 30, 1857. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was taken when about eight years old to Seneca county, Ohio, at that time a new and comparatively undeveloped country, and there grew to maturity amid the strong influences of the pioneer period. When a young man he married a German girl by the

name of Anna Beigh, daughter of one of the early settlers, and immediately thereafter began housekeeping on a partially cleared farm where he lived until failing health induced him to look around for a more favorable location in which to raise his family. Learning that northern Indiana held out encouraging inducements, he disposed of his farm in Ohio and in January, 1840, came to Kosciusko county, settling in what was then Clay township, where he purchased forty acres of woodland which he at once began to improve. In due time he cleared and had in cultivation a fine little farm upon which he lived and prospered for many years, earning the reputation of a quiet and substantial citizen whose name was always respected and whose word in any business transaction was as good as his bond. He reared a family of nine children, and departed this life on the 9th day of February, 1899, after a continuous residence of nearly sixty years on the place where he originally located; his wife preceded him to the other world, dying in the year 1884. The following are the names of the children born to this excellent couple, viz.: Enoch, Mary, Delilah, Sarah A., Melinda, Harvey, Jemimah, Ann and John.

John Rhodes first saw the light of day in the home farm in Clay (now Lake) township, and being the youngest of the family was exempt from much of the hard work required to bring the place to a state of tillage. He attended of winter seasons the district schools in the neighborhood and when old enough busied himself with such labor as he could perform, growing up strong of limb and with an independence of spirit characteristic of the true son of the soil. His older brothers, reaching manhood's estate,

began life for themselves, leaving to him the care of the farm and until his twenty-sixth year he remained under the parental roof looking after his father's interests.

About 1883 Mr. Rhodes began working by the month as a farm laborer and continued in that capacity for a period of five years, husbanding his earnings with scrupulous care with the object in view of engaging in agriculture upon his own responsibility when a favorable opportunity presented itself. On the 17th day of February, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Lenora Hoagland, daughter of J. R. Hoagland, one of the well-to-do farmers of Monroe township, and shortly thereafter set up a domestic establishment on the farm in Monroe township where he has since lived. His previous training and habits of industry eminently fitted him for the vocation which he selected for a life work and it was not long until he had earned the reputation of a careful and judicious farmer, bringing his place to a high state of cultivation and making a number of substantial improvements. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, on which is one of the finest private residences in the township, his home being comfortable in all its appointments as well as attractive to the eye. In addition to general farming, Mr. Rhodes raises considerable live stock, investing the greater part of his income in this way and seldom fails to realize large profits from his business transactions. He is a very careful man, exercises prudence and forethought in what he undertakes and his sound judgment enables him to prosecute to successful issue any enterprise to which he addresses himself. Taking an interest in political affairs, as all good citizens should,

he is rather independent in the matter of voting, usually casting his ballot for the candidate best qualified, though in the main supporting the principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Rhodes has the name of being an honest and upright man of the strictest integrity and right nobly has he earned the wholesome reputation which is his. Quiet and unassuming in demeanor, with an agreeable personality, he is widely and favorably known and belongs to that sturdy class of citizens who by actions rather than words exercise a beneficial influence upon society and form the basis of the community's progress and prosperity. He is a firm believer in revealed religion and at the present time is inclining to the belief of the United Brethren church, with which he contemplates soon placing his membership. In his good work he is ably assisted by his faithful wife, a most estimable lady of many virtues, known and respected throughout the neighborhood for her sterling character and zeal in the cause of religion and morality. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have one child, a daughter, Nellie Rose, whose birth occurred on the 17th day of October, 1897.

GEORGE McCONNELL.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth ever since the primal existence of labor and has been the pivotal industry that has controlled for the most part all the fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been devoted. In a civilized community no calling is so

certain of yielding a compensatory return as that which is culled from a kindly soil, albeit the husbandman at times is sorely taxed in coaxing from Mother Earth all that he desires or even expects; yet she is a kind mother and seldom chastens with disappointment the child whose diligence and frugality she deems it but just should be rewarded. The subject of this sketch has found a benefactress in Mother Earth, for he was early deprived of the mother that bore him, and a father he never knew, as he was a posthumous child.

George McConnell, of Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, and was born September 26, 1829. He is a son of ——— and Mercy McConnell, and, as intimated in the foregoing paragraph, never saw his father, who in life was a farmer. There were twelve children in the family besides himself, and of these the names of ten can be recalled, viz.: Lucinda and Marinda (twins), Margaret, Acie, Andy, Matthias, James, Daniel, Francis and Samuel.

Young George McConnell filially aided his mother in the home place until he was fourteen years old and then went to live with his brother Francis for two years; he next worked on the farm of another brother until he decided to take unto himself a wife. He carried out this happy decision January 27, 1849, by leading to the marriage altar Miss Elizabeth Hunter, also a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born April 17, 1830, an early playmate of our subject and a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Hardesty) Hunter. The father, Thomas Hunter, was a native of Ireland, but was a mere lad when brought to America by his parents.

who settled in Ohio. The mother was born, reared and died in Coshocton county. She and her husband were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, of whom four are living, as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. McConnell); Sarah, wife of John McQuig, of Grant City, Missouri; Samuel, married, is a horticulturist and lives in Missouri; Pauline is the wife of John McElwee, a farmer of Coshocton county, Ohio. Mrs. McConnell received a good common-school education and later became an ornament to the community in which she was reared to womanhood.

To the congenial union of Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have been born the following named children: Lorenzo D., deceased, Harvey W., Patrick Henry, deceased, John F., Pauline, Elmore, deceased, Grant, deceased, William D., Lettie, Charles and Blanche.

About three years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McConnell removed from Coshocton county, Ohio, to Whitley county, Indiana, where Mr. McConnell steadily forged to the front and soon purchased a farm of one hundred and thirteen acres, nearly all of which was covered with a dense growth of timber. This land he cleared and improved and made of it one of the handsomest and most profitable farms in the country. On this farm he lived from 1852 until September, 1882, when he came to Kosciusko county and bought a small place half a mile north of Sidney, on which he still lives and has as cozy a home as there is in Jackson township. He has, moreover, increased his cash capital to about five thousand dollars and all this property and capital result from his own labor and frugality, as-

sisted by his willing and amicable wife, who deserves much credit for the part she has taken in advancing the prosperity of the family. In January, 1899, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding, upon that occasion receiving many hearty congratulations from their numerous friends here and elsewhere.

Mr. McConnell, since he became of age, has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, with which he is very popular personally and has several times represented the Republicans of his township in their county conventions. He has, however, never sought a public office nor any other reward for his devotion to his party. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell are devout members of the Christian church, which they aid liberally by contributing to its support from their means and the teachings of which they implicitly follow. He stands very high in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen and neighbors, and most deservedly so, inasmuch as from a poor boy he has raised himself to a position of consideration and influence, and in this esteem his beloved wife and children have a full share.

While a distinguished ancestry may amount to much and notable family connections have great influence in advancing a man's career, the history of the country gives many instances of the prominence of the present generation over the obscurity of the preceding, and when natural abilities and an unborn spirit of progress are added, success in life is almost sure to be the result, and this fact has been exemplified in the career of George McConnell, who, unaided by the prestige of a brilliant ancestral history, at least as far as it is known in this,

his native country, has made himself what he is without any such extraneous advantage, great as it is in the life of him who is fortunate enough to possess it.

JOHN PRISER.

John Priser, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Monroe township, was born February 9, 1844, in Montgomery county, where his ancestors had settled in an early day. His father, David Priser, moved to the above county and state when a small boy, and on reaching the years of manhood was married there to Miss Margaret Warner, who became the mother of two sons and five daughters, namely: George, Mary, Nancy, Catherine, Susan, John and Elizabeth.

David Priser died when the subject of this sketch was five years old, after which event the mother sold the farm and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, purchasing a farm in Jackson township where she died the year following her arrival. Of her seven small children all of whom were left to the care of friends and neighbors, John was taken by an uncle, Samuel Miller, whose house he made his home until that gentleman died, which occurred when the lad was twelve years of age. From that time until his eighteenth year the boy lived with his older brother, George Priser, who looked after his interests and gave him the advantages of a good common-school education. He grew up a strong, healthy youth and several years before reaching maturity could easily do a man's work at any kind of labor on the farm. When the great Civil war

broke out, young Priser, animated by a genuine devotion to his country, tendered his service in behalf of its interests, enlisting in September, 1862, in Company M, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, which was mustered at Indianapolis and experienced its first active service while pursuing the Rebel General Morgan through various parts of Kentucky. Subsequently Mr. Priser took part in a number of campaigns in Tennessee and Georgia, participating in some of the most noted battles of the war, and at the expiration of his period of enlistment, in 1865, was discharged, after giving three of his best years to the service of his country.

While in the army he husbanded his pay with the most scrupulous care and at the close of the struggle found himself the possessor of quite a snug sum of money, which was judiciously loaned at a liberal interest. Returning home, Mr. Priser worked for some time at farm labor in this county and later was similarly employed for nearly nine years in various parts of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. In September 1874, he took to himself a helpmeet in the person of Miss Amanda McPherson, daughter of Solomon McPherson, one of the pioneers of Monroe township, and the marriage was blessed with one child, Minnie, whose birth occurred on the 31st of May, 1883. Some time prior to his marriage Mr. Priser purchased the farm in Monroe township where he now lives, and it was on this place that he set up his first domestic establishment and began life as a prosperous tiller of the soil. Since that time, by much labor and successful management, he has brought his farm to a high state of cultivation and made a number of valuable improvements, among which are a fine and commodious dwelling supplied with all the

comforts and conveniences calculated to make rural life desirable, a large and well constructed barn and good outbuildings, all of which with the general condition of the place bespeak for the proprietor a spirit of thrift and progress which have won for him a conspicuous place among the county's most enterprising agriculturists.

On the 2nd day of June, 1883, the death angel entered Mr. Priser's home and took therefrom the wife of his youth and in March, 1890, he married his present companion, Louisa, daughter of George and Hannah (Hickman) Ross, a union without issue. Mrs. Priser's parents were among the early settlers of Jackson township, the father of German and the mother of Scotch-Irish descent. They came to the county when the country was an almost unbroken wilderness and took an active part in developing the country and bringing its wonderful resources to the notice of home-seekers who at that time were traversing various parts of northern Indiana in search of favorable location. George Ross has been gathered to his fathers, but his good wife is still living, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-five years. She has been a resident of Kosciusko county continuously since 1848 and at the present time makes her home with her daughter, the wife of our subject.

In all that constitutes true manhood and good citizenship Mr. Priser is a notable example and none stands higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the community. His career has been characterized by duty faithfully done and by industry, thrift and wisely directed efforts he has acquired a liberal share of this world's goods, besides earning a reputation which has never been clouded by the commission of a single un-

worthy act. He is a man of good judgment and pronounced views and while keeping himself well informed upon current events and taking a lively interest in all public affairs of his township and county, has never had the faintest desire to exchange the quiet and contented life on the cozy farm for the distractions and cares which usually come to the man who fills official station. He has worked hard for that which he now possesses, and knows how to appreciate the true dignity of labor and to place a correct estimate upon the value of money. Nevertheless, he is liberal in his benefactions and stands ever ready to support with his influence and means all measures for the material and moral welfare of his community. In politics he is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and in religion belongs, with his wife, to the German Baptist church.

CHARLES B. BENTLEY.

Charles B. Bentley, postmaster of Warsaw, Indiana, is a native of Massachusetts and first saw the light of day in the city of Boston, August 24, 1856. His father, Richard P. Bentley, was born in Liverpool, England, and immigrated to America in 1846, locating in Boston, where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars. During the Civil war he was a volunteer soldier and served two years in the Army of the Potomac. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and held until exchanged. He took part in a number of hard-fought battles and skirmishes, among which were the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville and



C. B. Bentley

Fredericksburg. The subject's mother bore the name of Ann McInnis, was a native of Ireland and came to America during her girlhood.

Charles B. Bentley was reared in the city of Boston and between the ages of twelve and fifteen served as a telegraph messenger and also clerked in a drug store in that city. He obtained his education by attending the night schools, in which he was an apt pupil, having made rapid progress in his studies. At the age of fifteen he commenced to learn cigar making at Dover, Massachusetts, working there seven months, and then returned to Boston, where he served an apprenticeship of a year and a half at the trade. When about seventeen he went to Westfield, where he received regular wages and subsequently worked at various places as a journeyman, but mostly in Boston until 1880, when he came to Warsaw, Indiana, and worked a year for other parties. In 1881 he established himself in the business of manufacturing cigars at Warsaw, which he continued for about twelve years with encouraging success. For some time thereafter he was engaged in the life insurance and book business and subsequently became foreman in the Foster cigar factory at this place.

On the 1st day of October, 1883, Mr. Bentley was united in marriage at Warsaw to Miss Jeanette Jerman, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Findley) Jerman, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of three children, viz: Philip J., Wilina F. and Anna C., all at home.

Mr. Bentley was appointed postmaster of Warsaw in November, 1897, and reappointed in January, 1902. When he en-

tered upon the duties of the position Warsaw was a third-class office and through his energies it has been raised to the second class, with free city delivery service, which was established in December, 1900. Five rural delivery routes have also been established, with a sixth under headway which will doubtless be established during the summer of 1902. Mr. Bentley has been instrumental in bringing about these results and the credit is largely due to his energies and enterprising spirit. He is an uncompromising Republican in politics and takes an active interest in his party's welfare. He was for eight years a member of the county central committee, served as president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Warsaw for two terms, and in 1896 was chosen district chairman of the Lincoln League. He is an honored member of Lake City Lodge No. 430, I. O. O. F., also a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He was a member of the city council from 1891 to 1893, the duties of which position he discharged to the satisfaction of all and with credit to himself.

Mr. Bentley is one of Kosciusko county's popular citizens and since becoming a resident of Warsaw has been a potent factor in public affairs. While an active Republican, his social qualities are such that many of his warm personal friends are among those who hold views diametrically opposed to his own. He is respected by all classes and conditions of people and as an official is painstaking and obliging, his relations with the public being most pleasant and agreeable. He possesses a personality that wins him friends and all who know him speak in high terms of his many fine qualities and upright conduct.

FREDERICK McSHERRY, JR.

There is great difference in this world of ours as to how we get our property, whether by small degrees and hard toil, or by suddenly making it in one or a few lucky ventures, or by inheriting it from successful and thrifty ancestors. One important fact will not be disputed: That if a man earns it by hard knocks he is much more likely to retain it than if it had been left him by his honest and hard-working father. "Come easy, go easy" is literally true, but it is not to the credit of any one that it is so. People of all occupations should be thrifty enough to take care of what they have, no matter how they obtained it, for they have others to consider—children who have the right to demand of parents that they save the property left to them by ancestors. Such is a family inheritance which no member has the right to squander and dissipate. Thrift should characterize the efforts of every one, as it does the subject of this sketch. He knows how to take care of his property, a most valuable qualification. He was born in Ohio on August 10, 1837, and is the son of Frederick and Catherine (Work) McSherry. Grandfather McSherry was a native of the Emerald Isle, as was also his wife. They crossed the ocean to America and first settled in Pennsylvania, but later came on to Ohio. When the father of subject was a boy he learned the miller's trade in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and upon reaching maturity married Miss Work, their marriage occurring in Pennsylvania. Upon coming to Ohio he followed the trade of milling. In 1840 he came to Kosciusko county and entered one hundred and sixty acres in the deep woods on section 10, Seward town-

ship, where Frederick, Jr., now lives. He built a rough log cabin and placed his family therein and began to clear the land of its heavy coat of timber. This section was very new at that time, there being no roads and wild animals and Indians were numerous. The latter often came to the house to trade with the members of the family. To Frederick McSherry, Sr., nine children were born, their names being as follows: William, Andrew, James, Violet, Isabelle, Robert, Louisa, Frank, and Frederick, subject. The latter is the youngest of the family and only one living. He was reared in the wilds of Seward township and at a very early age learned to swing the ax and the hoe. His summers were spent in clearing off the trees from the land and in planting and harvesting the crops among the stumps that dotted the clearings. In the winters he was given a respite from hard labor, but was required to take care of the stock while attending school at the old log schoolhouse, heated with a roaring fireplace. His education was limited, but was sufficient to enable him to handle ordinary business. November 6, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George and Percella (Keester) Wilks. Her parents were from Pennsylvania, where they married and resided until their respective deaths. Elizabeth Wilks came to this county when she was eighteen years old and lived with her Uncle, Isaac Harbman, until her marriage. She was born July 9, 1838. To subject's marriage these children were born: Hiram C., born August 18, 1861, died April 2, 1865; Louisa, who died in infancy; William died in infancy; Frederick A., born August 28, 1864, married Miss Dora A. Tucker and lives near the old home in Seward town-

ship; Isaac Newton, born August 19, 1876, died August 16, 1877. These parents reared two children of their own, one James F. Scott, who was started in life by Mr. McSherry. Subject now owns a total of four hundred and fifty-eight acres in Seward township, having bought out the other heirs of his father's estate. He raises a great deal of stock and sells a car load of cattle annually. His barn was built in 1871 and his fine brick house in 1881. Mr. McSherry is a Republican and is greatly interested in politics and has represented his party in county conventions. He is one of the leading Republicans of this part of the county and is highly respected.

JOHN C. SMITH.

This well known citizen is another of the old soldiers who went out to fight their country's battles forty years ago. What a splendid sight it is at the present day to see a company of these old soldiers go by on Decoration day or on the Fourth of July, in their faded uniforms and with their tattered flags flying. But they will soon be gone forever, and nothing will be left but a memory. That memory should be something more than a sound. Their deeds should be perpetuated in song and story, in monument and perpetual commemoration, so that future generations may draw inspiration from their patriotism and gallantry. John C. Smith was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1841, and is the son of Leonard and Mary (Heist) Smith. The Smith family of which subject is a member came to Pennsylvania many

years ago from Germany, as did also the Heist family. Grandfather Heist lived in the Keystone state, owned and conducted a small farm and followed the cooper's trade. Leonard Smith was reared upon a farm and received a moderate education. He married Miss Mary Heist and soon afterward removed to this county and bought, in 1848, a tract of two hundred and twenty acres of Leonard Cutler, all of which was covered with heavy timber. There he lived and labored, clearing the farm of its trees and brush and leading a useful and honorable life. To his marriage these children were born: John C., Samuel, Daniel, Jackson, Albert, George, Susanna, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary A., of whom six are still living.

John C. Smith grew up on his father's farm and obtained a fair education. When Fort Sumter was fired on by the rebels in 1861 he strongly favored crushing them at once. He did everything he could to encourage enlistment and himself finally enlisted when the first hurrah was over in Company F, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, August 18, 1862, was mustered in at Fort Wayne and soon afterward was sent to the front. He participated in the fights around Chattanooga,—Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chickamunga for two bloody days,—and then in all the splendid movements of the Atlanta campaign, being in numerous battles and skirmishes and under fire for the greater part of one hundred and five days. Then he participated in the historic and famous march to the sea, where he again fought in many skirmishes and participated in many raids on the farmers' henroosts and potato bins; thence up through the Carolinas, fighting in many bat-

ties, from those of a pitched character to small and inconsequential nature, and finally marched to Washington to be reviewed by the President and the great generals as they marched down Pennsylvania avenue to the tunes of "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star Spangled Banner." Then they were sent home to their happy families to take up once more the duties of peace. He served through the war without a wound, and draws a pension of ten dollars. While he was in the service of his country his father died, and after his return he rented the old farm for a time. Later he went to Marshall county, and farmed there for six years on land owned by his wife, and then returned and bought the old Smith homestead and here he has remained until the present time. When thus bought the old farm consisted of one hundred and eighty acres, but now Mr. Smith owns a total of three hundred and thirty acres. His farm is one of the best in this part of the county. He has a fine brick house and a commodious barn and is in very comfortable circumstances. In 1867 he wedded Miss Silence, daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Turner) Raber. She was born in Marshall county October 17, 1846, and is now the only living child of her parents. Two of her brothers were in the Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry, one of whom died in the government hospital at Nashville and the other was brought back to his home only to die as the result of his hardships in the service of his country. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith nine children were born, as follows: Cleanthus M., born October 12, 1868, wedded Miss Rebecca Martin and lives in Franklin township; William O., born August 4, 1870, married Miss Emma Jefferies and resides in Mar-

shall county; Oscar O., born November 29, 1872, died in 1874; Rosella, born May 23, 1876, died August 3, 1900; Alpheus R., born March 30, 1879, wedded Miss Mirtie Brown; Bertha A., born May 20, 1882, married Mace Sarber; Ora A., born September 6, 1884. The family is one of the most prominent in the county and Mr. and Mrs. Smith are people of the highest character. He is a member of William Raber Post, G. A. R., at Mentone, the post being named for a brother of Mrs. Smith's who gave his life to his country. Mr. Smith is a staunch Republican and has the respect of a large circle of acquaintances, while his splendid military record is the pride of his descendants and his neighbors.

ANDREW J. SMITH.

This well-known citizen and farmer is a descendant of the old settler, Leonard Smith, an account of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume. They were among the first settlers to come to the wilds of northern Indiana and undertake the task of clearing a farm and a home from the dense woods. When the family arrived here the clearings were few and far between, and the large family of boys and girls were required to stir themselves to clear off the heavy timber and brush wood that cumbered the soil and kept out the sunlight. Andrew J. Smith was born April 14, 1850, and in youth had his share of work. The long summers were spent raising the crop among the stumps and the winters in going to school to the famous old pioneer schools. And as the years passed away, steadily, foot by foot, the land was cleared of its timber

and the wild animals were driven off or killed. Much more concerning the parents may be found in the sketches of John C. and George W. Smith, brothers of the subject, seen elsewhere in this book. Andrew was reared on his father's farm and chose that occupation when he reached years of discretion. He knew what was necessary on the farm and felt himself competent to do the duty required of a first-class farmer. He received a fair education, but was not much interested in his books, and would much prefer to chase the rabbits through the neighboring thickets than pore over some old schoolbook in a hot and stuffy school-room under the eye of some domineering and inflexible master. And he received about as much culture as the average boy of his day, as it was, and had much more sport than many of the others. The result was to give him an iron constitution and a love for the duties of the farm. He remained upon his father's farm until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, and was then united in matrimony with Miss Malinda C., daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Vandermark) Hipsher, the marriage occurring October 1, 1871. She was born February 25, 1851. Her grandfather, Daniel Hipsher, was a native of Holland, where he grew up and was married. Soon afterward, with his bride, he crossed the ocean and found a home in the wilds of Ohio, that being a very early day in the settlement of that state. Her father was born in the Buckeye state and was reared there, but came in early manhood to this county and settled on a farm near Palestine, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing. He passed away in 1871 and his widow in 1876. To the marriage of subject and wife the following chil-

dren were born: Mary A., born February 2, 1872, who received a good education and became the wife of David Ingle, resides in Harrison township; LaVergne, born December 19, 1873, is living in Illinois and engaged in farming; Frederick, born May 16, 1876, died December 12, 1879; Clement, born December 31, 1878, married Miss Effa Sanders and lives in Chase county, Kansas; Ethel V., born May 20, 1890. Mr. Smith is engaged in farming and stock raising, making a good income by raising stock horses and hogs. He is a Republican and is a broad-minded and liberal man. He has much influence in the township, has represented his neighbors in the county conventions of his party, and served as supervisor of the township for twelve years, declining further re-election. He is thoroughly honest and has the unbounded confidence of all who know him.

DAVID H. LESSIG.

The Lake City Bank of Warsaw was organized as a state bank, with sixty thousand dollars capital and with James McMurray, now retired and living in Indianapolis, as the first president. He was succeeded by Hudson Beck, who continued as president until his death in 1884. W. B. Funk, who still resides in Warsaw and who was ex-treasurer, followed Mr. Beck, he in turn being succeeded by David H. Lessig, November 6, 1898, the present incumbent of that office. The first cashier was John H. Lewis, who was succeeded by Albion Beck, son of Hudson Beck, about the time his father became president of the bank, and remained

until after his father's death. Samuel Bitner, who had come into the bank as bookkeeper in 1880, was elected cashier in 1885 or 1886 and continues in that place at this writing. The board of directors have been chosen from the careful and conservative business men of the community. They are J. W. Curtis, a jeweler, J. M. Bash, M. D., W. D. Wood, ex-county clerk, A. J. Thomas, a farmer, Oscar Harding, a farmer, John Grabner, a hardware merchant, and D. H. Lessig, president of the bank. There are between twenty-five and thirty stockholders, all local men. The building was erected in 1870 and the bank is provided with a Hall safe. Reports of the bank show sixty thousand dollars stock, deposits from one hundred and thirty thousand to one hundred and forty thousand dollars, with a surplus of fifteen thousand dollars, dividends of from six per cent. to eight per cent. are paid semi-annually, the stock being held at six per cent. to ten per cent. premium. At the expiration of the old charter, in 1895, the bank was re-incorporated under the name of the Lake City Bank.

David H. Lessig was born near Goshen, Elkhart county, Indiana, September 4, 1851. His parents, Joseph S. and Elizabeth Hart Lessig, were both natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, coming to Indiana in 1850. Joseph was a hatter by trade and upon settling at Leesburg he opened a store, soon building up a good trade. Although he suffered loss by fire at one time, he still prospered and continued to sell goods from 1850 to the time of his death, September 4, 1868. His wife survived him nearly thirty years, her death occurring in February, 1890, at the age of seventy-eight years. Her last years were

spent with her two surviving children, Harriet, the elder, who is Mrs. W. R. Ellis, of Goshen, and David, at Leesburg. Thomas C., the older son, answered one of the first calls to war and, although only a young boy, joined the first company formed in Kosciusko county. After the three-months service he re-enlisted for one year and then for three years, his entire service being under General Williams. After the close of the war Thomas assisted in the store until his father's death, his own death occurring two years later at the age of thirty.

David spent his boyhood days to the age of seventeen attending school and helping in his father's store. After the death of his father he left school and one year later he was given a place under General Williams, who was then clerk of the county. He remained in that office two and a half years. During these years he was receiving valuable training in the school of experience. He was next employed by railroad agent Stanley at Leesburg, as bookkeeper in the grain house, and also attended to considerable of the railroad business. He remained in this position two years and then opened a new store at Leesburg, continuing in this business, except for a brief interval, until he was elected county auditor, in 1894. It is interesting to note this man's steady rise. He retained the office of auditor four years, having been elected by the Republican party. David's father had been active in politics and the son became imbued with Republican principles early in life. He was township trustee for Plain township four years and served as postmaster at Leesburg four years during Harrison's administration. He has served his party as delegate to conventions and as central committeeman for a time, and

is still active in political work. He gave his personal attention to the routine duties of his office as auditor and was the first auditor of Kosciusko county elected under the new law. That he proved faithful in public trust is shown by his being called to the presidency of the Lake City Bank immediately upon the expiration of his term as auditor, without solicitation on his part, as he was preparing to return to Leesburg, where he had business interests. Since assuming the presidency he has devoted his entire time and energies to the direction of the bank, which, due to his careful management and his knowledge of the business interests of the county, continues to be a substantial institution.

Mr. Lessig is of delicate constitution, having been threatened with hereditary consumption, of which his brother died. He is a lover of out-of-door life and especially enjoys camping out near Tippecanoe lake.

At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Lessig was married to Miss Fanny S. Richardson, of Rochester, New York, who died one year later and was buried on the first anniversary of her marriage. She left a daughter, Fanny E., who is now the wife of Earl W. Conrad, of Warsaw. After nine years Mr. Lessig was again married, this time to Mary Eugene Killbury, of Hornellsville, New York, whom he met while she was visiting relatives in this county. Four children were born to them, Harriet Louise, Joseph S., Donald Killbury and Eleanor Horton. Mrs. Lessig is devoted to her family and is a capable wife and mother. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Lessig is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 181, at Leesburg, in which he served as worshipful master for several

years and was for some time an active lodge worker. He is also a member of the chapter at Warsaw.

JAMES WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

It is not often that gentlemen who follow the vocation of farming turn their footsteps to the east, coming from a state noted for its congenial climate and productive soil and where land is supposed to be plentiful and easily obtained. Yet such was the case with those who controlled the early years of our subject; it might be said, however, that it was foreordained by that mysterious providence which leads without our knowledge.

James William Lightfoot is a native of the great state of Missouri and was born March 2, 1845. His early life was there spent until the death of his parents, which occurred in 1852, when he was a lad of but seven years. After the said bereavement the elder children determined to make a home in Indiana and that year came to Kosciusko county. It was here that young James Lightfoot was reared, receiving his instruction in the common schools of the district during the winter seasons, and when old enough assisted in the labor incident to the life of a farmer boy. That he was an apt pupil in both school and farm is evidenced by his present pleasant home and surroundings, and the prosperity which attends him in these later years of life can be attributed to that inherent energy and determination which wins success, even under adverse circumstances.

On August 29, 1875, Mr. Lightfoot was

married to Miss Hulda Elizabeth Stinson, born March 30, 1851, in this county, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wilson) Stinson. Her father, Jacob Stinson (deceased), was one of the early pioneers of Indiana and a large land holder in Kosciusko county. Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot are the parents of six children, namely: Garrett B., who married Nora Menzie, is a farmer of this county; Lester H. is at home with his parents; Leon J. died at the age of fifteen; Mary L., John S. and George A. are all at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and are held in much esteem by their numerous friends for their excellent qualities. Mr. Lightfoot is a Republican in politics, but gives no time to political matters beyond a proper exercise of his right of franchise. He is an excellent, quiet citizen, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his neighbors and friends, who have known him from early boyhood.

JOSEPH SMALLEY.

The family represented by the subject of this memoir moved to this state when the country was a wilderness, filled with wild animals and with Indians about as wild and dangerous as the animals. They were pioneers of the typical class, and went into the woods with Christian fortitude to carve from the wilds homes of comfort and refinement. They located in Noble county, Indiana, in 1830, when there were not a dozen families within as many miles. Deer frequented the clearing they made and stole

their crops. Bears were often encountered in the cornfield in roasting-ear time, and the domestic animals had to be looked after sharply or they fell a prey to the wolves and foxes. They were required to cut their homes from the dense forests which covered the land, and not a crop could be raised until the timber had been burned and the sunlight had been let in to drink up the surplus moisture of the soil. The subject was born in Fayette county, Ohio, and is the child of David and Margaret (Shobe) Smalley. David was reared on his father's farm in that county, and was taught to know what hard work meant at almost the commencement of his life. He was given such education as the subscription schools of his day afforded, and upon reaching manhood married Miss Margaret Shobe. To this union were born four children, as follows: Melissa, born in 1840, who is unmarried and lives with her brother in Noble county; Joseph, subject; Jacob, unmarried, who resides in Noble county and is engaged in farming and stock raising; one that died in infancy. David Smalley's father moved his family from Fayette county, Ohio, to Noble county, Indiana, in 1830, and there they entered a large tract of wild land, all covered with heavy timber. Later the father gave each of his children eighty acres of this farm, and they settled on the same and began to clear away the dense brush and timber. It is claimed that at that time there were only six families living in what is now Noble county. At any rate this shows how very new the country was and with what the settlers had to contend. The mills were scores of miles away and the store supplies were mostly gone without. A little later one of the brothers of David caught the



JOSEPH SMALLEY FAMILY GROUP

gold fever and joined a troop of men and crossed the plains to California. His experiences for many years were the talk of his family and friends and would themselves make an interesting volume. David lived and died in Noble county, and was one of its foremost citizens and old settlers. His life was filled with exciting events connected with the early times. David grew to manhood in Noble county, and received his education at the pioneer schools, attending the old log house, with its slab seats and clapboard roof, its stone chimney and its puncheon floor and greased windows. His son, the subject of this memoir, was given better opportunities, as he came at a later day when the pioneer days were drawing to a close. He was reared on the farm and upon attaining manhood met and married Miss Mary Bybee, November 17, 1871. To this union were born six children, as follows: Harry, born September 14, 1873, who is unmarried and resides at home; Gertrude, born February 25, 1878, is unmarried and lives with her father; Lucinda, born September 25, 1881, is unmarried and lives with her parents; Della, born June 22, 1875, died February 4, 1890; two others died unnamed.

After marriage the subject lived in Noble county for thirteen years, and then moved with his family to Seward township, this county, and here they have since remained. Mr. Smalley is a strict Republican, has served his township as delegate in the county conventions, and is regarded as a citizen of high character and irreproachable life. Mrs. Smalley is a member of the United Brethren church and both are universally respected.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

This well-known citizen comes from one of the oldest families in this portion of the state. They settled in this county when the land was covered with heavy timber and when scarcely a clearing had been made in the vast expanse of wooded soil. The family is of German descent. The great-grandfather came from the Fatherland to America before the Revolution and settled in the Keystone state when he was still a single man. Leonard Smith, Sr., was one of his sons. The latter was reared a farmer and upon attaining man's estate married Miss Brifogle, and to them were born Leonard, Jr., John, Peter, Jacob, Margaret, Elizabeth and Maria. Leonard, Jr., distinguished himself in his opposition to slavery. He was an eloquent speaker and on all occasions made war upon the institution of slavery. He did not hesitate to disobey the infamous fugitive slave law, which required northern men to assist in capturing runaway slaves and return them to their masters. Instead of doing this, he did as many of the greatest men of that time did—assisted them in their efforts to escape their cruel masters. He was connected with the famous "underground railroad," which was formed in secret to help the slaves escape. He married Miss Mary Heise and came to this county in 1848 or 1849, settling on the farm where John C. Smith, brother of subject, now resides. After a long and eventful life he passed away in 1865. His widow survived until October 16, 1892, when she, too, crossed the silent river.

George W. Smith, the son of Leonard and Mary Smith, was born in Franklin

township, this county, February 3, 1850, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving in his boyhood a fair education and learning the business of farming in all its details. He finished his schooling in the grades and in the normal schools at Warsaw and was far enough advanced to teach in the district schools, which he did for eight terms with excellent success. He held one of the highest graded certificates of that day. He thought at first that he might permanently follow the profession of teaching, so well did he succeed and so well was he liked, but finally he determined to leave the schoolroom for the farm, and accordingly he bought the land where he now resides, one hundred and twenty acres, the most of which was covered with dense woods. Previous to locating on the farm he was, August 23, 1884, united in marriage with Miss Rosa B. Jones, the daughter of Samuel and Eliza J. (Warren) Jones. She was born June 10, 1865. Her father served in the Union army during the Rebellion, and long after the war, in December, 1896, he was killed by a train at Burket. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Cora, born August 15, 1885, and died September 13, 1896. Mr. Smith has a fine farm, well cleared and cultivated. He is a Republican and is much interested in the success of his party in county, state and nation. He has served his party as chairman of the township committee, and success usually attends his efforts. In 1884 he was elected trustee of Franklin township by a majority of thirty-eight votes, the township being practically Democratic, thus showing the high esteem in which he was held. It should be borne in mind that the office of trustee is the same to the township as the governor is to the

state, he having general charge of the affairs of the township. Upon his re-election Mr. Smith received an increased majority, an indication of the satisfaction felt by his constituents. When he assumed the office the township was heavily in debt, but at the conclusion of his service the indebtedness had been wiped out and a neat sum was in the treasury. He made the effort to and did raise the standard of teaching in the township. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church in Seward township. They stand high in the community and have the unbounded respect of all who have the pleasure of their friendship.

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GEORGE D. ROSE.

This gentleman is another of the old soldiers whom it is a delight to honor. They are getting fewer and fewer in number and their march is not as quick and full of meaning and fire as it was nearly forty years ago; but it thrills one to see them in their old uniforms, with their tattered flags flying and their forms bent as they hobble along on their canes at the reunions or on Memorial day or the Fourth of July. And how interesting it is to hear them tell the story of the dreadful hardships they endured in the hospitals or on the harassing marches, or in the battles or skirmishes, or in the prison hells of the Southern Confederacy. But their time is short now, so all persons should join in honoring them for the sacrifices they made when they were young and full of the love of life, but which were offered free on the altar of their country. George D. Rose, Jr., was born at Louisville,

Stark county, Ohio, September 14, 1836, and is the son of George D., Sr., and Catherine (Zerby) Rose. The Rose family is of Germanic descent, the grandfather emigrating from his native land to America in 1793, when he was a lad of two years. The family first located in Maryland and there the grandfather grew up and learned the jeweler's trade, his residence and shop being in Georgetown. He lived there until the day of his death. The father of the subject was reared in Maryland and when a young man was put out to learn the shoemaker's trade. It was thought proper then that all boys should know some trade. After he had served his apprenticeship he opened a shop of his own in Fredericksburg, Maryland, and remained there several years. While at Reading, Pennsylvania, he met Miss Catherine Zerby and soon afterward, in 1817, they were married. To this marriage fourteen children were born, five sons and nine daughters: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Solomon Clingerman, and after his death married Thomas Tegarder, who died in April, 1902; she is still living and resides in Wisconsin; Susanna, who became the wife of Henry Horner and is deceased; Henrietta, who wedded Charles Rockhill and is deceased; Jacob, who died when young; Catherine, who became the wife of Richard Hatfield and resides in Cedar Rapids, Nebraska; Josiah, who married Mary A. Flowers, was a soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion, a private in Company K, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; he is deceased and his widow lives in Kansas; Mary A., born August 8, 1829, was married in 1845 to William R. Hatfield, now deceased, and she lives in Claypool, this county; Margaret, who be-

came the wife of John McCone and is deceased; Lucinda, who wedded Aaron Flowers and lives in Oklahoma; George D., Jr.; John H., who died at the age of fifteen years; Edward, who died aged eighteen years; Sarah, who married Farris Whitwer, a soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion; Rebecca, who became the wife of William VanHorn and lives in Clearwater, Nebraska. The father of the subject became a prominent man in Stark county, Ohio, whither he moved at an early day. He was an active Whig, and as such was elected sheriff of that county. He was an auctioneer of considerable prominence. He became a member of the Baptist church, and was a man of liberal habits and of much intelligence. In April, 1840, he came with his family to Laporte county, Indiana, and five years later removed to Clay township, this county, and there followed his trade of journeyman shoemaker. He and his wife were worthy people. She died in 1874, at the age of seventy-four years, while he remained until 1880, when he, too, passed away at the age of eighty-five years.

George D. Rose passed through the usual experiences of boys of the early days. He received a meager education, learning to read and write after he became a man. On the 27th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and after a season in the camp of instruction was sent to the scene of conflict down the Mississippi river. His first service was at Fort Henry and after its capture he participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, being engaged for four days. He moved with the army of General Grant up the Tennessee river and encamped near Pittsburg Landing. Here on the 6th and

7th of April, 1862, he fought in the desperate battle of Shiloh. Late in the day he was captured by the enemy, but Mr. Rose, together with a squad of others, gave them "leg bail" and skedaddled back to General Sherman's corps. After this what was left of the regiment was placed in the Union Brigade. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the battle of that name, and there, on October 3, 1862, he was shot through the right shoulder and laid three days in the mud and rain before he was picked up. He remained in the hospital for four months and was then discharged from the service; he has never fully recovered from the effects of his wound and the exposure.

Previous to the war, while in Jasper county, Iowa, Mr. Rose married Miss Eliza Anderson, the ceremony taking place December 3, 1858. She bore him three children, one girl and two boys: Emma R., who became the wife of George Groat and lives in Trail, Oklahoma; Elmer E., unmarried, was a soldier in the Philippines as a member of Company H, Twenty-third United States Infantry; Thomas S. died when four years old. Mr. Rose lost his wife by death February 11, 1874. Owing to his splendid war record, Mr. Rose was chosen door-keeper of the house of representatives for the sixteenth and seventeenth general assemblies of Iowa, and was made sergeant-at-arms of the house of the eighteenth general assembly. Succeeding this he was appointed guard of the state prison at Fort Madison for a term of four years, but only served two years and two months, when he resigned. He served as deputy sheriff of this county for five years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Repub-

lic and of the Knights of Pythias. He is an ardent Republican, and one of the most prominent men in this portion of the state.

PETER SYLVESTER COOK.

Peter Sylvester Cook, a native of Harrison township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, was born November 20, 1846, and is a son of John W. and Ann (Pittenger) Cook. His early education was obtained in the old subscription and free schools of his township and the high schools of Warsaw. Not being satisfied with the knowledge already obtained, he later entered DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and later the Dunkard University of Warsaw, where he took a special course in mathematics and later a higher course in a university in Ohio. He was also educated in voice culture. In the meantime he had taught four terms in the district schools of his native county and as an educator gained considerable distinction, being asked many times to continue in this direction. Having from early youth had a great desire for the pulpit, he had long before this determined to enter the ministry, which he did. He studied under the Methodist denomination and was ordained as deacon in 1878 and as elder in 1880. Subsequently he was sent as a missionary to North Dakota, where he was located for six years, having preached in this state eight years previously, but returned to his native state, where he was found preaching the gospel for a number of years. On account of heart trouble he was obliged to abandon the ministry in 1898 and has since that time turned his attention to agriculture. In 1899,

not having the proper facilities for educating his children in the vicinity of their home, he purchased seven acres of land on the east limits of the city of Warsaw, where he has a very comfortable home.

In political affairs Mr. Cook cast his first vote for the Prohibition party. Mr. Cook has been twice married, first with Margaret Watson in the fall of 1875. She was a daughter of John and Salome (Heistler) Watson. They were the parents of one child, Ocie Pearl, now the wife of Alonzo Lehman, a resident of Wayne township. Mrs. Cook died in December, 1877, and he was married to Elizabeth Balsley, a daughter of Phillip and Eliza (Elgenfritz) Balsley. They became the parents of three children: Bertha, who died aged five months, Frederick M. and Gerald N. Mr. Cook is a man of wide knowledge, being a great reader, a deep thinker and a good conversationalist, and withal is a pleasing gentleman to meet.

HUDSON BECK, DECEASED.

The biographer writes with a sorrowful heart when it becomes his duty to perform the task of a necrologist and to give even but a brief record of the career and life of one who was called all too soon, in the prime of his years, from his work of usefulness on this mundane sphere. The late Hudson Beck was a son of Metcalfe Beck, one of the pioneer merchants of Kosciusko county, but now also deceased, and of whom a full record will be found on another page of this work, and which is fraught with many incidents and circumstances connected

with life in the early days of Kosciusko county and the city of Warsaw.

Hudson Beck was born in Leesburg, Kosciusko county, Indiana, December 28, 1839, and died at Citronelle, Alabama, May 5, 1885. In his youth he passed several years in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was partly educated in select schools and also took a commercial course of study, became a bookkeeper and acquired a thorough knowledge of business in general. In early manhood he located in Warsaw, where, in 1862, he opened a general store and for several years was connected with the mercantile prosperity of the city. He relinquished merchandising only to take a higher step in the business circles of the city, county and state by becoming president of the Lake City Bank, a position he held until the hour of his untimely death.

March 11, 1863, Hudson Beck was united in marriage at Warsaw with Miss Mary A. Johnson, and to this marriage were born two children, Albion and Clara. In 1872 he erected his handsome residence on Fort Wayne street, Warsaw, where his family still reside. Mr. Beck traveled a great deal during his latter years, making an extended trip through Europe for the benefit of his health, being accompanied by his father. He also spent some time in Colorado and one year in northern Alabama, where he owned and operated a plantation. He later visited the exposition in New Orleans, which was the last trip he made before passing to the other world.

Fraternally Mr. Beck was a Knight Templar Mason and was one of the three trustees and treasurer of the building committee in charge of the erection of the Masonic Temple, in which he took great inter-

est. In politics a Democrat, he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of June, 1884. Educated, intelligent, social and magnetic, he made his mark there and elsewhere. Mr. Beck was a member of the Christian church for twenty years and was a most liberal contributor to its support. While on a visit to Alabama for the purpose of recuperating his health, Mr. Beck suffered from a relapse and, as stated above, died at Citronelle, Mobile county, that state, at 8:30 A. M., May 5, 1885, aged forty-five years, four months and seven days. His remains were brought home to Warsaw and the funeral services were held at his residence in the presence of the surviving members of his family and a vast number of friends. A handsome gray granite monument in Oakwood cemetery now marks the spot where all that was mortal of this once good and active factor in life's busy scenes rests in peace.

Mrs. Mary A. (Johnson) Beck is a daughter of Prof. Daniel Taylor Johnson, who was principal of the Warsaw schools, but who, losing his voice, retired from the vocation of teaching and engaged in fire and life insurance. He was born in Charleston, Massachusetts, in 1817, and for twenty years was a teacher, eight years of this time in Warsaw. He was reared a Universalist, but at the age of thirty-two was converted to the Methodist faith and was licensed as a preacher at Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio. In March, 1842, he married Mary J. White, of Muskingum county, Ohio, who died four years after marriage, leaving two daughters, of whom one is now Mrs. Hudson Beck. Rev. Daniel T. Johnson was called away July 12, 1886, a firm believer in and consoled by the faith

to which he had devoted the last thirty-seven years of life in disseminating.

Of the two children born to Hudson and Mary A. (Johnson) Beck, Albion is now engaged in private banking, and Clara, who was married to Wilber N. Funk, died when twenty-five years old, the mother of two children, Mary Salome, who died in her twelfth year, and Agnes Louise, now aged fourteen. Mrs. Beck is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a lady of strong intellectuality and advanced thought, and it may be added, without a particle of adulation and with impunity, that she stands foremost in the esteem of the best residents of Kosciusko county, male or female.

WILLIAM W. KIRKPATRICK.

A young, prosperous and rising farmer of Washington township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, was born in Tippecanoe township, the same county, February 5, 1863, and is a son of William and Anna (Pierce) Kirkpatrick. The former was a son of John Kirkpatrick, who emigrated with his parents from Kentucky to Ohio in 1804. He was born March 6, 1795, and died August 17, 1826, leaving a widow and six small children. William Kirkpatrick was born in Clark county, Ohio, July 19, 1822. He came to this state with his widowed mother and her six children in 1836, the mother being fortunate enough to possess one thousand dollars in cash and an additional sum with which to purchase a farm. Of this farm her father, William Cowan, was the overseer, and he also employed himself in making wooden plows. William Kirkpatrick, who

was then a lad, no longer attended school, but worked out by the month in order to earn money with which to aid in the support of his mother, and this was his course of life until his marriage, February 18, 1847. He then rented a farm in Plain township, occupied it about one year and then bought a farm of one hundred acres in Tippecanoe and Plain townships, on which his children were afterward born, and on which he lived until March 8, 1883, when he purchased one-quarter of section 10, in Washington township, the greater part of which he improved.

To the marriage of William and Anna Kirkpatrick were born nine children, namely: John W., born June 8, 1848, died April 4, 1849; Mary E., born February 16, 1850, died December 6, 1861; Sarah J., born September 5, 1852, is the wife of John T. Gilliam and lives in Tippecanoe township; Eliza A., born January 12, 1855, is married to S. B. Long and lives in Plain township; Margaret E., born July 21, 1857, lives with her brother, William W.; M. Pierce, born October 30, 1860, married Hortense Crawford, and lives in Pierceton; William W., whose name opens this biography, born February 3, 1863; Eunice A., born July 25, 1865, died May 7, 1884; Alvin W., born December 25, 1867, died August 18, 1872.

William W. Kirkpatrick was reared on his father's farm, was educated in the district schools, and remained with his parents until his marriage, November 18, 1896, with Miss Nettie M. Goshert, who was born September 9, 1874. George Goshert, grandfather of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, was a native of Pennsylvania and reared in Ohio, where he married Susan Dilsaver. He later came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and located in

Prairie township, where Jasper Goshert was born September 9, 1845. He married Lecta Hall, who was born also in this county, December 18, 1854. He rented a farm for a few years and then bought a place in the same township, on which he still lives. He is an active member of the United Brethren church and one of the most highly respected farmers of his township. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kirkpatrick have been born two children, namely: Edith H., May 17, 1899, and William M., November 27, 1900. The mother of the subject died February 27, 1892, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and his father died March 26, 1898, also a member of the Presbyterian church, his attendance at worship being with the congregation at Pierceton. The subject's mother was a native of Clark county, Ohio, and was born March 6, 1824.

Faternally Mr. Kirkpatrick is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Pierceton. In politics is a Democrat in sentiment, but is not active as a partisan, having a preference for attending to his private affairs rather than those of the public.

JACOB S. WEAVER.

The subject of this review is a gentleman of high standing to whom has not been denied a full measure of success. He is distinctively one of the representative citizens of Washington township, and has long been a recognized factor of importance in connection with the agricultural interests of the county of Kosciusko. Mr. Weaver has been conspicuously identified with the material growth and prosperity of this part of

the state; since coming to the West his life has been very closely interwoven with the history of the county where he has lived for over half a century. George Weaver was the father of Jacob S. He was a native of Virginia and lived in that state until after his mother's death, when he bid farewell to the familiar scenes of his childhood home and started out to make his fortune in what was then the new and sparsely settled county of Fairfield, Ohio. He was a lad of fifteen when he reached his destination, and for some time thereafter worked at the carpenter's trade, his services as a builder being greatly prized by the early settlers of the community in which he lived. In addition to carpentry he devoted considerable attention to cabinetmaking and for a number of years ran a shop where coffins and all kinds of furniture were manufactured to meet the wants of the people in a large area of territory.

In 1820, when twenty-three years old, Mr. Weaver was united in marriage to Miss Mary Clark, whose parents, Horatio and Rebekkah (Lane) Clark, were early settlers of Fairfield county. In connection with mechanical pursuits Mr. Weaver carried on agriculture to a considerable extent, having owned a good farm in Fairfield county and later purchased a place in the county of Logan. In October, 1848, he closed his manufacturing establishment and exchanged his Ohio farm for two hundred and eighty acres of unimproved land in Kosciusko county, Indiana, the place being in what is now the township of Washington. Here Mr. Weaver began the task of clearing and improving a farm, an undertaking requiring much hard labor and attended with inconveniences by no means few or insignifi-

cant. He first built a substantial hewed-log house and then addressed himself manfully to the clearing of his land, which was densely covered with a forest growth of primitive wildness and beauty. He also put up a shop and, when the weather would not permit of outdoor work, employed the time in cabinetmaking, repairing, etc., by means of which he was enabled to earn more than sufficient means to defray current expenses. He fenced all of his land, reduced a goodly number of acres to cultivation and made one of the best farms in the township of Washington, but unfortunately did not live very long to enjoy the fruits of his labors, dying on the 15th of April, 1858. Mrs. Weaver was left with a family of four children, one son and three daughters. The names of the entire family are as follows: Rebecca A., Elizabeth, George M., Horatio C., Jacob S., Perry A., Hannah L., Martha M. and Mary P. Mr. Weaver was an estimable citizen and a zealous member of the Christian church. He was noted for his honesty, industry and a desire to do the right as he saw and understood the right and he died as he had lived, at peace with God and his fellow man.

Jacob S. Weaver, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 2, 1829, and remained with his father, contributing to the support of the family until old enough to begin life for himself. He was reared to farm labor and spent the first nineteen years of his life in Ohio, his educational training being confined to a few months' attendance each winter season upon the subscription schools, in which only the rudimentary branches were taught. He accompanied his parents to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1848, and

bore his full share in clearing and developing the home farm in Washington township which he now owns.

On the 26th day of October, 1856, Mr. Weaver and Miss Sarah Kaylor were united in the holy bonds of wedlock and immediately thereafter they began housekeeping on the Weaver homestead, from which they have never changed their habitation. Her parents, John and Keziah (Tracey) Kaylor, were natives of Maryland, but early moved to Logan county, Ohio, where Mrs. Weaver was born March 27, 1836, and reared. Being the oldest of the family, many of the household duties fell upon her shoulders when she was but a girl, in consequence of which her early educational privileges were exceedingly limited. Soon after his marriage Mr. Weaver bought the home farm, which originally consisted of three hundred and twenty acres of fine land. He has sold portions of the place from time to time, reducing it to its present area of one hundred and seventy acres, which in general improvements and productiveness are not excelled by any like amount of land in the county of Kosciusko. Mr. Weaver brought his place to high state of tillage and early took rank as an enterprising agriculturist. The great measure of success which attended his efforts while actively engaged in farming stands not only in evidence of his industry and thrift, but also of his assiduous application and singleness of purpose. He continued actively engaged in husbandry until 1895, when, by reason of the comfortable fortune acquired, he wisely concluded to cease his labors and spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of the rest and quiet which he had so well earned.

Mr. Weaver is a man of unswerving in-

tegrity and his high standing in the community is second to that of no other citizen. In public affairs he has always been an interested observer, his political preferences always finding favor in the Republican party's principles of popular government. He has never been an office seeker, but has ever used his influence to induce his party to place upon the ticket the names of men mentally and morally qualified for the positions to be filled. Well posted upon the leading political issues of the day and believing earnestly in the party with which he has been identified since its organization, he early impressed its principles and doctrines upon the minds of his sons, all of whom are uncompromising Republicans.

Mr. Weaver is an active worker in the Baptist church and for a number of years has held important official positions in the local congregation of which he is a member, being at the present time treasurer, clerk and trustee. He is an enthusiastic Sunday-school worker and by closely studying the Holy Scriptures is well prepared to teach successfully the class of which he now has charge. Mrs. Weaver is also a zealous Christian and as a teacher in the Sunday-school has done efficient service in the cause of religion, having by her instruction as well as by personal efforts induced many young people to abandon the ways of sin and enter the visible kingdom of the Most High. They are a most worthy old couple, intelligent beyond the average, and their influence has always been powerful for good among their neighbors and many friends. Their Christian characters have always been irreproachable, and the general spirit of religion which pervades their pleasant and hospitable home puts at ease every one who

enters their door. They are held in the most profound respect by all who know them and the amount of good which they have accomplished in this life will never be fully known and appreciated until in the great day "when the books are opened" and every one receives his reward for the deeds done in the body.

The happy marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver has been blessed with eight children: Mary E., wife of George Bench, of Whitley county, this state; William H., who married Fannie Cole and lives in Washington township, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits; John A. married twice, his present wife being Jessie Humble, and resides in Washington township; George W., also a farmer of Washington township, married Eveline Gilispie; Joseph M. married Belle Blanchard and lives in the city of Detroit, being an employe of Park, Davis & Company, of that city; Sarah E., the next in order of birth, married Jehu Outkelt, a farmer of Washington township; Jacob E. married Eveline James and lives on her father's farm; Charles F., the youngest of the family, is unmarried and still lives under the parental roof; he is one of the prosperous young farmers of Washington township and also has quite a reputation as a raiser of fine live stock.

HENRY B. FUNK.

It is a well-known fact, fully recognized by physicians and by all others who have made the subject a study, that a quiet life and steady habits promote longevity. In the cities where the people are falling over each

other in their desperate attempts to get rich suddenly, and where they are, of a consequence, on a severe nervous strain all the time, the mortality tables are much higher than in the country. The farmer may, therefore, congratulate himself that though his life may be less eventful it is certainly much longer than is that of his cousin in the city. This important fact should be borne in mind when the young men catch the fever to be clerks in some cheap grocery in a town or village. How much better is the life of the farmer who has won a fine farm from the dense woods, reared a large family of children, made a comfortable home, and finally goes to his reward beloved by all who have the honor of his friendship. Some such a man is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, April 5, 1827, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Bosler) Funk. Martin Funk, the grandfather of subject, came across the ocean from Germany many years ago and settled in Pennsylvania, and there the Funk family in America originated. Jacob was reared in the Keystone state, and received in his youth the usual education afforded poor boys in the woods. He learned the business of farming and stock raising and proved more than ordinarily successful in those important branches of labor. He married in Pennsylvania, and soon afterward came to Ohio and settled in Stark county on a farm where Henry, his son, was brought up and educated. When Henry was nineteen years old he began to work out by the month, and coming to the conclusion that it was not well for man to live alone he married Miss Polly Beigh, the daughter of George and Fannie Beigh, one of the most important acts of his life from many standpoints. She was a na-

tive of Seneca county, Ohio, and was born July 9, 1831, and was brought to this county in 1837, her father settling in Clay township, or what is now Lake township. There the father entered a tract of land and began to clear off the dense timber and fight the wolves from his sheep and calves. To Mr. and Mrs. Funk four children were born, as follows: Ireal, born in 1850 and died in infancy; Fanny, who became the wife of Jeremiah Windbigler and lives in Marshall county, Indiana; to them were born four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom three are living, as follows: Levi, Mary and Anna; Anna C., born December 28, 1855; Mary Alice, born December 16, 1860, became the wife of Monroe Paulus and resides in Silver Lake, Indiana; of their children, three sons and a daughter, one is deceased, the names of the others being Cloice, Glent and Meeta M. In 1849 the Funk family came to this township and here Mr. Funk bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which was enveloped with a heavy growth of timber. The family was placed in a rude log house and the task of clearing was begun. At that time the woods were filled with wild animals, and great havoc was created among the live stock, particularly the calves and sheep. Eternal vigilance was the price of safety, and this was kept up until in the course of time the wild animals disappeared. Steadily Mr. Funk added to his land until he now owns one hundred and sixty-five acres one mile north of Silver Lake. In his time he cleared up a farm of ninety-five acres. He is one of the best citizens of the county, and is respected everywhere for his many good qualities. He is a Republican and takes much interest in the success of his party.

From the deep woods where savage animals and savage Indians lived to this condition of peace and comfort this well-known family has passed, in a generation and a half. At first their nearest trading point was North Manchester and Liberty Mills, but the times are changed now, and these old and respected people are passing away with the old order of things still fresh in their heart. Mr. Funk was, on May 3, 1902, baptized in the German Baptist (Dunkard) church.

SOLOMON HEETER.

Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, furnished a home for many a pioneer who settled within its boundaries with no capital save the intelligence and physical abilities that were the gifts of his Maker and later attained a competency and a position of influence in the locality in which he chose to reside that, in after years, redounded in an enviable reputation for himself and his descendants; among these old and honored pioneers is Solomon Heeter, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 22, 1829.

David and Elizabeth (Hay) Heeter, parents of Solomon, were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and from that state they migrated to Ohio about the year 1808, and there, in the interminable forests of Montgomery county, entered a tract of most unpromising land. This David in due course of time, by hard labor and perseverance, such as were usual in the backwoods in those early days, cleared up from the growth of superfluous timber and erected the typical log cabin of the period, in which

many a happy hour was passed, notwithstanding the incessant care and labor that were necessary to develop a home that eventually proved to be a source of comfort and satisfactory profit.

After his marriage to Miss Hay, whose parents were natives of Virginia, David Heeter purchased forty acres of land in Montgomery county, Ohio, and deep in the forest, which he partially cleared and here, in a little log cabin, he lived for several years. He then sold it and bought a tract of one hundred acres nearer Dayton city, to which he later added eighty acres, but in 1853 again sold out and came to Indiana, locating in Wabash county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and seventy acres in Chester township, near North Manchester, on which he lived until the opening of the Civil war. Then he bought a small place near East Manchester, where he began the erection of a fine brick dwelling, but died before its completion; his widow, however, occupied the house for eight years.

To the marriage of David and Elizabeth (Hay) Heeter were born eight children, viz: Solomon, Jonathan, Silas, Samuel, Abner, Barnet, Franklin Marion and Harriet, of whom five are still living.

Solomon Heeter was reared on his father's farm and faithfully aided in its cultivation until he was twenty-five years old, and then worked at chopping corn-wood at twenty-five cents per cord and at splitting rails at twenty-five cents per hundred. March 31, 1853, Mr. Heeter was united in marriage with Miss Catherine A. Mause, who was born in Maryland November 26, 1820, of German parentage. From Maryland the Mause family removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, where Catherine A.

became acquainted with Mr. Heeter. In 1855 Solomon Heeter and his young wife came to Indiana, and in Wabash county Mr. Heeter purchased a farm of eighty acres, to which he added another eighty-acre tract, and there made his home until 1887, when he brought his family to Jackson township, Kosciusko county, where he purchased eighty acres near the place on which he now lives. He has prospered and now owns four hundred and forty acres in Kosciusko and Wabash counties. He is an excellent manager and has realized a competence through raising grain in large quantities and in breeding live stock.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Heeter has been blessed with six children, viz: Silas W., born March 8, 1855, married Miss Maria Swanks and lives in Wabash county; John E., born September 14, 1850, married Eliza Yant, and also lives in Wabash county; Warren E., born August 18, 1858, married Mary Pauling, now deceased, and lives in the state of Washington; Hiram E., born July 9, 1860, married Prude Kitterman and lives in Wabash county; David E., born October 15, 1863, died July 19, 1865; and Charles Webster, born April 15, 1867, married Carrie Knapp, and is also a resident of Wabash county, Indiana.

Mr. Heeter is a Democrat in his political proclivities, but has never been strongly partisan nor has he ever put himself forward as an office seeker. He is, however, a public-spirited citizen and a whole-souled man, ever ready to help forward any work designed for the public good. He has done much toward bringing Jackson to the front among the sisterhood of townships of Kosciusko county, and is recognized by all as one of its most useful citizens and is conse-

quently greatly honored and respected. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Honor at North Manchester.

JAMES H. ANGLIN.

A many-times millionaire of this country recently said: "Money does not make a man happy. I would give up all the wealth I have rather than be denied the pleasure that comes from the study of literature and art. If Shakespeare and Wagner, the mountain peaks of literature and music, were taken out of my life, life would be poor indeed. Millionaires who live mostly for making money have a sorry time of it." When this statement is carefully studied it is found to mean that money of itself does not make a man happy. Or in other words, put a man in comfortable circumstances, beyond want, and then money as such loses its value as a producer of happiness. But it must be acknowledged that what is meant by comfortable circumstances includes enough time for recreation, enough books for instruction and culture, and enough liberty to travel everywhere. When the individual has reached this condition he is prepared to enjoy life and needs no money. But a great many people have reached various stages of this condition and in that proportion are happy. Most people imagine their troubles. It is now well known that the state of the mind has everything to do with the state of the temper. When one can reduce existence to the happy state of the subject of this sketch he is prepared to enjoy a considerable degree of happiness. It requires a philosophic mind to be able to

do this, but in a large measure this state has been reached by the subject. He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in Prairie township, Kosciusko county, September 15, 1872. He is the child of Samuel D. and Axie S. (Boggs) Anglin. The Anglin family are of Scotch-Irish descent and in this country hail from the Old Dominion, where their ancestors settled many years ago. The grandfather of subject, James Anglin, in company with his two brothers, David and Isaac, and one sister, came to Indiana in the decade of the 'thirties and settled in the northern part of Kosciusko county, where they entered land from the government. James Anglin was twice married, first to Miss Hall, who bore him these children: David, Harvey, Wesley, Mary, Fletcher and Samuel D. His first wife having died, he married Mrs. Scott, whose maiden name was Nogle, and by her had the following children: Ella, Ida, Tillie and McClellan.

Samuel D. Anglin was reared on a farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood during the winters. He was an apt student and learning came to him almost by intuition. At an early age he mastered the common-school branches and then easily passed the examination required of teachers and began to teach. He was a natural instructor and took a broad view of education and the pleasure it brought to the recipient, and from the start made an unusual success of it. So great, indeed, was his success that he found it to his advantage to continue, which he did for twenty-nine years. During this period he not only kept up his private studies, but also attended a commercial school at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It would be difficult to describe how

far Mr. Anglin became absorbed in his studies, but he certainly took a great deal of satisfaction from his books. His marriage occurred in 1866, his wife being a daughter of Hamilton and Martha Boggs. To their marriage four children were born, as follows: Etta E., born in 1870, became the wife of Andrew E. Sarber and now resides in Seward township; James H., subject; T. Wayne, born in 1874, who finished his education at the North Manchester school one year, and at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, taught four years in the common schools and then began the study of law at Indianapolis and was duly admitted to the bar, graduating in the spring of 1899. He is now practicing his profession at Warsaw. In 1901 he was appointed a county officer; Rolla, born in 1876, who finished his education at the high school of Warsaw and is now with his father on the farm, married Miss Pearl Huffer.

James H. Anglin, the subject, was reared mainly on his father's farm, and learned all that the common schools could teach him at an early age. He finished by attending two years at college. This greatly broadened his mind and made a philosopher of him, meaning by the term philosophy sound common sense and a keen insight into the motives of men. All this was valuable, because Mr. Anglin was not a millionaire and must get happiness out of existence in some manner. So he went to work in earnest, but maintained his buoyancy of disposition, a very valuable possession. He has now a good start in this world's goods, both in property and in a clear conscience. His marriage did much to brighten his existence, as it always should the existence of

any man. He was happily married to Miss Myrtle Sprout on October 12, 1893. She was born in 1872, the daughter of John and Mary (Mort) Sprout, and possesses many graces and womanly accomplishments. She is a graduate of the high school at Warsaw, and spent one year at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. She began to teach in 1890 and, with the exception of two years, has taught ever since. She is now teaching in the primary department of the schools of Silver Lake, her specialty being in the lower grades. Mr. and Mrs. Anglin came to Silver Lake in 1897, where Mr. Anglin first engaged in the hotel business, continuing for two years. He then served as justice of the peace for two years. His hotel was sold in 1899 and he then entered into the hardware business in partnership with C. L. Leonard and is thus engaged at present, having built up a large trade. He is a Democrat, is secretary of the school board, and his genial and intellectual qualities make him a charming companion and a trusted friend. His wife is a member of the Christian church of Warsaw, and is a teacher in the Sunday-school of that organization.

NICHOLAS G. GRIPE.

The subject of this review has long enjoyed distinctive precedence as one of Jackson township's most enterprising and successful agriculturists and stock-raisers, at the same time enjoying the reputation of one of Kosciusko county's representative men of affairs. He is the son of Samuel and Selome (Frantz) Gripe, both early set-

tlers of the county, and dates his birth from the 13th day of June, 1852. When he was about two years old his parents moved to the township of Jackson and here Nicholas C. Gripe grew to manhood amid the peaceful scenes of rural life, assisting his father on the farm and as opportunities afforded attending the district schools, in which he obtained a fair knowledge of the branches constituting the prescribed course. On attaining his majority he engaged with a neighbor as a farm hand and after continuing as such for one year leased a piece of woodland and set to work to clear the same. With strong arm, backed by a determined purpose he addressed himself to this undertaking and in due time cleared from the green and fitted for cultivation fifty acres, cutting from the same about two thousand cords of wood, which he sold at a good profit. He continued to deal in wood and cultivate the land he developed for about five years, when he bought forty acres where his father now lives, on which he erected a good residence and barn and otherwise improved the place, making it one of the best farms of its area in the township. Subsequently he traded this for the same number of acres of the old homestead, to which he has made additions from time to time until he is the possessor of two hundred and forty acres in one body, conservatively estimated to be worth sixty-five dollars per acre.

Mr. Gripe has met with success as a farmer such as few attain and he stands today in the front ranks of Jackson township's most enterprising agriculturists, also ranking with the leading stock raisers in this section of the state. In the management of his affairs he displays rare business tact

and as a financier he has no superiors among the farmers of Kosciusko county. Keeping fully abreast the times in all matters pertaining to husbandry, he has spared neither time nor expense in bringing his place to the high state of cultivation for which it is noted, also being liberal in his expenditures in the way of beautifying his home and making it attractive. His dwelling is commodious and comfortable in all of its appointments and his large stock barn, erected some years ago, is one of the most complete structures of its kind in the county, also one of the most valuable. He has since built another barn and addition thereto. As a breeder and raiser of fine live stock Mr. Gripe enjoys much more than local reputation, being widely and favorably known among men similarly engaged in Kosciusko and other counties of northern and central Indiana. He makes a specialty of cattle and horses, owning at the present time a large number of very fine animals, representing a capital of many thousands of dollars. Blessed with strong bodily power and richly endowed with that most to be deserved of all capital, good common sense, he finds little difficulty in managing his large interests and seldom fails to make everything to which he turns his hand inure largely to his benefit. Progress has been his motto from the beginning and his career throughout presents a succession of advancements which have won for him the high standing he to-day enjoys as an active, enterprising man in worldly affairs.

Mr. Gripe's character is endowed with many noble qualities that contribute so much to his eminent usefulness and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens of Jackson and neighboring townships. His

kindliness of heart, his unvaried cheerful disposition, his wisdom as a counsellor and adviser among his neighbors and friends and his modest unassuming manner in every relation of life, are among the most distinguished characteristics which have attracted to him the many warm friends whom he prizes so highly and whose warm personal regard he will always retain.

Mr. Gripe is a valued member of the German Baptist church and has contributed materially to the success of that large and respected communion in Kosciusko county. Earnest in his piety and ever ready to extend a helping hand to a needy brother or any other worthy person, he makes no ostentatious display of his religion, performing his charitable deeds according to the scriptural injunction, and his daily actions exemplify the simple doctrine which he indorses.

Mr. Gripe's married life began in the year 1875, at which time Miss Florence Matson became his wife. Mrs. Gripe's parents moved from Ohio to Whitley county, Indiana, in an early day and bore an active part in the development of that part of the state, settling in the woods and bearing their full share of the trials and hardships incident to the pioneer period. Mr. and Mrs. Gripe have been blessed with three children, the eldest of whom, Elmer, was born in July, 1876; he was educated in the common schools and at the present time lives under the parental roof and assists in running the home farm. Clyde, who was born in the year 1880, is still a member of the home circle, as is also the youngest, Arley, whose birth occurred in April, 1882.

Like her husband, Mrs. Gripe is an earnest church worker and her influence has been potent in shaping for good the lives of the

children given her. As a whole, the family is an intelligent and harmonious one, highly esteemed in the community and noted for the enterprise and thrift with which each member is endued.

SAMUEL LEIGHTY.

But few men in Kosciusko county, Indiana, have witnessed the phenomenal changes that have taken place within the territorial limits of this county within the past sixty-six years and still live to narrate their experience from the early pioneer days up to the present hour of an advanced civilization, as does Samuel Leighty, the venerable subject of this biographical mention and now a highly respected retired farmer, having his residence in Warsaw.

Samuel Leighty was born in a log cabin on a farm in Knox county, Ohio, August 2, 1825, and when eleven years of age was brought to Kosciusko county, Indiana, by his parents, John and Catherine (Baker) Leighty, natives of Pennsylvania—the father from Lancaster county—but who were married in Knox county, Ohio. For six years after the birth of their son, Samuel, these parents continued to reside in Knox county and then removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where they lived five years in a new house. In the month of August, 1836, they came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and located about four miles southwest of Warsaw, where John Leighty entered forty acres of wild land, now belonging to the estate of Charles Thomas. John Leighty cleared up three acres of this land and put up a cabin, but sold out the place to John Ford and bought a state land claim of one hun-



Samuel Leighty

dred and sixty acres. Congress had passed an enactment that owners of such claims, who were actual settlers, should have the right of occupancy for five years and then pay for the land at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, without interest or taxation, provided a habitation of some kind had been erected. Mr. Leighty therefore put up a small log cabin, and in April, 1837, placed his family therein; having complied with the requirements of the law, he five years later received his deed from the government. In the meanwhile Mr. Leighty did a great deal of work for others, by which he made a livelihood.

At the end of five years John Reed, of Michigan, went to the land office at Delphi to prove up and pay Mr. Leighty's indebtedness to the government and at the same time to enter land for himself on the opposite side of the Tippecanoe river. Two years later Mr. Leighty sold out and removed to Elkhart county, where he purchased a tract of eighty acres on the boundary line, three miles north of Milford, where he lived six months and then came to Warsaw, where he worked at such jobs as he could find to do, barely making a living; but shortly afterward he bought fifty-two acres, a mile and a half north, which tract had been entered from the government in the usual manner by a Mr. Crosby. On this tract Mr. Leighty settled, worked hard, and in due course of time increased his acreage to one hundred and sixty acres, or a quarter-section, it being known as the "Cut-off." This land Mr. Leighty also improved, and lived on until his death in 1845, only nine years after having come to Indiana, he being but forty-seven years of age.

Samuel Leighty at this time was twenty

years of age and was the eldest in a family of seven children, his next brother in order of birth being about fourteen. The mother kept the children together, however, and Samuel, in accordance with his father's will, was to pay the debts and rear the children. The creditors allowed him ten years time, but at the end of five years Samuel had liquidated all claims and became owner of the farm, with the exception of what the brothers fell heir to, and this he eventually purchased from them; his mother he kept with him the remainder of her life and most filially cared for her. Samuel married a neighbor girl, Miss Sarah Kimes, and selling his farm, bought another, three miles south of Warsaw, buying up the interests of nine heirs to one hundred and twenty acres. This he increased to one hundred and sixty acres and occupied this farm until about twenty years ago, in the meanwhile improving it with a good dwelling and other buildings. Here he handled a great deal of stock in connection with general farming. Mr. Leighty then retired to Warsaw, where he now lives in well deserved comfort and ease.

In 1878 Mr. Leighty lost his first wife by death, and in 1880 he married Mrs. Clarissa Wheeler, of Clay township. To the first marriage of Mr. Leighty there were born four children, namely: Samuel R., who now owns and lives on the old homestead; George W., also living on a part of the same; Daniel D., farming four miles north of Warsaw, and Susan, now the wife of William Crouse, of Warsaw. To the second marriage no children have been born. Mr. Leighty has also reared his eldest sister's daughter from the age of four years until her marriage to Eli Barrett, a resident

of Michigan. Mrs. Leighty bore the maiden name of Lefever, and by marriage with Jacob Wheeler was the mother of three sons and four daughters, viz: Isaac, Sarah J., Alice, Amanda, Eli, Ida M. and William S.

Though born and reared a Democrat, Mr. Leighty has never voted that ticket, having cast his first presidential vote for Zachariah Taylor, and has ever since supported the principles of the Republican party. He has ever refused to accept public office of any kind, although a very popular man and frequently urged to place his name before the public. Religiously Mr. Leighty is a member of the Walnut Creek United Brethren church, has fully and faithfully lived up to its teachings and has on all occasions contributed most freely towards its support. He has risen in life entirely through his own industry and good management and today stands among the most honored of Kosciusko county's pioneers.

SAMUEL GRIPE.

Through a period of six decades the name of Gripe has been prominently connected with the history of Kosciusko county. It is an untarnished name and one that is familiar to the people of this section of the state by reason of the honorable and useful lives of those who have borne it.

Samuel Gripe, of this review, is a gentleman whose history forms a connecting link between the pioneer past and the modern present. He saw the country when it seemed almost on the borders of civilization, its land wild and uncultivated, its for-

ests standing in their primeval strength and beauty, its few log cabin homes like niches in the surrounding wilderness, and its evidences of development few. In the work of progress and improvement that has since wrought such marvelous changes he has borne his part and today he ranks with those strong-armed, firm-willed, substantial and valued citizens of the county who laid broad and deep the foundation of its present prosperity and fitted it for the still greater progress which future years have in store.

Samuel Gripe is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and a lineal descendant of John Gripe, who came to America from Germany in a very early day and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In the latter county and state was born many years later a grandson of the above John Gripe, Jacob by name, who when a young man went to Montgomery county, Ohio, and settled in Dayton, when that now flourishing city was an insignificant backwoods hamlet of perhaps a dozen small log cabins. Entering land within the present limits of the place, he cleared and developed a farm and for a number of years thereafter assisted in paving the way for the wonderful civilization for which that highly favored section of the Buckeye state is so justly celebrated. In his young manhood Jacob Gripe married Mary Wilond, who was reared in the family of her husband's father in Pennsylvania, her parents having died when she was quite small, leaving her to the care of friends. After making a good home near Dayton and occupying the same until 1836, Mr. Gripe made a tour of inspection through various parts of northern Indiana, and being pleased with the advantages which Kosciusko county presented as a future agricultural region,

entered a tract of land in what is now the township of Jackson. Returning to Ohio, he disposed of his interests there as soon as he could advantageously do so, and with his family moved in 1838 to his new home in the wilds of Kosciusko. Addressing himself with strong will to the task of clearing his land, he in due time removed a goodly portion of the forest growth and was at length rewarded with a comfortable home, which he occupied until death called him from the scenes of his earthly toils and struggles. Jacob Gripe was a good man and figured prominently during the pioneer period not only as a strong and stalwart woodsman and tiller of the soil, but also as a minister of the gospel, having been the first preacher of the German Baptist church to proclaim the peculiar tenets of that faith in Kosciusko and counties adjoining. He was instrumental in organizing a number of local congregations in the new country and while he lived looked after their interests with fatherly care and ministered to his people in holy things as long as his strength permitted him to discharge the duties of his sacred office. His family consisted of ten children, six sons and four daughters, namely: Esther, Elizabeth, Susan, Sarah, Samuel, Hannah, Barbara, John, Jacob, Mary, David and Catherine.

Samuel Gripe, the direct subject of this sketch, was born April 18, 1828, in Montgomery county, Ohio, and when a lad of ten years accompanied his parents to a new home and a new destiny in the county of Kosciusko. Reared amid the active scenes of pioneer times, he experienced the hardships and vicissitudes which fall to the early settlers and while still young in years

learned how to wield the ax with telling effect and to perform other duties required of the backwoods farmer. Circumscribed by conditions of which boys of the present day have no conception, his life was somewhat isolated and from early dawn to dewy eve he labored hard and faithfully, assisting to clear the farm and reduce the soil to cultivation. He recalls the fact that throughout one long, cold, bitter winter it fell to him to furnish all the wood needed to keep the temperature of their log cabin above the freezing point, and although the task was a hard one he did the work manfully and well. Deer were then so plentiful that but little skill was required to keep the table supplied with the choicest meat, while other game, such as squirrels, pheasants and wild turkeys, were also numerous and easily obtained. Mr. Gripe states that when he was a lad of twelve he shouldered his father's rifle and went to the wood in quest of deer. He was not long in dislodging a fine buck and taking deliberate aim had the good fortune to bring the noble animal down with the first shot, quite a skillful feat for one so young. After that he killed a great many deer and as long as wild game continued in the country he was considered one of the surest shots in the neighborhood where he lived. In a diminutive log cabin, sparsely furnished with log-legged, backless benches and a few other necessary appliances, he was inducted into the mysteries of the alphabet, and though many long years have elapsed since first timidly entering the building he easily recalls the teacher, one Gabriel Swihart, whose qualifications for the office appear to have based upon strength to inflict corporal punishment rather than upon ability

to impart knowledge. Later he went to school to Joseph Ulrich, a typical pedagogue of the olden times, and as the years went by he continued to prosecute his studies both in English and German until he became fairly well educated. Another fact in connection with the early day worthy of passing notice is the raising of Jacob Gripe's frame barn, which proved quite an important event in the community, as it was the first structure of the kind erected within the present limits of Jackson township. To secure the necessary assistance the boys invited every man within a radius of ten miles, and after the frame was all joined and put in proper place a season of jollity and manly sports was indulged in by all the strong young men present.

Mr. Gripe was reared a farmer and when old enough to select a vocation wisely concluded to devote his life to the cultivation of the soil. The better to carry on his life work, he took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Salome Frantz, whose parents, natives of Virginia, came to Kosciusko county in 1840 when Mrs. Gripe was a miss of twelve years. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Gripe moved on an eighty-acre tract of woodland in Clay township, now the township of Lake, where he built a cabin for the reception of his bride and then began the arduous work of felling timber, removing stumps and in many other ways preparing the soil for tillage. After living on this place four years and fitting about twenty acres for cultivation, he sold it for fifteen hundred dollars and with the proceeds purchased a farm in the eastern part of Jackson township. The greater part of the latter was improved by his labor and in due time

the place became one of the best farms in that section of the county, and he made it his home for a period of about twenty years. Subsequently he bought, for twelve thousand dollars, the beautiful place of two hundred and forty acres in Jackson where his son Nichols now lives, going in debt to the amount of four thousand dollars, every cent of which was paid within two years following the purchase.

Mr. Gripe's business transactions have demonstrated financial ability of a high order, and his career throughout has been characterized by sound judgment, keen discernment and concentration of purpose which have enabled him to carry to successful issue every enterprise to which his energies have been addressed. In a word, he has been a successful money getter, and the large fortune which he now possesses is the reward of his industry, thrift and superior management. When they started in life for themselves he gave to each of his six children twenty-three hundred dollars, thus enabling them to begin the struggle unhampered by the circumscribed financial environment which marked the beginning of his own career as an independent factor in worldly affairs. By long and arduous toil and rigid economy at a time when economy was an absolute necessity, he learned to place a proper value upon dollars and cents; however, he is by no means illiberal with his means, but on the contrary has been free in his benefactions to all worthy objects and enterprises. After a long and very active life, marked by great industry and thrift, he found himself in possession of a sufficiency of this world's goods to enable him to spend the remainder of his days in the

enjoyment of that rest and quietude which he so well and nobly earned; accordingly about the year 1889 he turned his large agricultural interests over to other hands and since that date has been living a life of honorable retirement on a small place, the care of which keeps the time from hanging heavily upon his hands.

Politically Mr. Gripe is a Republican. He had the pleasure of casting a ballot for the party's first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, and has voted for each succeeding candidate from that time to the present. While deeply interested in political matters and a careful student of the great questions of the times, he is not a partisan, nor has he ever entertained any ambition in the direction of public office. In 1849 he united with the German Baptist church and during all the years intervening between that and the present his daily walk and conversation have marked him as an humble and sincere follower of the man of Nazareth. His good wife is also a member of the same church and, like her husband, is noted for her piety and zeal in the Master's service. Mr. and Mrs. Gripe are among the oldest and most highly esteemed people of Kosciusko county, noted far and wide for their generous hospitality and beloved for their many amiable qualities of head and heart. They are deservedly popular with all who know them, live happily and contentedly in their cosy country home, the doors of which are ever open to the poor and needy, and are now crowning a life of activity and usefulness with an eventide of well earned rest and wholesome recreation. They have children as follows: John, deceased, Nicholas, Mary, Jacob, Catherine and Abraham L., all well settled in life.

JACOB S. KOONTZ.

Highly respected as a citizen and honored as a patriotic defender of the stars and stripes in a war which tested the solidity and perpetuity of American's free institutions, the subject of this brief review is distinctively one of the leading men of the township where he maintains his residence and is in every way worthy of mention with the progressive and representative citizens of Kosciusko county.

Jacob S. Koontz was born September 1, 1842, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and is descended from German and Dutch ancestry. His father, Jacob Koontz, a native of Pennsylvania, was the grandson of a German soldier, who came to America during the war of the Revolution in the service of the English government. Being a conscript and by no means liking the idea of opposing the little army of patriots struggling for their liberties against a tyrannical king, this ancestor, John Kutz by name, deserted his command and cast his fortunes with the colonists, with whom he fought courageously until independence was secured. Shortly after the close of the war he married and settled in Pennsylvania, where he reared a family and became a well-to-do tiller of the soil. His grandson, Jacob Koontz referred to above, was born in Pennsylvania and about the year 1835 migrated to Columbiana county, Ohio. He had married in Pennsylvania Anna Kutz, whose ancestors came from Holland in an early day and settled in Maryland. Subsequently, 1835, the Kutz family removed to the county of Columbiana, where Jacob Koontz, shortly after his marriage, purchased land and engaged in the pursuit of

agriculture. He continued to live there until 1803, when he disposed of his interest and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying here about two years after his arrival; his wife preceded him to the other world, departing this life in Ohio in the year 1875. To Jacob and Anna (Kutz) Koontz were born nine children, whose names are as follows: Robert, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Jacob S., Isaac, William, Eli and Anna M. Of this number Jacob S., Robert and Isaac served with distinction in the late Civil war and proved their loyalty to the government on many of the bloodiest battle fields of that great struggle.

Jacob S. Koontz spent his childhood and youth amid the quiet scenes of rural life and when old enough to perform manual labor was put to work on the farm, where in due time he developed a strong and vigorous physique which served him well in the arduous experiences through which he subsequently passed while following the old flag through the sunny southland. With limited educational advantages, he made the most of his opportunities, but at the age of nineteen closed his books, laid aside the implements of husbandry and with true patriotic fervor tendered his services to the government, which at that time was being threatened by the armed hosts of rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three-months service and immediately thereafter accompanied his regiment to West Virginia, where he remained until the expiration of his term. Animated by a laudable desire to serve his country still further, Mr. Koontz became a member of Company B, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, enlisting for three years or during the war, and

it was not long until his regiment was actively engaged with the enemy in the states of Kentucky and Virginia. He took part in a number of encounters, in one of which, at Marion, Virginia, he was struck by a rebel bullet which caused him to be carried from the field in a helpless and dangerous condition. By reason of the defeat and falling back of the Union forces, the wounded, among whom was Mr. Koontz, fell into the hands of the enemy and from December 29, 1864, till March of the year following he was held a prisoner of war. He suffered greatly from his wound and within three months after being exchanged was honorable discharged, being mustered out of the service in June, 1865. For a period of twenty-four years Mr. Koontz carried in his body the leaden missile which pierced him at the battle of Marion, being relieved of it by a skillful surgical operation performed in 1880. He proved a gallant soldier under many dangerous and trying circumstances, always ready for any duty, however onerous, and never shirking a responsibility, no difference into what situation it led him. By reason of his injury, from the effect of which he has never entirely recovered, he is now the recipient of a pension from the government which he so gallantly defended, but no monetary consideration can ever repay him for services well and faithfully rendered, nor does he ask reward for the wound received in the discharge of duty at a time when he faced death that our nation might remain as its founders formed it.

Returning home at the expiration of his period of enlistment Mr. Koontz was united in marriage, September 1, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Weaver. Mrs. Koontz was born May 14, 1847, in LaGrange county, Indi-

ana, and is the daughter of David and Harriett (Whiteleather) Weaver. Her parents were of German lineage and were both natives of Ohio. They were the parents of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, of whom there are seven children yet living. David Weaver was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1822, and died in 1894. He was a farmer and merchant. In religion he was a Methodist, and in politics was first a Whig and later a Republican. His wife was born in the same county in 1825, and her death occurred in 1863. Mrs. Koontz received a good common-school education and since her marriage has been a noble and true helpmate to her husband. After his marriage the subject engaged in farming as a renter in Columbiana county, Ohio, and later moved to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he purchased an eighty-acre farm which he cultivated for a period of two years. Disposing of his land at the end of that time, he returned to his native state, where he continued agricultural pursuits three years and then engaged in the hotel business at North Georgetown, where for six years he ministered to the wants of the traveling public with success and financial profit. In the year 1879 he sold his hotel and moved to Jennings county, Indiana, where he again turned his attention to farming, renting for a period of two years and then purchasing a place of one hundred and sixty acres, which was subsequently enlarged by an addition of sixty acres. After clearing and fitting for tillage one hundred acres and living on the place ten years he sold out and, in 1887, came to Kosciusko county, where he leased land for one year and then bought one hundred and fifty acres, and later eighty acres more, now constituting a farm of two

hundred and thirty acres in Jackson township.

Mr. Koontz's life has been one of great activity and since coming to this county his industry has been rewarded by the handsome competence which he now enjoys. He has made many valuable improvements on his farm, including a beautiful dwelling and substantial barns and outbuildings, while the fertility of the place has been increased to its greatest productive capacity. His home is one of the most beautiful and attractive in Jackson township and as a farmer he easily stands in the front rank of Kosciusko's most enterprising and successful agriculturists and stock raisers, sparing neither labor nor expense to make his place as nearly ideal as possible, and doing all within his power to raise the standard of agriculture in the highly favored locality where his home is situated.

Mr. Koontz has been a lifelong Republican and, like every good citizen, looks upon the ballot as one of man's most sacred possessions. An active worker for the party, he has had no ambition in the direction of office notwithstanding which fact his fellow citizens, in 1895, elected him assessor of Jackson township, a position he most faithfully and worthily filled until 1900, inclusive. While a citizen of the Buckeye state he achieved considerable repute as a shrewd politician and for several years his hotel at North Georgetown was the favorite rendezvous of some of the leading party workers, among whom may be mentioned President McKinley, who upon several occasions was his guest. He was chairman of the Republican township committee when McKinley first ran for congress and to him was accorded the honor of publicly introducing that distin-

gushed American to the first audience he ever addressed in North Georgetown. He was also a delegate to the convention which first nominated McKinley for the lower house of the national legislature. Between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Koontz a feeling of warm personal friendship existed as long as the former lived, a fact of which the subject feels deservedly proud, and he also points with pride to the fact that he was one of the President's strongest adherents in the convention above referred to.

Mr. Koontz possesses the happy faculty of winning and retaining friends, and since becoming a resident of this county he has made a large circle of acquaintances, among whom his name is held in very high esteem. All who know him are riveted in their praise of his integrity and sterling qualities of manhood, and as a citizen, keenly alive to the public good and assisting by all the means at his command every enterprise calculated to promote the material and moral interests of the community, none are more aggressive or have taken a more active part with both influence and means. With him to see and understand the right is to do the same under all circumstances, regardless of consequences, fearlessness in the discharge of duty being one of his dominant characteristics, while at the same time he is careful and considerate of the feelings and opinions of those from whom he may honestly differ.

Mr. Koontz is a firm believer in religion and its efficacy as a great moral force for the regeneration of society and the world. For a number of years he has been a devout member of the Christian church, active in the good work of the congregation with which he is identified and liberal in the support of the gospel at home and in

lands beyond the seas. Mrs. Koontz also belongs to the same body and with her husband is highly regarded as a worker and planner for the dissemination of religious truth in the community where she lives. Mr. Koontz delights to recall the stirring scenes when, as a soldier on the march, in the tented field or in the smoke and carnage of battle, he met and helped to crush the hosts of treason who had in view the disruption of our beloved country and the destruction of its institutions. Like other patriots of that dark and gloomy period, he is an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization in which are kept alive the sentiments of loyalty, patriotism and love of country which every true American should guard and cherish.

Mr. and Mrs. Koontz have been blessed with two children, the elder of whom is Herbert L., whose birth occurred on the 11th day of June, 1877. He is a young man of excellent reputation, a graduate of the commercial schools at North Manchester and Indianapolis, and served in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the late Spanish-American war. In 1898 he was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Grove, of Indianapolis, in which city he holds an important position as superintendent of a large coal company. The other child died in infancy unruined. During the county convention of 1902 the convention nominated Mr. Koontz as a member of the county council of Kosciusko county.

ROBERT NIGHSWANDER.

A citizen of the United States can wear no greater badge of honor than the distinction of having served the government in the



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT NIGHSWANDER

memorable four years of war between the states. It is a sacred family inheritance of renown, to be prized like a jewel by all future descendants and kept bright and untarnished by other acts of valor, patriotism and loyalty in the interests of free government. Even in this day, when there are many of the old soldiers living, no one can see one of them dressed up in his faded uniform without feeling a glow of pride and without showing him studied deference. But the ranks of the old phalanx are fast going down before the shots of death, and ere long none will be left to recount the actual experiences of that bloody time. In the meantime, while they are still with us, let us pay them suitable honor for their sacrifices, patriotism and sufferings. The subject of this memoir was one of the "boys in blue." He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1832, and is the son of John and Hannah (Cooper) Nighswander, the father of German and the mother of Irish descent. Great-grandfather Nighswander was born in Germany and emigrated to America about the year 1781. He established himself in Pennsylvania on a farm and there passed the remainder of his days. He conducted a sawmill in connection with his other duties. His wife bore him four sons and one daughter. The grandfather of the subject was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and one of his sons was John, the father of Robert. John was twice married, his second wife being Miss Hannah Cooper. To this marriage were born seven boys and four girls, as follows: Isaac was married, but his wife is deceased, and he lives in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; he served four years as a private in the Civil war; Willis, deceased, was also a

private in the Rebellion; Robert, subject; Isaiah, who served as a soldier in the Rebellion and was in the Third Maryland Cavalry, died in Andersonville prison; John, who also was in the Third Maryland Cavalry in the Rebellion; Mary E., deceased, who married Samuel Cozy; Nancy, the wife of Benjamin Bright, lives in Seneca county, Ohio; Hannah B., the wife of a Mr. Lawrence, a veteran of the Civil war, lives in Seneca county, Ohio; Katie married and lived in Ohio until her death; Aaron, unmarried, who resides in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Robert Nighswander also served with distinction in the Great Rebellion. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain S. B. Ment, and after a season spent in camp of instruction was sent with his regiment to Virginia. Thence they moved to New Creek, and later, at Moorefield, Mr. Nighswander saw his first battle. He was engaged at Romney, and at the bloody battle of Fredericksburg, during the "mud campaign," fought with great gallantry for two days. He went with his regiment through the Peninsular campaign and suffered intense hardships, not having his clothes off for five weeks and sleeping on his arms the whole time. He fought at the second battle of Bull Run, and though he was in the thickest of the fight, and his regiment lost heavily, he escaped without a wound. He was at Culpeper Court House also and fought bravely with his regimental companions. He participated in the engagements at Cedar Mountain, in the movement up the Shenandoah valley and fought at Cross Keys. He was hotly engaged at the bloody battle of Chancellorsville, where "Stonewall" Jackson was killed, and at the

desperate and decisive battle of Gettysburg, after which his regiment was transferred to Sherman's army and participated in the "march to the sea." He participated before this in the assault on Lookout Mountain and so on down to Atlanta and thence to the sea. In all he participated in twenty-eight pitched battles, besides almost innumerable skirmishes, marches and campaigns, and throughout all of them showed splendid pluck and loyalty. Think of it. Here were five boys in one family who entered the Federal service at the commencement and served until the end, several of whom suffered from galling wounds and one of them died of starvation and hardship in prison. Should this not be called "The Soldier Family?" And what a splendid inheritance to leave to children. How proud coming generations will be to narrate the gallantry and sufferings of these heroic brothers. The subject came through the entire war without a serious wound. At Gettysburg eighteen minie balls pierced his clothing until he looked almost like a sieve. That old uniform should have been framed and placed in the state house at Indianapolis. He now gets the small pension of ten dollars per month for the disabilities contracted in the service. After serving four years he was honorably mustered out in the fall of 1865 at Cleveland, Ohio.

Upon his discharge from the army Mr. Nighswander returned to Bloomville, Ohio, and went to work on a farm by the month and so continued until 1868, when, on September 5 of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Shock and to them were born three boys and two girls: Cora A., the wife of Thomas Shoe, whose father was a private in the Rebellion; their four

other children are deceased. Mrs. Nighswander was born in Seneca county, Ohio, April 25, 1845, and was the daughter of Jacob and Magdalena (Shanour) Shock. The latter couple were the parents of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, of whom ten are living. All are residents of Ohio except her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley, a resident of Ionia, Michigan, and Mrs. Nighswander. Jacob Shock was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1814, and died in 1878. He was a lifelong farmer. Magdalena Shock was born on a farm in Pennsylvania June 23, 1818, and her death occurred August 21, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, one month and twenty-one days. She was but three years old when brought by her parents to Ohio. She was a faithful and consistent member of the German Reformed church. Mrs. Nighswander was reared and educated in her native county. For thirty-four years have Mr. and Mrs. Nighswander traveled life's journey together, sharing each other's joys and sorrows. She has been a faithful wife and a loving mother and was kind and genial in her manner. In 1868 the subject erected his pleasant and comfortable residence at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars, a residence which is a credit to the township.

Mr. Nighswander is an enthusiastic Republican, believing in voting the way he shot during the war. He is active and prominent in all local affairs. He is a member of Post No. 114, G. A. R. He is in comfortable circumstances, and though not a member of any church he and his good wife contribute liberally to all worthy movements. They are passing their old age in quiet and with the respect of every one who has the honor of their friendship.

ROBERT M. JONTZ.

It is interesting to note the various ways by which the first settlers came from their homes in the east to the unbroken wilds of the west and also how later settlers came out. It was a common occurrence for the father to come out first, walking the whole distance, selecting his tract of government land, going to the nearest land office and paying for the same and then walking the entire distance back to his eastern home to get ready to move his family out. Then all were loaded into a wagon or wagons and slowly driven to the wilderness home. If a log cabin had not been built on the first visit, the first thing to be done was to erect one and while this was being done very often the family lived in the covered wagon. Then land must be cleared before a crop of any sort could be raised. When the first crop was harvested the family were then self-sustaining. The family represented by our subject passed through just such experiences. He was born on section 11, Seward township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, March 28, 1852, his parents being Jacob and Catherine (Nelson) Jontz, the father coming originally from Pennsylvania and being of English descent. When Jacob Jontz was yet a boy in Pennsylvania his father died and soon afterward he came to Ohio to live with an uncle, Michael Jontz. While thus engaged he grew to manhood and married, his wife being the daughter of Robert Nelson, of Wayne county, Ohio. Previous to this event Michael Jontz had come to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and entered one hundred and sixty acres with money furnished by Jacob Jontz, who had earned the same by working by the month for Michael. In

1851 Jacob came from Wayne county, Ohio, to Seward township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and located on his land. He brought his family and few belongings in a wagon, the distance being about two hundred and fifty miles. Previous to this, however, he had come out and had cleared a small tract of the land and had erected a small log cabin, in which to place his family when they should be removed to the Indiana home. Upon his arrival with his family he began in earnest to clear off the heavy timber. In time one hundred and twenty acres were cleared and in 1868 a good frame house was built, said to have been the best in the county at that time. It is still standing. Jacob Jontz was a man who attended closely to the work of his farm, and was quiet and unassuming in his habits and manner. He was thoroughly honest and died with the respect of all who knew him. The mother died in 1872. The father lived with his sons, Robert and Abraham, until his death in 1896. He was the father of six children, as follows: Robert M. and Abraham, twins, born March 28, 1852; Abraham married Miss Melissa Oldfather and lives in this township; Susan, who wedded John Haney and lives in Silver Lake, Indiana; Ross, who died when a boy; Emma, who died a young maiden; Lee; Ella, who became the wife of Reese Dillingham and is deceased. Robert M. and his twin brother, being the oldest children of the family, were required to assume much of the responsibility of the parents. They assisted materially to clear off the forest and to raise the crops of grain, receiving the meanwhile a fair education. In 1888 Robert Jontz married Mrs. Martha Maggart, widow of William Maggart and daughter of Lewis Cornwell,

her father having been a resident of this county for thirty years. She was born October 3, 1859. To subject the following children were born: Bennie, born October 25, 1888; Charles, born September 17, 1890; Gordon, born February 4, 1893; Edna, born February 4, 1897; Ray, born December 16, 1899. When Bennie was born Gen. Benjamin Harrison was the candidate for president, and the boy was named for him. Mr. Jontz has followed farming all his life, has been successful and is highly respected. He is a Republican and takes much interest in the affairs of his party, having represented his township in county conventions. He is well known and has the respect of everybody.

NORMAN TUCKER.

This active and progressive farmer and stock raiser of Lake township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, well deserves mention in a volume devoted to the biographical memoirs of the prominent and influential citizens of this county. He was born in Franklin township August 2, 1868, a son of Albert and Katie (McNeal) Tucker, who were the parents of six children, namely: Norman, the subject; Charles M.; Lee; Curtis; Nellie; and Ora. Lee, Curtis and Nellie are deceased. Albert Tucker is an extensive farmer and stock raiser of the county and his biography will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Norman Tucker was educated in the common schools of the district and acquired an excellent education under the prevailing conditions which environ the average country school. The extensive busi-

ness operations of his father served to broaden his practical views on business matters, and his judgment of all kinds of stock was not only exceptionally good, but was early developed, thus quickly qualifying him for the business career in which he has been so successful.

On October 22, 1897, Norman Tucker led to the marriage altar Miss Nellie Creiglebaum, a daughter of Nathaniel and Rosa (Bitzer) Creiglebaum, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Tucker was educated in the common schools of her native state and is a lady of fine attainments and presides with grace and dignity over their delightful home. As her maiden name indicates, she is of German descent. On the consummation of the marriage ceremony, which was performed at the home of her parents in Chillicothe, Ohio, they immediately came to Franklin township, going to the home farm of his father, where he remained until 1899, when he moved to his present farm of three hundred and sixty acres located in section 10. Here he follows farming and stock raising and is meeting with remarkable success. His broad meadows and extensive fields are specially well adapted to the grazing of cattle and hogs. He is always a heavy purchaser of young cattle in the spring of the year, pasturing during the summer and rounding them up on grain during the fall, thus putting them in the best possible condition for market. His sales will average two carloads of cattle each fall, and are shipped to such market as promises the best returns. Much of his time is consumed in buying stock, which requires his absence from home.

In politics Mr. Tucker is a Republican, and being so generally on the road has acquired a knowledge of politics in their re-

lation to the business affairs of life that enables him to discuss intelligently any question in issue. He is a live and active worker in local and county elections and his influence in behalf of his party is felt and appreciated. Among his friends and neighbors it is well known he has no aspiration for political preferment, as the duties of office would cause a sacrifice of his business interests. Mr. Tucker is still a young man, being but little past thirty years, and there are many years of usefulness in store for him. That he will develop into a man of exceptional usefulness in this section of northern Indiana is undoubtedly true, and the future for him is indeed bright. Mrs. Tucker is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are the parents of one child, Freda D., born May 31, 1899. She is a bright little girl, and under the wholesome influences of her parents, surrounded with all that can add to her happiness, her future is indeed promising. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker enjoy the friendship and esteem of many friends, which will constantly increase with the coming of years.

JOHN L. ARTHUR.

In the old countries of the world, particularly in those governed by kings or emperors, there is a sharp contrast drawn between persons of title and the laboring classes. The aristocratic members of those countries, from time immemorial, have tried to make it appear that the kings or emperors ruled by divine authority, and the families of the nobility attempted to establish their own superiority over the working classes by claiming the same authority. As a conse-

quence, labor was looked upon in those countries as degrading, instead of being the noblest calling to which man can turn his hand. In our country, on the other hand, it has been the aim to ennoble labor, and the result has been to make the farmer and the artisan the peer of the wisest and best in our land. And this view is borne out by such men as the subject of this memoir. He was born in Wabash county, Indiana, January 23, 1855, and is the son of Shelby and Rebecca (Neff) Arthur. The Arthur family are originally from the Old Dominion and are of Scotch descent, while the Neffs, who also lived in Virginia, are of German descent. While in Virginia the Arthur family were the owners of slaves, and Shelby was reared on a plantation where many of them were kept and owned. In his youth he became familiar with the auction block from which the slaves were sold like cattle at so much per head. The Arthurs and the Neffs lived not far apart in Virginia, and Shelby and Rebecca became acquainted in early life and upon reaching maturity married in that state in the year 1840. Shelby was educated better than usual, as his parents gave him the benefit of private instruction under tutors. Three children were born to Shelby and wife in Virginia, and then the parents, not wishing to rear their family in contact with slavery, concluded to leave Virginia for one of the free states. Accordingly, they loaded all their effects needed in their new home and which were not sold, in two wagons and in 1847 started for the new home in Indiana. Mr. Arthur had been out prospecting in 1844, and had bought a small farm in the northern part of Kosciusko county, but had sold the same a year later. The trip of the family to their new home was

made in the fall of the year, when the roads, such as there were, were in very bad condition. It required five weeks to make the journey. They stopped in Wabash county, where they bought a farm of eighty acres, all covered with heavy timber. A small spot was cleared, and a rude log cabin was erected. In the meantime, while Mr. Arthur was building his log cabin, his family lodged with a family named Fogarty. Mr. Arthur owned this farm until a few years ago, when he sold it and now lives in Roann. He made great improvements on the same, and did much of the clearing himself, being materially assisted by his boys. As time progressed, he built a better house and better barns for his stock. Three of their children were born in Virginia: James W., Charles F. M. and Joseph; after they came to Indiana the following children were born: Nancy M., John L., Sarah E., Julia A. and Rosa A. All of these children are still living. James married Miss Mollie Prince, and is an attorney at law in North Manchester, Indiana; Charles married Miss Mollie E. Samsel and is the editor of the *Wabash Times*, of Wabash, Indiana; Joseph married Miss Kate Prince, who died in 1874, and he then married Miss Leva Fague, and upon her death married Miss Melissa Kemper and lives in Silver Lake; Nancy became the wife of S. J. Johnson and lives in Virginia; John L., subject; Sarah married Arthur Kennedy and lives in Roann; Julia married Jacob Wagner and resides in Wabash county; Rosa married Burris Johnson and resides in North Manchester, Indiana.

John L. Arthur was reared in Wabash county, on his father's farm. He attended the country schools, and finished with a course at the Northern Indiana Normal

School at Valparaiso, taking the studies prescribed for teachers in the commercial and the teacher's courses. Thus he was prepared for teaching and accordingly secured his certificate. During the winter of 1875-6 he taught his first term and afterward taught three others. On September 30, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Surfine Haney, who was born March 14, 1856, being a native of Wabash county. Their children are as follows: James C., born September 4, 1883; Julia R., born March 12, 1889; Glenn, born May 14, 1892; Arthur A., born October 5, 1893, and two that died in infancy. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Arthur moved to this county. He learned the drug trade with Dr. P. J. Burket and John Valentine and worked at the same for three years. In 1880 he began to learn telegraphy at Silver Lake and remained there two years. In 1882 he was appointed agent at Summitville, Indiana, and remained there until 1887. He then was engaged in fitting gas fixtures in the fields for a time. He entered the office of the Big Four railroad as bill clerk and in 1890 was transferred to Berrien Center, Michigan, in 1891 he was transferred to Silver Lake as station agent and remained until December, 1900. In the spring of 1901 he returned to the farm, having been elected trustee of Lake township. He is a Democrat and is strong in the councils of his party. He was a member of the school board of Silver Lake, is a member of the Masonic lodge, serving as master for six years, represented his lodge in the grand lodge, and is also a member of Lodge No. 576, I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs in the latter. He is one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and his name and honor are above question.

CHRISTIAN E. FRANTZ.

One of the oldest, most substantial and highly respected agriculturists of Lake township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is Christian E. Frantz, who descends from one of the ante-Revolutionary families of Virginia, of remote Dutch extraction, although Christian E. was born in Clarke county, Ohio, January 28, 1817, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Eversole) Frantz. The original Frantz family came to America in 1727, and of its members Michael, the first to arrive, settled in Pennsylvania; later another of the family came over the ocean and settled in Virginia; from the latter it is inferred that the Indiana family has its descent. The record of descent is briefly given as follows:

(I) Michael Frantz was born in Switzerland, September 1, 1687, and came to America in the ship "Molly," John Hodgesson, master, from Rotterdam, arriving here September 30, 1727. He died in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1748.

(II) Michael Frantz was born in Germany in 1725, and accompanied his father upon his emigration to America in 1727. He married Magdalena Zug, and moved to Botetourt county, Virginia, where his death occurred in 1807. Their children were Michael, Johannas, Abraham. (III) Christian, Jacob, Daniel, Peter, David, and a daughter who married a Mr. Gharst.

(III) Christian Frantz was born about 1766 and was united in marriage to Mary Garst. He was a clergyman in the German Baptist church and was also an agriculturist. He came from Virginia and settled on a farm in Clarke county, Ohio, among other early pioneers, to whom he preached

in the German language. He died March 6, 1850, and his wife died August 8, 1838, and their remains lie buried in the graveyard in the northeast quarter of section 7, Pike township, Clarke county, Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: (IV) Jacob, Christian, Elizabeth, Catherine, Mary, Magdalena, Esther, Anna and Sally.

(IV) Jacob Frantz was born March 22, 1784, and died December 19, 1851. He was a miller in Virginia and accompanied his father to Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He married in Ohio, March 22, 1813, Sarah Ebersole, who was born about 1789, and died September 27, 1855. Their children are noted as follows: John, born July 18, 1815, married Susan Frantz, and they had the following children: Katy, Jacob, Mary and Sarah. (V) Christian E., the subject. Phoebe, born April 10, 1819, married Joel Ohmart and they have one son, Eli. Anna, born April 17, 1821, unmarried. Elizabeth, born December 7, 1825, married Lewis Myres and they had children, Simon, William, Aaron, John Ezra, Noah, Mary Ann, Sarah Elizabeth and Clara Idelia. Aaron, born April 10, 1830, married, July 17, 1853, Mary Ryman, and their children are Lewis, Adam, Sarah, Elizabeth, Simeon, Samuel Ryman, Jacob Christian, Harrison, John Eli, Mary Catharine.

(V) Christian E. Frantz was reared on the home farm in Ohio, and there also acquired a limited education in a subscription school. He early became acquainted with Miss Mary Heckman, who lived with her parents on a farm about three miles from the Frantz homestead, and this acquaintanceship eventually culminated in warmer feelings, resulting in their marriage, March 7, 1844. The parents of this lady were also

natives of Virginia, but she was born in Ohio, January 26, 1824, and, considering the limited school facilities the country afforded in that early day, secured a very fair education. To this marriage have been born ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity and six still survive, whose names are as follows: Hannah R., married to David Miller; Phebe E., wife of John W. Ulrich; George, who is married to Lizzie Kripe; Matthew, married to Anna Teeter; Simon, married to Mary Snapp; Reuben, married to Kate Snell and living in North Manchester, Indiana; Minervia, widow of Noah Bittenbaugh; Martha, deceased wife of Levi W. Witter.

Three years after marriage Christian E. Frantz and wife came to Kosciusko county, purchased eighty acres in section 13, Lake township, and here they still make their home, but have since added to the farm until it now comprises two hundred and ten acres. The first purchase at that time, 1847, was all woodland, infested with wild animals of a savage nature, although game was also abundant. There were no roads through the wilderness stretching from Clarke county, Ohio, to the new home in Kosciusko county, Indiana, but they managed to drive a wagon through by frequently cutting a way, and the journey consumed a week's time.

Mr. Frantz was very hard-working, however, and prospered. Life in the wilderness was not altogether one of toil, and there were periods of relaxation passed in hunting or fishing and in the enjoyment of the various "bees," such as log-rolling, house-raising, corn-shucking, quilting, etc., in which the sparsely settled neighborhoods all gladly took a part and greatly enjoyed them-

selves. As time progressed, Mr. Frantz added to and improved his property, until now, at the age of eighty-five years, although still a worker, he is enjoying his days in a fine brick house and is surrounded with all the luxuries of modern country life. Mrs. Frantz has been a worthy helpmate to her husband, and has heroically borne her part in the battle of life, standing shoulder to shoulder with her husband. They have secured to themselves a competence of at least thirty thousand dollars, every cent of which has been accumulated through their own industry and thrift, as when they settled in this county they had nothing, not even chairs to sit on.

Mr. and Mrs. Frantz have been members of the German Baptist church since 1861, and have very freely contributed from their means to its support, and there is no family in Lake township more highly respected than theirs. In politics Mr. Frantz is a Republican, but his first presidential vote was cast for the Whig ticket, headed by William Henry Harrison, of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," fame.

GEORGE W. RICKEL.

Human life is made up of two elements, power and form, and the proportion must be invariably kept if we would have it sweet and sound. Each of these elements in excess makes a mischief as hurtful as would be its deficiency. Everything turns to excess; every good quality is noxious if unmixed, and to carry the danger to the edge of ruin nature causes each man's peculiarity to superabound. One speaking from the standpoint of a farmer would

adduce the learned professions as examples of this treachery. They are nature's victims of expression. You study the artist, the orator or the poet and find their lives no more excellent than that of mechanics or farmers. While the farmer stands at the head of art as found in nature, the others get but glimpses of the delights of nature in its various elements and moods. The subject of this sketch is one who takes delight in existence. It is because he is in touch with the springs of life.

George W. Rickel was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 16, 1838, and is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Moyer) Rickel. The Rickel family are of German descent and are natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in Bedford county, of that state, March 14, 1810. He was reared on a farm and in early manhood chose farming as his life's occupation. He had a fair education in both English and German. Mathias Rickel, the grandfather, came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to Wayne county, Ohio, when Samuel was a boy of six years. There Samuel grew to years of maturity, and upon reaching manhood married Miss Sarah Moyer. Soon after their marriage, in 1842, they came to Kosciusko county and settled in Franklin township, where the father entered a tract of government land, all of which was covered with heavy timber. Their nearest neighbors were more than a mile away, the woods were filled with wild animals and the Indians were still to be seen here. He built a small log cabin in the woods and into the same moved his family. They began the hard work of clearing off the big trees, and eight years later built a large hewed-log house, which was a palace compared with the first rude structure. In 1864 he built

a substantial frame house, and the family was by this time "out of the woods" and out of pioneer times as well. On this farm Samuel and Sarah passed the remainder of their days. Mr. Rickel was a man of steady and industrious habits and his honor was unquestioned. He was a Democrat of the Jackson type, a man of firm convictions, and at one time before Franklin and Seward townships were separated he served as trustee. In fact, he was one of the first to fill that position for either of these townships. He was the first postmaster of Beaver Dam, his appointment being made in 1844 by President Tyler, and he served in that capacity for about seventeen years. To the marriage of Samuel and Sarah the following children were born: William, George W., Eliza, Reason, Catherine, John, Mahlon, Sarah A. and Winchester. Of this family three are deceased.

George W. Rickel passed his youth like all boys of that period, going to the subscription schools in the winters and working on the farm and in the forest during the summers. Upon reaching his majority he hired out to Horace Tucker and worked for him four and a half years. January 1, 1863, he married Miss Mary C., daughter of William and Susan Dunlap, a lady of mixed Scotch and Irish descent, who was born April 18, 1846. She was brought from Ohio to Kosciusko county in 1854. Her father bought the farm where George W. Rickel now resides, and became a prominent and useful citizen. He served his township for thirty years as justice of the peace, this fact showing the high esteem in which he was held. He was also postmaster at Sevastopol and was a strong Democrat. In his family were eleven children. To subject and wife three children

were born: Olive A., born September 21, 1865, and became the wife of Edson B. Sarber, the present trustee of Seward township; Lloyd A., born August 12, 1877, married Miss Redie Black and resides in Franklin township, Sarah A., born January 23, 1882, is unmarried and still lives with her father. Out of his wages and otherwise the subject had saved about one thousand dollars, and with it he took an interest in farming with Horace Tucker. In 1865 he bought the land where Sevastopol now stands and moved onto the same. He now owns one hundred and forty acres of excellent land in this township, and is in comfortable circumstances. Besides farming, he makes a specialty of fine horses. In politics he is a Democrat and as such was elected in 1866 trustee of this township, and continued to serve acceptably for a period of fourteen years, later serving another term of two years. He built the first brick schoolhouse in the township, and during his administration built seven schoolhouses in all. He is well known and universally respected and no citizen stands higher in the estimation of the people. Mr. Rickel has in his possession an old parchment deed, dated September 2, 1830, and signed by President Martin Van Buren.

ELI TURNBULL.

One of the largest industries of the United States, if not the largest, is that of the lumber business. When the figures are laid before a person it is staggering to see the magnitude of the trade. And the demand is constantly on the increase, because

the population is growing and the uses to which wood is put are ever on the increase. What a mine of wealth the farmer would have if he could draw from the supplies of timber which he cut down and burned up to get out of the way forty, fifty and sixty years ago. In many instances the timber would be worth more than the land, houses and stock put together. But if the timber could be put back as it was, the crops would be cut off, and so it is better as it is. The settler was compelled to destroy the timber or else the land would yet be a wilderness. The business of the subject of this sketch requires him to use up large quantities of virgin timber. He obtains his supplies from the remnants of the forests which once covered all of this land, but his products are necessities and in strong demand. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, June 9, 1849, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Fisher) Turnbull. The father was a native of Ohio and was of Scotch-Irish descent, a race that is noted for its orators and statesmen. The Fisher family also hail from the Buckeye state, and are of Germanic descent, a race famous for its sturdy qualities and education. The parents grew up in Ohio and were there married. To them were born eight children, as follows: Eli, subject; Martha J., who wedded Isaac Davis and lives in Churubusco, Indiana; Margaret, who married John Summers and resides in Churubusco; Sarah E., who married Oscar Layman and is deceased; Annora, who wedded Smith Matthews and resides in Churubusco. Two of the children died in infancy. John was killed by a falling tree when he was about twenty years old. Eli grew up on his father's farm and received in the meantime a fair education at the com-

mon schools. He learned the business of farming, but upon reaching his majority he went to Wisconsin, far up in the famous logging regions, and became a cook in one of the large lumber camps of that region. He put in several years in that business, and when he came out he was skilled in the business of cooking and in the lumber business as well. In 1874 he was united in married with Miss Demis Nutting, of Wisconsin, whose parents were natives of New York, and to this union three children were born, as follows: Effa, deceased, and two that died in infancy. His first wife died in 1881, and and he later married Miss Sarah F. Reed, of Noble county, Indiana, and this marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Bertha, born June 24, 1887; George, born June 9, 1890; Retha, born April 28, 1894, and four others that died in early years. After his first marriage he resided in Wisconsin for seven years and was engaged in the lumber business a part of the time. In 1882 he came back to Churubusco and dealt in timber for twelve years. He located in Mentone in April, 1892, and worked for Brown & Son for four years and then went into business for himself. He started a saw-mill and a boat-oar factory, having at that time a capital of two teams and fifteen dollars in cash. By judicious investments and good business methods, he prospered until now he has a large trade and employs on an average twenty-eight men, to whom he pays weekly about two hundred and fifty dollars. He buys and handles large quantities of timber and ships his products to all quarters, his industry being profitable for him and beneficial to the town. Mr. Turnbull is a strong Republican and a self-made man in all respects. He is one

of the leaders of this community in education, morals and good citizenship generally. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.

GABRIEL SWIHART.

This venerable agriculturist is one of the oldest of the citizens of Lake township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, but was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, September 13, 1817. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Ault) Swihart were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. These parents were both born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and were both brought to Ohio when young, their people settling in the same neighborhood in Montgomery county. There they grew to maturity among the pioneers and in due time were united in marriage, the result being a family of eleven children, namely: Sarah, Diana, Gabriel, Elizabeth, Mary, Jacob, Susanna, Lydia, John, Barbara and Isaac.

Jacob Swihart was a mason by trade, but also carried on farming. He came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in February, 1839, and entered two hundred and forty acres of land, to which he afterward added another two hundred and forty acres. Gabriel Swihart came to this county with his parents, but in a short time returned to Ohio, where he finished his studies in a common school, and then, a few months later, came back to Indiana and for eleven terms taught school in Kosciusko county.

In January, 1840, Mr. Swihart once more returned to his native county, and was there married to Leah McDonald, whom he at once brought to Indiana and for some

time lived on the farm of his step-mother, which farm he at first rented and afterward purchased. It contains one hundred and sixty acres, and here Mr. Swihart put up a log cabin and afterward bought fifty acres more.

In politics Mr. Swihart was first a Whig, but after the old party was merged, as it were, into the new and vigorous Republican party he affiliated with the latter. His first presidential vote was for William Henry Harrison, the Whig leader of the famous "log-cabin" campaign under the shibboleth of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," in 1840, the ticket being triumphantly successful in November of that year. Mr. Swihart has himself served as township trustee of Clay (which included Lake) township for one term, and was postmaster at Oneida for ten years. He was township clerk one term and has also served as supervisor.

October 28, 1896, Mrs. Leah (McDonald) Swihart died in the faith of the German Baptist church, of which church Mr. Swihart has been a member for many years. She had borne her husband seven children, viz: Anna, wife of George Beigh, and residing in Seward township; Elizabeth, married to Jacob F. Ullery and living on the old Swihart homestead; Jacob, still single and making his home with his father; Mary, deceased; John, deceased; Joseph and Diana (twins), of whom Joseph has married Miss Alice Rhodes and Diana is deceased.

Gabriel Swihart, now in his eighty-fifth year, is remarkably hale and well preserved as to his physical appearance, and as far as that is concerned would never be taken by a stranger or casual observer, not cognizant of his advanced age, to be over sixty years old. His memory is wonderfully retentive,

and his mental faculties, indeed, seem to be in all respects unimpaired. His long life of usefulness and charitable acts has won for him the sincere affection of almost every man, woman and child in Lake township, and of many of those living in townships adjacent. His early industry has resulted in his possession of a neat competence, and while he still enjoys the glow of the golden rays of the sun of life that must eventually set behind the horizon of the inevitable, he shares that enjoyment with no stint in the companionship of the members of his family and his loving friends.

JACOB ULREY.

The agricultural interests of Jackson township are ably represented by Jacob S. Ulrey, who during the greater part of the time since his birth, on the 28th day of April, 1846, has been a resident and honored citizen of the county of Kosciusko. Paternally he is of German lineage, his great-grandfather coming from the old country in an early day and settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where Isaac Ulrey, the subject's grandfather, was born and reared. When a young man Isaac Ulrey migrated to Montgomery county, Ohio, with his wife, Barbara Gripe, whom he married in the Keystone state, and there followed agricultural pursuits until 1836, when he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, settling in the southwestern part of Jackson township. He was one of the earliest pioneers of the section where he located and he continued to reside on the land he purchased from the government until his death, on the 4th day

of September, 1859. Among the children of Isaac and Barbara Ulrey was Stephen Ulrey, a youth of seventeen when the family came to the new home in the wilds of Jackson township. He remained with his father until reaching the age of twenty-one, when he entered the marriage relation with Miss Mary Swihart, a sister of Gabriel Swihart, and a member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this part of the county. The issue of this union were the following children: Barbara, wife of Daniel Butterbaugh; Jacob S., subject of this review; Sarah, wife of S. J. Fisher; Mary A., wife of William Isenbarger; Esther, who married Samuel Climer; Isaac and George, the last two dying when young.

Jacob S. Ulrey first saw the light of day in Clay township, now the township of Lake, and spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm, where he early learned the lessons of thrift and industry which have characterized his subsequent years. By reason of the death of his father, which occurred when the subject was young, he enjoyed but limited educational advantages, being obliged, as soon as old enough, to contribute his share to the maintenance of his mother and the children dependent upon her. Like a dutiful son, he gave up without murmuring any plans he may have previously formed for attending school, and until his twenty-third year farmed the home place and looked carefully after his mother's interests. Shortly after his marriage, in 1868, he and his wife moved to Wabash county, where they made their home for a period of eighteen years, residing during that time on a farm which Mr. Ulrey rented for four years and which subsequently came into his possession by purchase. The time spent in

the county of Wabash covered the interim between 1871 and 1889. Mr. Ulrey in the latter year purchased the farm in Jackson township where he now lives and moved to the same immediately thereafter. In common with the majority of farmers, he has experienced both good fortune and the opposite, the latter consisting largely of sickness with which certain members of his family have been afflicted.

December 13, 1868, Mr. Ulrey and Miss Mary C., daughter of Abraham Rowland, were united in the bonds of wedlock. Seven children have resulted from this marriage, the oldest of whom, Rosa, was born August 2, 1869, is now the wife of Jesse Hite, and lives in the town of Manchester; George, the second, was born April 23, 1871, married Mattie Grove and at this time lives in the state of Minnesota; Lizzie, born February 14, 1873, is the wife of Ira Grosnickle, of Manchester; Mattie, who became the wife of Alva Studebaker, was born June 13, 1874; Abraham, an employe of the Wabash railroad, was born on the 17th of July, 1876; Anna, now Mrs. Alva Parrott, was born September 15, 1879, and lives in South Whitley, Whitley county; Stephen, the youngest of the family, was born January 19, 1881, and died on the 4th day of March, 1882. Mrs. Ulrey's parents were natives of Maryland and came to Lake township, Kosciusko county, about the year 1846. She was born one year later and has spent all of her life in the counties of Kosciusko and Wabash.

Mr. Ulrey is a thrifty man, honest and upright in all of his dealings, and is numbered among the most intelligent and progressive farmers of the township of which he is an honored resident. A man of earn-

est convictions, strong in his purpose to do the right, and ever ready to lend his aid to further an enterprise by which the public may be benefited, he has borne well his part in life and a large circle of friends and acquaintances hold him in warm personal regard. He and his estimable wife are widely and favorably known throughout Kosciusko and Wabash counties and their characters in all that constitute true manhood and womanhood have always been above criticism or reproach. Both are highly esteemed members of the German Baptist church, with which body they became identified in the year 1872 and since that time they have been endeavoring to the best of their abilities to live such lives as the Master shall approve on the great day when all shall render account for the deeds done in the body.

SAMUEL HOFFER.

The well known gentleman to a review of whose life the following lines are devoted is a native of Ohio, born in Holmes county on the 25th day of August, 1846. The American branch of the Hoffer family had its origin in Pennsylvania, in which state the original ancestors settled many years ago, coming to this country from Germany. For generations they were tillers of the soil and belonged to that large and eminently respectable middle class to which the United States is so largely indebted for its marvelous agricultural and industrial growth. On the maternal side the subject is of Irish lineage. His mother's name was Moore and she belonged to a numerous family that became residents of Pennsylvania at a very early date.

Mr. Hoffer's father was reared to agricultural pursuits and always followed farming for a livelihood. His parents moved to Ohio in pioneer times, locating in Holmes county, and he remained in that part of the state until 1865, when he moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and purchased two hundred acres of land in the township of Etna. His place was comparatively new at the time, the only improvements being about ten acres of partly cleared land. Mr. Hoffer was a man of great industry and energy, but did not live long enough to make much improvements, dying the same year of his arrival. He reared a family of two sons and four daughters, viz: Mariah, Samuel, Lena A., Sarah, John and Anna.

Samuel being the oldest son, to him fell the responsibility of caring for the mother and other children after the father's death. Taking charge of the farm he bent all of his energies in the direction of its improvement, in which work he was assisted by his younger brother, who, though a youth, was strong and active for his years and proved a valuable helper. By reason of his duties as practical head of the family, the subject was obliged, much to his regret, to forego school privileges, consequently his education is somewhat limited. Later in life he made up for this deficiency by wide reading and close observation, which, with his knowledge of business and contact with the world in various capacities, has made him a very intelligent and broad-minded man. Some years after his father's death his mother was united in marriage to Mr. Samuel B. Gay, who proved to be an exception to the majority of step-fathers in that the children were well cared for and their rights and interests respected. Young Samuel remained

at home until his own marriage, which was solemnized in his nineteenth year with Miss Esther Baker, the bride being but sixteen years of age at the time.

Mr. Hoffer and his young wife began life's struggles with little of this world's goods, but blessed with good health and animated by a determined purpose to succeed. They resolutely faced the future and at once commenced laying aside a portion of their earnings with the object in view of ultimately purchasing a home of their own. In due time Mr. Hoffer invested in forty acres of land in Etna township, which he soon converted into a good farm, making improvements at intervals as his means would admit. By industry and good management he succeeded admirably in his undertaking and it was not long until he added another forty-acre tract to his original purchase, the two pieces of land comprising the present area of the farm. As a farmer he has always been energetic and, possessing the happy faculty of always looking upon the bright side, has never become discouraged and has rarely failed in realizing abundant returns from his labors. In addition to general farming he has done much in the way of stock raising, having long made this branch of the farm yield a large portion of his income. Mr. Hoffer believes in improvement and has spared neither labor nor expense in supplying his place with substantial buildings and otherwise beautifying the home and adding to its attractiveness and value. In 1881 he erected a fine barn, thirty by fifty-five feet in area and correspondingly high, and in 1890 replaced the old dwelling with a commodious modern residence. He has surrounded himself with many of the comforts and conveniences of

life and is now in independent circumstances with a sufficient competence laid by to make his declining years free from care or anxiety.

Mr. Hoffer occupies a prominent place in the esteem of the people of his community and is universally respected for his manly character as well as for his many deeds of kindness as a neighbor, friend and citizen. He has lived to a good and useful purpose and the high position he occupies in the community has been honestly and well merited. As a business man his methods have always been correct and fair dealing has characterized all of his transactions with his fellow man. Personally he possesses those qualities calculated to inspire confidence in others, consequently is popular with all classes and conditions of people, having never lacked for warm friends whenever he has needed them. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, but has never had the time nor the inclination to take a very active part in political work. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Maccabees, carrying in the same an ample insurance for his family in case of his death. He has always been a good liver and liberal provider and his aim has been to make comfortable and happy those dependent upon him, as well as to wield an influence for good among all with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffer have four children: Andrew E., born November 28, 1868, married Eliza Hazen and lives in Etna township; Frank J., born August 18, 1872, married Nellie Bowman and lives on the home farm; Oran A., born April 15, 1874, also lives in the township of Etna and is a married man, his wife being formerly Miss Maggie Sechrist; Florence N., the youngest of

the family, is the wife of James Stackhouse, of Scott township; her birth occurred on the 19th of August, 1882.

HENRY S. K. BARTHOLOMEW.

Henry S. K. Bartholomew, the popular and efficient editor and proprietor of the *Warsaw Union*, the only Democratic paper published in Kosciusko county, is an Indianan by birth, having first seen the light of day in Middlebury township, Elkhart county. He is of German descent and traces his ancestry back to his great-great-grandfather, John Bartholomew, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who was a Revolutionary soldier. Among the family of John Bartholomew was Moses Bartholomew, the great-grandfather of the subject, who settled in Loudoun county, Virginia, where John Bartholomew, Jr., the grandfather of the subject, was born. The last-named married Miss Rosannah Sager and subsequently removed to Ohio, thence, in later years, to Michigan, where his wife died. He afterwards moved to Iowa, but later came to Goshen, Indiana, where he died in 1864. He was the father of ten children, viz: Christian, Moses, Lydia A., Amos, Samuel, Rebecca E., Sarah J., John, Abraham S. and Henry S.

Moses Bartholomew, the father of the subject, was born in Union county, Ohio, December 22, 1824, and removed with his parents to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, in 1847. His father was a cooper and Moses learned that trade while a boy, under his father's supervision, engaging in that vocation more or less until 1868. In 1860 he re-

moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, and soon afterwards established himself in business at Goshen. He was married in that county on the 12th day of November, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Pfeiffer, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, December 27, 1834, and was a daughter of Jacob and Mary E. (Knapp) Pfeiffer. The latter couple were both natives of Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1833, having been married in the Fatherland some years before coming to this country. Upon arriving in the new world they first settled in Wayne county, Ohio, but in 1843 moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, where they resided until their deaths. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Jacob, Philopene, Caroline, Frederick, Elizabeth, Henry, Christina, Philip and William (twins) and one daughter that died in infancy unnamed.

After the father of the subject married he first settled in Middlebury township, Elkhart county, this state, where he engaged in farming, but later he moved to Goshen, where he engaged in the cooperage business for about five years. Then he purchased an eighty-acre farm in Jefferson township, that county, onto which he moved and there engaged in farming until his death, which occurred on the 21st of January, 1900. His wife preceded him to the silent world, dying June 29, 1888. Moses Bartholomew was a Democrat in politics, as were his ancestors as far back as known. He was a devout member of the Lutheran church, as was his wife. His ancestors were also Lutherans, some of them having been prominent ministers of that denomination. He was the father of four children besides the subject, briefly mentioned as follows: N. Electa, born September 5, 1867, became the wife of



Henry S. K. Bartholomew.

Edward H. Gardner and resides in Elkhart county; Ella May, born December 30, 1869, is the wife of Jesse S. Cripe, and also resides in Elkhart county on the old Bartholomew homestead; they have one child, Agnes Elizabeth, who is the only grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Bartholomew; Clara V. and Carra V. were twins and were born April 25, 1873; Clara V. is unmarried and resides on the old homestead in Elkhart county, while Carra V. died April 24, 1874.

Henry S. K. Bartholomew is the eldest of the family and was born on the 8th of October, 1862. He was reared in his native county, the first five years of his life being spent in Goshen. Afterward the family removed to the farm heretofore referred to, where the subject received his early training amid the scenes of rural life. He early became acquainted with the principles of industry, and the farm life, which afforded him plenty of work and an abundance of fresh air, gave him strength as he grew to maturity and today he is, both physically and mentally, a splendid representative of Indiana's manhood. He received his rudimental education in the district schools of his neighborhood and in the Middlebury high school, after which he attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and Purdue University at Lafayette, taking a short course in agriculture at the latter institution. When seventeen years of age he began teaching, which occupation he followed through five terms, though not consecutively. Not liking this vocation, he again turned his attention to agriculture, in which he was engaged on the old homestead for twelve years. In August, 1899, he went to South Bend, Indiana, where he became a member of the

editorial staff of the South Bend Times. March 7, 1901, he purchased the Warsaw Union, taking charge of the same on the 20th of the same month, and is now sole owner of that paper, which is one of the best newspapers, and the only Democratic one, published in the county, having a circulation of eighteen hundred copies. Mr. Bartholomew was one of the organizers of the first farmers' institute in Elkhart county and was its first president. He was connected with the institution in an official capacity until leaving the county and was also a part of the time employed as an instructor in farmers' institutes throughout the northern portion of the state.

Mr. Bartholomew is a member of the Lutheran church and is a charter member of the Holy Trinity English Lutheran church of South Bend, which he helped to organize. Fraternally he is a member of Middlebury Lodge No. 311, K. P., and is a past chancellor in that lodge, having also represented it in the grand lodge at Indianapolis. For eight years he was a member of Calanthe Division No. 41, U. R. K. P., of Goshen, but upon leaving the latter city took out an honorable discharge. He is a charter member of Warsaw Grange, P. of H., and a member of Kosciusko County Pomona Grange and the Indiana state grange. He was one of the organizers of the Elkhart County Historical Society and served as its secretary for the first four years of its organization, or until he left that county. He is also a member and helped to organize the Kosciusko County Historical Society. He is an uncompromising Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in the success of his party. He has

never been an aspirant for public honors, though his friends have endeavored many times to persuade him to allow his name to be presented for office.

PHILIP CHIVINGTON.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a progressive farmer of Etna township and was one of Indiana's patriotic sons who donned the blue and fought the enemies of his country on many of the bloodiest battles of the South and during the troublous period when secession threatened the disruption of the national union. He was born in Elkhart county, this state, November 28, 1847, the son of John and Harriet (Dickey) Chivington, natives, respectively, of New York and Indiana. The father, who was of Irish descent, settled in the county of Elkhart when a young man, and there met and married Harriet Dickey, who became the mother of five sons and five daughters, viz: Absalom, Madison, Martha, Sarah, Mary J., Almira, Belinda and Philip, of whom the first two are twins. Some time after the death of the mother of these children John Chivington married Mrs. Elizabeth Seaman, whose maiden name was Dillen.

At the age of twelve years Philip Chivington was deprived by death of that best and most loving of all earthly friends, his mother, after which he became an inmate of an older brother's household. Reared on a farm, he early learned to perform the severest manual labor, and while still a mere lad was employed by different parties in the neighborhood at monthly wages. It was

while thus engaged that Fort Sumter was fired upon and the country became alarmed by reason of the rapid approach of civil war. Catching the patriotic spirit with which so many gallant young men of the North became imbued, he went to the town of Elkhart and tendered his services to the government as a volunteer. Failing to pass successfully the required test by reason of his age, being but fifteen at the time, he returned home very much cast down but with a determination to make a second attempt just as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself. In due time he again presented himself for enlistment, this time with better fortune, for on August 22, 1862, he was accepted and became a member of Company D, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mustering at Indianapolis, the regiment proceeded to Cairo, Illinois, thence to Memphis, Tennessee, and he first met the enemy at Jackson, in the latter state, where Mr. Chivington experienced his first practical knowledge of warfare. The campaigns and battles in which the One Hundredth Indiana took part constitute an important chapter of the history of the Rebellion. Among the leading battles in which Mr. Chivington participated were the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, which, with several minor engagements, made up his first two years of active service. After spending the winter of 1863 in Alabama his command, the following spring, entered upon one of the bloodiest campaigns of the war and from that time till the close of the struggle the subject saw much active service, being under fire almost constantly for several months in succession. The following, in addition to those already noted,

is but a partial list of battles in which he was engaged: Resaca, Georgia, Knoxville, Tennessee, Dalton, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Negro Jack Creek, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Cedar Bluff, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Griswold, Savannah, Branchville, Georgia, Little River, Alabama, Bentonville and Raleigh, North Carolina, besides others of which no note was taken. After the fall of Atlanta and the crushing of the Confederate forces from Georgia to the sea, Mr. Chivington marched through the Carolinas to Raleigh, thence to Washington, D. C., where he had the honor of taking part in the grand review at the close of the war. The corps to which his regiment belonged was commanded by the gallant general and patriot, John A. Logan, and it was his privilege to follow that great chief-tain on many of the bloodiest fields for which the Rebellion was noted.

Mr. Chivington was discharged on the 8th day of June, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned to Elkhart county, where for some months he worked at any honorable employment which his hands found to do. In 1867 he came to Kosciusko county and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he has since followed with encouraging success, being now one of the substantial farmers and enterprising citizens of the township of Etna. Shortly after becoming a resident of this county he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa J. Felter, a union that resulted in the birth of four children: Mary R., wife of Sol. Thomas, of Scott township; Charles F., who lives in Wisconsin; Halcie W., who married Emma Taylor, deceased; and Josephine, wife of Ed Taylor, a farmer of Etna township. Mrs. Chivington's married life was not of

long duration, being terminated by her untimely death in the winter of 1880. Subsequently, March 27, 1890, Mr. Chivington married his present wife, formerly Mrs. William Taylor, but whose maiden name was Sarah Hoffer. By her former husband she had four children, namely: Cora M., Emma S., Samuel E. and Margaret E.

In politics Mr. Chivington has always affiliated with the Republican party and there is no man sounder in the principles and traditions of Republicanism than he. He never fails to cast his ballot and, when necessary, expresses fearlessly the well grounded opinions which he entertains. A close student of political questions and a wide reader of literature bearing upon public affairs, he is a forceful factor in the councils of the party and as a worker has been influential in advancing the interests of the ticket in the locality where he lives. Mr. Chivington is a man of quiet demeanor, absolutely honest and reliable in all of his dealings, and possesses in a marked degree the esteem of the people with whom he associates. For about twenty years he has been an earnest and consistent member of the Christian church, being familiar with its peculiar plea and ready at all times to make any reasonable sacrifice to the end that the Master's kingdom may be promoted and mankind won to the higher life. Fraternally he belongs to Stephen Hamlin Post, G. A. R., of Etna Green, and on account of services gallantly rendered is now the recipient of a liberal pension from the government for the preservation of which he gave much of the strength and vigor of his manhood.

Mr. Chivington is essentially a man of the people, belonging to that large and emi-

nently respectable class that by deeds rather than by words give stability to the community and do so much to promote the material interest of the country. Few men can boast of a military record as replete with toilsome duty faithfully and uncomplainingly performed, while his career in the humble sphere of private citizenship has been such as to recommend him to the favorable consideration of the best people of the township of which he is a resident.

B. A. THOMAS.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience, that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions.

B. A. Thomas is a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and son of Samuel S. and

Eliza (Beckner) Thomas. The subject's paternal grandfather, Samuel Thomas, was born in Wales of English parentage. He married into the Matthews family that moved to North Carolina many years ago; in their veins flowed the blood of a long line of Scotch-Irish ancestors. In an early day Samuel Thomas came to America and settled in North Carolina, where he became a well-to-do planter. By reason of his unyielding hatred of the institution of slavery he quit the South about the year 1834 and moved to Union county, Indiana. Subsequently he changed his residence to the county of Elkhart, but purchased land in this county. He reared a family of thirteen children, whose names are as follows: Albert, Ellen, Jane, Matilda, Samuel, Elkanah, Andrew, Benjamin, James, Dovey, Sarah, William and John.

Samuel Thomas, Jr., fifth child of Samuel Thomas referred to above, was reared in Rowan county, North Carolina, and in Union and Elkhart counties, Indiana, and, like his ancestors for several generations before him, became a tiller of the soil. He married, in the county of Elkhart, Eliza Beckner, whose parents came to Indiana in an early day from Ohio and settled not far from where the Thomas family located in Clinton township, Elkhart county. They were of German descent and earned the reputation of industrious, honest and honorable people, characteristics which appear to have been inherited in a marked degree by their descendants. Samuel S. Thomas purchased eighty acres of land in Scott township, Kosciusko county, from which he developed a good farm. He made many substantial improvements on his place and was known far and wide as a successful

farmer and enterprising man, also as a good citizen, who, knowing his duty, discharged the same regardless of fear or favor. His widow is still living, making her home at this time with her son, Solomon Thomas. Samuel S. and Eliza Thomas had a large family, twelve in all, namely: William, Jacob, B. A., Chauncy, Dovey, Francis, Solomon, Eli, Margaret, Albert, Ellen, of whom Margaret and Albert were twins. Of this large family that once surrounded the hearthstone of their parents, five have been called to another life, and the others are today filling stations of usefulness in the world.

The direct subject of this review was born in Scott township, December 9, 1851, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. At intervals during his minority he attended the public schools and at the age of twenty-one turned his attention to carpentry. He soon became a skillful workman and followed the trade until his marriage, in 1880, after which he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. Miss Mary C. Phares became his wife on April 29, 1880. She was born in the township of Etna, March 20, 1857, the daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Minnis) Phares, who came to Kosciusko county about the year 1852 and purchased a farm in section 11, Etna township.

After his marriage Mr. Thomas moved to a small farm of twenty acres in Scott township and began cultivating the land, in addition to which he worked at intervals at his trade, finding plenty of work to do in his neighborhood and elsewhere. His own place not being large enough to farm profitably, he rented ground in the vicinity and in this way was enabled, with his earnings from carpentering, to make substantial

progress, accumulating within about twelve years sufficient means to purchase the old Phares homestead, which came into his possession in the fall of 1892. This farm has been his home since that date and under his successful management has been brought to a high state of tillage, besides containing some of the best improvements in the neighborhood. Mr. Thomas is a careful husbandman and cultivates his soil after the most approved methods. He works according to well devised plans, keeps everything on the premises in good condition and the general appearance of his home indicates order and good taste. His buildings are substantial and comfortable, the fences in first-class repair, and the golden harvests which he every year reaps attest the industry with which he prosecutes his labors. In addition to general farming and stock raising Mr. Thomas, since the year 1885, has operated a steam thrasher with which he does a large and lucrative business in his own and other communities, the enterprise proving remunerative from the beginning and furnishing no small part of his annual income.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are the parents of two children, the older of whom, Gladys, was born on the 19th day of September, 1882. She was graduated from the common schools in 1901 and is a young lady of good mind and much more than ordinary culture, highly respected in the community, and has before her a promising future. Samuel A., the second, was born March 14, 1887, and died an untimely death on the 9th of March, 1889.

Mr. Thomas affiliates with the Democratic party and for eleven years served as assessor of Scott township. He did not finish his last term, resigning the office upon

his removal in 1892 to the township of Etna. He is a zealous member of the Odd Fellows brotherhood, belonging to Etna Green Lodge, No. 268, and to the Rebekah degree, to which latter department of the order his wife is also a member. Religiously he acknowledges the authority of no man-made creed and has no use for written articles of faith outside the word of God. He subscribes to the plain simple teachings of the Christian or Disciple church, and for a number of years has served the congregation of which he is a member as deacon and assistant superintendent of the Lord's Day school. He lives a quiet, peaceable life, consecrated to the service of God and to the good of his fellow man, and his words as well as his example have inspired others to noble deeds and greater activities in the work of winning men and women to the higher life. To say that Mr. Thomas is a good man, an upright citizen and a devout Christian is to express a fact of which his neighbors and many friends are fully cognizant. His aim has always been to do the right and it is so such as he that our country is indebted for the stability of its institutions and for the large measure of prosperity which it enjoys.

SOLOMON SECHRIST.

Paternally the subject of this review is descended from French ancestry and maternally traces his family history back to the mountains and valleys of Switzerland. In an early day his great-grandfather left the vine-clad hills of beautiful France and, with other of his countrymen, came to America and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. There he reared a family and

lived the life of a farmer. Among his descendants was a grandson, David Sechrist, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania. When a young man David went to Stark county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and became a successful tiller of the soil. He married Miss Catherine Wens, whose ancestors came to the United States about the same time that the Sechrists located in Pennsylvania, and settled in Ohio. They were Swiss and, like many people from the old world, were lured to this country by the prospect of obtaining lands, which was an impossible thing to do in their native country by reason of the high price of real estate and its entailment to the wealthy and the nobility.

David Sechrist remained in Ohio until 1842, in October of which year he disposed of his interests there and moved to Marshall county, Indiana, where he purchased eighty acres of land. He also bought the same number of acres just across the line in the county of Kosciusko, and in due time cleared and developed a good farm on which himself and wife spent remainder of their days. He made many substantial improvements on his place and became a noted farmer and prominent citizen. Public-spirited and progressive, he took a leading part in the material development of the country and for many years was a local politician of the old Whig school, afterwards transferring his allegiance to the Republican party. He and wife were also zealous church workers and the wholesome influence which they exerted in the community was largely instrumental in elevating the morals of their neighbors and friends and leading many into God's visible kingdom. Eight sons and two daughters were born to David and Catherine Se-

christ, namely: Jacob, Laura, Isaiah, Solomon, David, Samuel, George, Mary, Jeremiah and John.

Solomon Sechrist's birth occurred in Stark county, Ohio, October 22, 1833, and he was a lad of nine years old when the family moved to northern Indiana. Like all boys in a new and undeveloped country, he was early put to work on the farm, and the healthful exercise of such active labor induced strong physical vigor, productive of health, strength and long life. At the early age of fifteen he left home and began working for himself as a farm laborer at monthly wages, receiving for his services a mere pittance compared with remuneration such as young men of the present day are paid.

Mr. Sechrist continued to labor by the month until 1853, on April 5th of which year he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hepler, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1835. Mrs. Sechrist's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but when young migrated to Ohio, thence, in 1838, to Kosciusko county, Indiana. Her father entered land in Scott township and became one of the most progressive farmers of his community, accumulating land and other property valued at over ten thousand dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Sechrist began housekeeping on a forty-acre tract of land in Marshall county, which Mr. Sechrist had formerly purchased from the government. They continued to live there until their house and all of its contents were destroyed by fire, a loss which embarrassed them considerably. After this catastrophe Mr. Sechrist sold his place and bought eighty acres in Kosciusko county, in addition to the cultivation

of which he also started a general store, which proved a paying enterprise. After making some money he again disposed of his possessions and went to Iowa, a most unfortunate move, as he encountered many discouraging obstacles in that state and failed to make any of his undertakings succeed. After spending the greater part of his money in several unfortunate enterprises Mr. Sechrist, in 1867, returned to Indiana and invested the residue of his means in forty acres of land in Kosciusko county. He did not retain this place very long, but sold it at the first favorable opportunity and purchased the same number of acres in Etna township, on which he has since resided. He now has a beautiful and well improved farm, the greater part under cultivation, and by industry and thrift has recovered from his former reverses and is now well situated as far as material things are concerned.

Mr. Sechrist began life's struggle alone and unaided, and despite his many ups and downs triumphed over adverse circumstances and earned not only a comfortable and attractive home, but also a position of honor in the community such as few attain. His intelligence and practical wisdom long ago attracted the attention of the public and at different times he has been honored with local offices, among which were those of school director, supervisor and justice of the peace. In the last named office he earned an enviable reputation on account of his fair and impartial rulings and the soundness of his judgments, many important cases having been tried in his court. But few appeals were ever taken from his decisions, and as long as he held the office litigants were perfectly satisfied to have their matters ad-

justed by him, and generally the wisdom of his decisions was upheld.

Politically Mr. Sechrist has always affiliated with the Democratic party. He cast his first presidential ballot for James Buchanan and since that time has seldom missed an election, although he is by no means an active party worker. He is a charter member of Bremen Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with his wife belongs to the Christian church. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sechrist consists of five sons and three daughters, whose names are as follows: Isaac, George, Flo, Martha, Mary, David, Catherine, Ella, Elmer, Frank and Samantha, of whom Elmer and Frank are twins.

As a man and citizen Mr. Sechrist is highly esteemed in his township and few occupy as conspicuous a place in the confidence of the public. He is a man of the people and a representative of the best type of American citizenship. He refuses to be cast down by any adverse circumstance and, taking an optimistic view of life, has made his presence felt for good wherever his lot has been cast. He has always been interested in every enterprise for the general welfare of the community and liberally supports every movement calculated to benefit his fellow men along the line of moral reform. Courteous and kind to all, broad-minded in his views of men and affairs, and firm in his convictions, it is a compliment worthily bestowed to speak of Solomon Sechrist as an honorable and upright Christian gentleman.

WILLIAM H. BUTTERBAUGH.

This well-known live-stock breeder and farmer is a native of Lake township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is a son of John and

Sarah (Montel) Butterbaugh, formerly of Ohio, and was born April 18, 1851. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Germany, was the first of his family to come to America, and on reaching this country located in Pennsylvania, whence, some years later, he removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life in the honorable pursuit of agriculture. He left a family of four children, namely: George A., Susan, Samuel and John.

John Butterbaugh was reared on his father's farm in Ohio until he had attained a suitable age for entering upon an apprenticeship at blacksmithing, in the meantime securing a good common-school education. About 1842 he came to Indiana and entered one hundred and sixty acres of wooded land in Kosciusko county and forty acres in Wabash county, and on the Kosciusko end of his place erected a dwelling, and eventually cleared up a large part of his land and developed a fine farm.

The Montel family came to Lake township on the 18th of April, 1844. The head of the family, John Montel, had a son and a daughter. The latter, named Sarah, became the wife of John Butterbaugh, and to this union have been born eight children, all of whom are now deceased, save two, William H. and Mahlon L., the latter of whom is married to Laura Buzzard and resides in Manchester, Indiana.

William H. Butterbaugh was reared on the farm on which he still resides and acquired a very good education in the country schools of the neighborhood. March 6, 1884, he married Miss Viola Direk, daughter of Henry and Mary (Lehr) Direk, and born in Ohio November 18, 1867, her people having come to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BUTTERBAUGH



WILLIAM BUTTERBAUGH FAMILY GROUP

1869. They settled in Seward township and were among the most respected farming people of this section of the county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Butterbaugh has been blessed with two children, viz: Hazel E., born January 8, 1888, and Nellie M., born October 24, 1890. Both of the little girls have received instruction in music and are to be given thorough public-school education. Mrs. Butterbaugh is to her husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the word and by her wise counsel and encouragement has done much to assist in the establishment of their beautiful home.

After marriage Mr. Butterbaugh rented the home place and cultivated it until December, 1888, when he purchased it and engaged in breeding choice live stock, for which he has acquired a splendid reputation. The farm comprises two hundred acres and that part not reserved for grazing is under a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are complete and substantial and all things about the place indicate thrift, industry and general prosperity, the property being now estimated as worth fifteen thousand dollars.

In politics Mr. Butterbaugh is a Republican, and he has several times represented his township in county conventions. Mrs. Butterbaugh is a member of the German Baptist church. Mr. Butterbaugh is very public spirited, is in favor of the best schools and teachers the township can afford to support, and is also an advocate of public improvements generally, to the expenses of which he contributes his full share financially. Mr. and Mrs. Butterbaugh have always been useful members of the community in which they live, and are greatly respected

by their numerous personal friends as well as by the public at large.

The following extract in relation to the death of John Butterbaugh will be of undoubted interest to the reader:

John Butterbaugh, whose home was near Rose Hill, near the Wabash county line, died on Wednesday, April 3, 1895, at the remarkable age of ninety years. He was a pioneer of that section, and one of the most highly respected men in his locality. He was universally esteemed by all who knew him. He was a kind and indulgent father, an affectionate husband and a kind friend. The poor and needy were always graciously remembered by this worthy man. His daily life was as an open volume to the people. His transactions in a business sense were of the most pronounced type of honesty. The world is better for the lives of such people. His remains were interred in the Frantz cemetery, Pleasant township, Wabash county.

WILLIAM H. BOWMAN.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what it is in the power of each to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse fate would seem almost to justify the conclusion that self-reliance, with a half chance, can accomplish any reasonable object. The gentleman whose life history is herewith outlined is a man who has lived to good purpose and achieved a much greater degree of success than falls to the lot of the average individual. By a straightforward and commendable course he has made his way to a

respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his county and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate.

Isaac Bowman, grandfather of the subject, was a native of England and was a Quaker. He married there and shortly afterward brought his wife to the United States, settling in Stark county, Ohio. After the death of his companion he went back to his native land and married her sister, later returning to Stark county, where he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He spent the remainder of his life in that county, reared a family of five children and died a number of years ago, honored and respected by all who knew him; his children's names are Thomas, Richard, William, Jane and Anne.

The third son, William, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was reared on the home farm in Stark county and when a young man took up the trade of a millwright, in which he acquired great efficiency. He followed his trade for a number of years in connection with the manufacture of lumber, meeting with good success in both vocations and acquiring at one time a fortune estimated at fifty thousand dollars. Being a liberal man and easily influenced by the importunities of others, he was induced to go security for a number of parties, several whom proved unfaithful to their written obligations, leaving him to pay large sums of money. In this way he lost much of his wealth, but in no wise discouraged, he rallied from the disaster to some extent and subsequently accumulated a comfortable competence. Mr. Bowman erected a saw-mill and

afterward a grist-mill at Orville, Wayne county, Ohio, which he operated with success and profit and later built one of the largest flouring-mills in that county, which stood for many years a monument to his ability as a mechanic and skillful machinist. In the fall of 1856 he disposed of his interests in Ohio and moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, locating at Etna Green, where he built a saw-mill. This was one of the best mills in this part of the state and during the eighteen succeeding years Mr. Bowman operated it with such success as to greatly retrieve the fortune which he had formerly lost. He was a man of enterprise, fruitful in expedients and rarely failed in any of his undertakings. He became the possessor of a fine property in this county and for years was one of the recognized Republican leaders in his township, having been a prominent local politician, but never an office seeker or aspirant for public distinction. He cast his first vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison and as long as the old Whig party lasted was one of its most earnest supporters. When the Republican party came into existence he at once espoused its principles and has continued an ardent advocate of the same as to the present time.

William Bowman is a sincere Christian and has demonstrated by his works the sincerity of his religious profession. He belongs to what is known as the Christian or Disciple church and while living in Ohio built at his own expense a beautiful house of worship in the town of Orville. He repeated this commendable act at Etna Green. After coming to Kosciusko county, he gave liberally of his means to religious and benevolent enterprises and many poor people have had reason to call down heaven's bless-

ings upon him for his generous help in their times of need. Fraternaly he is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, having been identified with the order for many years. He has lived a long and useful life and now in his declining years can look back over a career unmarred by anything calculated to cast discredit upon his name, while the future has nothing which he need fear. William Bowman has been twice married, his first wife dying at the age of about fifty-five years. Subsequently he took a second companion who is deceased, after thirteen years of married life. He is the father of eight children by his first wife: Helen, Emily, William H., Charles E., James, Alice, Ida and Eva. He is now eighty-five years of age and a resident of Kosciusko county.

William H. Bowman, whose name serves as the caption of this article, was born in Portage county, Ohio, on the 12th day of August, 1845. He grew up an increasing helpfulness to his parents and spent a number of years in the public schools, acquiring a fair knowledge of the branches constituting the curriculum. That which was much more important than book learning was the real essence of self reliance with which he early became imbued; this, with a course of laborious thought which he has never ceased and a practical acquaintance with business in its varied forms, the ability to make the best of circumstances and to create opportunities where they do not exist, constitute an education of much more worth and farther reaching in its effects than the intellectual training he received while under the direction of instructors in the county schools.

When about fourteen years old Mr. Bowman began firing in his father's mill and in

this and various other capacities was employed when the ominous signs of the great impending struggle between the northern and southern states became apparent. Young Bowman watched with intense interest the trend of events during that exciting period and when the war finally broke out was one of the first young men of his township to tender his services to the country. On the 1st day of June, 1862, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Indiana Battery and shortly thereafter took part in the action near Harper's Ferry, where he was made a prisoner. After being held by the enemy a little over one day he was paroled, after which he was sent to Chicago where he remained until the following October, when, with a number of others, he was taken to Indianapolis and exchanged.

Mr. Bowman's next military experience was the pursuit of the rebel General Morgan, whom he assisted to capture, after which he proceeded with his command to Tennessee and other states, taking part in some of the most celebrated campaigns of the war and participating in twenty-eight engagements, the one at Nashville being his last battle of note. After forcing the rebel General Hood to retreat to South Columbia the battery to which the subject belonged was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, and went via Washington to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where it joined the army under General Sherman. They were here when the welcome news came of the surrender of General Lee, and also, five five days later when the sad tidings was received of the assassination of President Lincoln. He served his country faithfully for a period of three years and one month and at the close of the strug-

gle was mustered out at Indianapolis, his discharge bearing date of June 30, 1865. His record as a soldier is without a flaw and his career from the time he entered the army until the cessation of hostilities is replete with duty bravely and gallantly performed.

Returning home, Mr. Bowman again entered his father's employ and continued with him in the lumber business until the year 1871. Meantime, in 1868, he chose a wife in the person of Miss Mary Makin, whose parents came to this county from Pennsylvania in an early day. Mrs. Bowman died February 14, 1895, and about one year later the subject married Mrs. Hattie Cook, a union blessed with one child, Daisy, who was born on the 6th day of December 1897.

In the year 1871 Mr. Bowman engaged in agriculture and has since devoted the greater part of his attention to that pursuit. He has one of the best and most highly improved farms in Etna township, consisting of one hundred and seventy acres of fertile land, nearly all under cultivation. His home is a model of neatness and comfort, containing everything calculated to make rural life pleasant and desirable, the dwelling being commodious and well furnished and the other buildings substantial and in first-class repair. He could at any time get seventy-five dollars an acre for his place, but has no desire to sell, being independently situated with a fortune at his command representing over twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Bowman has made considerable money by dealing in live stock, and as a raiser of fine cattle, hogs and horses has no superior in the county of Kosciusko. The farm is admirably situated for this branch

of business, containing fine pasturage and an abundance of water and other accessories calculated to make stock raising both agreeable and profitable. Since 1889 Mr. Bowman has not been active in the work of the farm, being in a situation to let others do the work while he manages the place along with his other interests.

Mr. Bowman is one of the leading men of his township and has always been first and foremost in all enterprises for its improvement and prosperity. Public spirited and wide awake, he is by nature a leader of men and to a large extent a moulder of opinion, especially as concerns the various business enterprises in which he has been engaged. He is a Republican in politics and has done effective service for his party as a member of the county central committee, which position he filled for several years to the satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally he is a member of Post No. 169, G. A. R., Wigwam No. 16, I. O. R. M., belonging also to Council No. 1, of the last-named order, Lodge No. 303, I. O. O. F., Encampment No. 158, I. O. O. F., the latter at Bourbon, and he and his wife belong to Lodge No. 50, Rebekahs, auxiliary to the Odd Fellows. He has held a number of prominent official positions in these orders, and has also served as a representative to the grand lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Bowman belongs to nature's aristocracy and is a born nobleman. He has dignified his every station in life with a charm that has constantly added to his personal worth and has discharged the duties of citizenship with the earnestness and loyalty characteristic of the true American. His popularity extends wherever he is known,

his probity is recognized by his fellow man and his sterling character both as a citizen and soldier has won him the lasting regard of the people of his township and county.

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WILLIAM E. BAKER.

The respect which should always be accorded the brave sons of the north who left homes and the peaceful pursuits of civil life to give their services, and their lives if need be, to preserve the integrity of the American Union is certainly due the gentleman to a brief review of whose life the following lines are devoted. He proved his love and loyalty to the government on the long and tiresome marches in all kinds of situations, exposed to summer's withering heat and winter's freezing cold, on the lonely picket line a target for the missile of the unseen foe, on the tented field and amid the flame and smoke of battle, where the rattle of the musketry mingled with the terrible concussion of the bursting shell and the deep diapason of the cannon's roar, made up the sublime but awful chorus of death. All honor to the heroes of 1861-5. To them the country is under a debt of gratitude which it cannot pay, and in centuries yet to be posterity will commemorate their chivalry in fitting eulogy and tell their knightly deeds in story and in song. To the once large, but now rapidly diminishing, army that followed "Old Glory" on many bloody fields in the sunny South, crushed the armed hosts of treason and re-established upon a firm and enduring foundation the beloved government of our fathers, the subject of this sketch belonged. Like thousands of com-

rades equally as brave and patriotic as himself, he did his duty nobly and well and retired from the service with a record unspotted by a single unsoldierly act.

William E. Baker is a representative of one of the sturdy pioneer families of Marshall county, Indiana, but since young manhood has been a resident of the county of Kosciusko. His paternal ancestors were German people and the family was represented in Pennsylvania at a very early period in the history of that commonwealth. William E. Baker, the subject's father, was born in that state, but when a boy accompanied his parents to Portage county, Ohio, where he met and married Miss Nancy Gay, whose people were natives of Massachusetts. They settled in Portage county many years ago and their descendants are still living in various parts of Ohio, Indiana and other states of the middle west. In 1850 William E. Baker and family moved by wagon to Marshall county, Indiana, and settled on forty acres of woodland at a place known in local annals as "Bloody Corners." A small log cabin was erected and after much hard and consecutive labor the place was cleared and fitted for tillage. Mr. Baker continued to live at the "Corners" until 1859, when he sold the farm and purchased an eighty-acre tract further north, in Etna township, Kosciusko county, all of which was in its natural state of primitive wildness when he took possession. Here he again addressed himself to the laborious task of felling timber and removing stumps, and other hard work required to bring the virgin soil to a state fit for cultivation. Industry and hard toil finally wrought wonders, and in due time the wilderness gave place to well-cultivated fields and a comfortable home occupied the

spot where years before stood the rude wigwam of the painted savage. Mr. Baker became a successful farmer and as a man and citizen ranked with the best people of the community in which he lived. He died October 15, 1878, but his good wife, who proved a courageous and uncomplaining helpmate, is still living at a ripe old age. Mr. and Mrs. Baker had three children, William E., of this review, Esther, wife of Samuel Hoffer, of Etna township, and Elmer R., who married Mary Ruby and also resides in the township of Etna.

William E. Baker is a native of Portage county, Ohio, and first saw the light of day on the 8th day of November, 1844. He was seven years of age when the family came to Indiana and when old enough was put to work in the woods, where he soon became an experienced axman. His early educational advantages were supplied in the indifferent schools which then obtained and there he only attended a couple of months of the winter season. While still a boy in his 'teens, he developed a strong physique and, being the oldest son, to him fell much of the labor required to clear the farm and look after its cultivation. It was while thus engaged that the country became overshadowed by the rapidly approaching war cloud and it was only his immature age that kept him from responding to the first call for volunteers. On the 4th day of August, 1862, when only seventeen years old, he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, into which he was mustered at Indianapolis, after which the regiment proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Baker first met the enemies of his country at Perrysville, Kentucky, where a bloody battle was fought in October, 1862.

The next engagement of note was the terrible fight at Chickamauga, after which he participated in a number of battles, including, among others, Chickamauga and the various actions in the vicinity of that city. The Seventy-fourth Indiana was in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, that took such a brave and gallant part in the Atlanta campaign, and later marched with Sherman to the sea. Mr. Baker participated in the siege and fall of Atlanta and the several noted battles leading up to the reduction of that Confederate stronghold. In addition to taking part in the great march to the Atlantic, he was present at Savannah when that city surrendered after a sturdy and bloody resistance. From Savannah his command marched through to the Carolinas, met and routed the enemy at Bentonville, the last battle of the Rebellion, and then proceeded to Washington City in time to take part in the grand review at the close of the war. Returning to Indianapolis, Mr. Baker received his discharge June 9, 1865, and immediately thereafter made his way home, where he was joyfully received by his family and many friends. During his long and active service he was ever ready for duty, passed through the many trying scenes of his military experience uninjured and never spent an hour in the hospital on account of ill-health. Two events in connection with his military experiences are indelibly impressed upon his memory, the surrender of General Lee's army and the assassination of President Lincoln.

On the 28th of December, 1865, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Maria Hoffer, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Moore) Hoffer, natives of Pennsyl-

vania, who came to Kosciusko in the early part of the year in which their daughter became Mrs. Baker. After his marriage Mr. Baker, in partnership with his brother-in-law, bought a tract of land about a half mile south of where he now lives and on that place he and his wife began housekeeping. He lived there until 1876, when he sold his interest in the farm and purchased his present home in Etna township.

Mr. Baker's place was largely woodland when he moved to it, but by industry and thrift he has since removed the forest growth, brought the soil to a high state of cultivation and now has a beautiful home well supplied with the comforts and conveniences of life. He has always been a hard working man and his present possessions have resulted directly from honest toil and good management.

Mr. Baker is a staunch adherent of the Republican party and uncompromising in the advocacy of his opinions. He is an earnest worker and at every election may be found at the polls laboring zealously to promote the interests of the cause by rallying the doubtful and striving by strong logical argument to convince some members of the opposition of the error of his political opinions. Fraternaly he is an enthusiastic Odd Fellow, belonging to Lodge No. 268. He holds membership with Etna Green Lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs, and in 1879 he was honored by being chosen a representative to the grand lodge; he has also filled every important official position in the encampment, of which he is a charter member. He served for twelve years as financial secretary of the order in Etna Green and at the present time is a member of its board of trustees.

Mr. Baker is a man of strong convictions, ever ready to maintain the soundness of his opinions on any subject, but is by no means unreasonable in his views, according every man the same rights which he claims for himself. Among his fellow citizens of Etna township he is highly regarded and his life has been singularly free from faults. Brave and daring on the field of battle, he is kind and courteous in the sphere of private citizenship and all who knew him speak in high terms of his many excellent qualities and praise him for his beneficial influence in the community. He is energetic and progressive in all affairs affecting the general good and is destined to be remembered as one of Kosciusko county's gallant and patriotic sons and a citizen in whom the people of Etna township will continue to take a goodly degree of pride.

CALVIN N. JOHN.

One of the wide-awake and enterprising young farmers of Jackson township, Kosciusco county, Indiana, and a representative of the township's prosperity, is Calvin N. John, who was born in Jackson township, Huntington county, Indiana, November 19, 1858.

David John, grandfather of Calvin N., was a native of Wales, kingdom of Great Britain, and was a comparatively young man when he came to the United States and first located in Pennsylvania; from that state he removed to Ohio and a few years later came to Indiana and lived in Wayne county for a while, thence removing to Huntington county, this state. He was a

forkmaker and wagonmaker by trade and his death occurred in Wabash county, this state.

David M. John, son of David above mentioned, was born in Ohio October 20, 1821, and lived on a farm until apprenticed to a wagonmaker. On the 7th of February, 1840, he married Miss Susan Overhulsler (born August 26, 1823), which union has resulted in the birth of eight children, viz: Oliver, Jacob W., Sarah Ann, Catherine, Lewis A., David, Thomas and Calvin N. Of these children the following facts are noted: Oliver married Sarah Zent and they became the parents of the following children: Edwin is deceased; Jennie became the wife of Rufus Langsden and the mother of four children; Charles married Clara — and by her has two children; Ella is the wife of Abraham Landis; Webster is deceased. Jacob W. is an ex-soldier and ex-county treasurer of Huntington county. He has been twice married, first to Amanda Zent and, second, to Rohanna Zent. By his first wife he became the father of four children, named as follows: William married Ella Jackson and they have one child, Russell; Cora, deceased; Frank; Edna married a Mr. Geedy and is the mother of one child, John. Sarah Ann became the wife of Levi Myers and to them were born the following children: Ida, deceased; Calvin, deceased; Daisy, deceased; Jennie became the wife of Alva Henderson and they have two children, Ruth and Russell; Clarence married Rosa Mower, deceased, and they had one child, Doris, also deceased; Mate married Chesley Bone; Frank. Thomas married Alice Swihart and to them were born three children: Edith, deceased; Mabel, the wife of Frank

Dunbar; and Lewis. David M. John died on the 20th of March, 1861.

Calvin N. John was a small boy when his father died, and his mother was afterward married to Stephen C. Ulrich, who, when the subject was seven years old, brought him to Jackson township, Kosciusko county, this state, and settled on a farm, on which young Calvin was reared until he was eighteen and up to that age attended school. He then worked out at farm labor by the day or month until his marriage, December 1, 1878, to Miss Lettie Ulrich, daughter of Samuel S. and Phoebe (Miller) Ulrich and who had been a school-mate of Mr. John. This marriage has been blessed by three children, namely: Ethel B., born January 14, 1881, who was graduated from the high school in North Manchester in 1899, and is now teaching in district No. 5, Jackson township; Minnie B., born July 6, 1883, is a graduate from the common schools and is now in her third year in the high school at North Manchester; Albert N., born May 6, 1885, a graduate of the common schools, is also in his third year in the same high school.

Calvin N. John, after his marriage, worked for some time for his father-in-law and then purchased and moved upon an eighty-acre farm, to which he has since added forty acres, which he has improved in all essentials and shown himself to be a capable and wide-awake agriculturist. This farm, on which he has continually resided, with the exception of three years since he located on it, is now considered one of the best of its dimensions in the township. During the interim referred to he had charge of a farm belonging to his father-in-law.

Mr. John is a stalwart Republican and has several times represented his party in its county conventions. He is a member of the Progressive Brethren church, while his wife is a member of the German Baptist church, both of which societies they aid liberally in a financial way, and in the work of which both take an active and effective part. Mr. John believes in guarding against the possibility of future ill fortune or calamity, and carries a twelve-hundred-dollar policy in the Union Central Life Insurance Company. He has made hosts of friends in Jackson township and he and family stand very high in the esteem of its social circles as well as in that of the general public.

As a matter of undoubted interest in this connection the biographer here inserts the following data concerning the ancestry of Mrs. John:

Richard Gordon, the great-grandfather of Mrs. John, was born in 1774 and died December 19, 1857. He married Miss Anna Garst, who was born August 2, 1785, and to them were born the following children: James, John, Andrew, all deceased, Letty (the grandmother of Mrs. John, who married a Mr. Minnich, later Lewis Miller, and still later Jesse Myers), Katherine (Mrs. Leffel), Mazy (Mrs. Keplinger), Delilah (Mrs. Barrett), Anna (Mrs. Fogle), Frederick (married a Miss Fedds), Giles, Sarah (Mrs. Barratt), Mary (Mrs. Donovan), David, Richard, William, George and Liza. The latter died at the age of seventeen years and excepting her all were married.

Letty Gordon (now deceased) married first a Mr. Minnich and after his death she married Lewis Miller, and still later became the wife of Jesse Myers. She had no chil-

dren by either Mr. Minnich or Mr. Myers. Lewis Miller was a native of Pike township, Clark county, Ohio, and came to this county September 17, 1847, settling near section 11. To his union with Letty Gordon were born the following children: Andrew (deceased), Rebecca, Giles, Catharine (Mrs. Daniel Mishler, reference to whom is made below), Anna (Mrs. Heckman), Phoebe (who married Samuel S. Ulrich and is the mother of Mrs. John), Mazy (deceased), Mary (deceased), Richard (who married Lavina Redeye), Julian (deceased), Anthony (deceased), Sallie (married Lyman Wilson Robinson and has one child, Albert), Gilford (now deceased, married Lou Robinson and had by her two children, Nora and Everett), Aaron (married a Miss Day). Of these children, Giles Miller married Lucinda Leffel and they had the following children: Jennie (married Henry Hinkle and they have three children, Grace, Georgie and Meoma), George (married Altie Vance and upon her death was again married), Alice, William (married a Miss Butterbaugh), Mary and a twin, the latter dying in infancy, Charles and Esther.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. John was John S. Ulrich, now deceased, who was twice married, first to Esther Swihart, and, second, to Susan (Swihart) Knoop. By his first marriage he was the father of the following children: Samuel S. is mentioned more fully below, Mary (married B. K. West and had one son, Willie, now deceased), Jacob (married Frances Baer and became the father of the following children: Sarah, who married Daniel Eller, Charles, Gilford, John Calvin, who married Lillie Moorhart, Reuben, Susan and Gertrude), Aaron, Jonathan (married Lydia Wilson

and has the following children: Carl, Orville, Lee, deceased, and Fanny), Esther (deceased), and Sarah (deceased). Samuel S., mentioned above, was born September 4, 1833, and died January 21, 1893. On the 31st of May, 1857, he was married to Phebe Miller, who was born July 17, 1835, and died July 5, 1897. By this union were born two children, Lettie and Albert. Samuel S. Ulrich lived for a year on his father's farm and then, in 1858, bought a tract of eighty acres in section 15, Jackson township. This was all wooded land, there being not even a building site cleared. While clearing this land he was at the same time engaged in teaching school, which occupation he followed as long as his health permitted. He also performed the duties of trustee and later took an active part in the building of school No. 7 and the German Baptist church near his home. Of the latter society he and his wife were faithful and active members from soon after their marriage until their deaths. Of them a friend of long standing once said: "I have known Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich for over forty years and have always found them to be upright, pious and charitable, ever ready to assist the poor and afflicted." Subsequently Samuel S. Ulrich bought eighty acres, which he sold to C. N. John, and then bought another eighty acre tract adjoining his original purchase. This tract is now owned by Lettie Ulrich John and Albert B. Ulrich, the last named now a professor in the University of Southern California. By his marriage with Susan (Swihart) Knoop Mr. Ulrich was the father of the following children: Gilford (married Mate E. Blue and they have two children, Virgil and Frank) and Anna (married Olm Harley and they have three children, Arthur,

Robert and Herbert). By her former marriage to Mr. Swihart Mrs. Ulrich was the mother of the following children: Esther (married Ed Holderman and had children, Merl, who married Carrie Lester and has two children, Mary and Lester, Clem, Susie, who married W. H. Howe, Adah, Grace, who married Rose E. Little, and Herbert), George (deceased), Allan (deceased), Elizabeth (married Thomas Wantz and has the following children: Mamie, who married Wylie Phillips and has three children, Charles, Gerald and Nora, Rufus, who married Blanche Winel and has one child, Clarence, Nancy, who married Anson Elliott and has one child, Burson, Charles, Florence, Roy, Hazel, Edmond and Marie).

The first ancestor of the Mishler family of whom the biographer has any record is Jacob Mishler. He married Sarah Smith and a brief record of their children is as follows: (1) Mary Ann, who died in 1899, married John W. Miller and they had the following children: Samuel P. (married Rachel Heckman and had five children, Albert, who married Alice Ulrey, Jacob, who married a Miss Idle, Elliot, Resm, who married a Miss Clover, and Callie, who married a Miss Burwell), Hannah (deceased), Levi (married Anna Ulrich, daughter of Joseph Ulrich, and they have the following children: Joseph, Allie deceased, who was the husband of Rett Fisher, Hiram, who married Susie Ulrey, daughter of Noah Ulrey, Lizzie, Dayton and Melvin), Hiram (married a Miss Rhodes, now deceased, by whom he had a daughter, Florence, the wife of Prof. O'Duddle, and upon her death he married Nancy Wertemberg), Aaron (married Martha Huffman and has two children, Milton and Cora), Mary (married first Aaron

Ulrich, by whom she had three children, one deceased, Hiram, who married Densy Nagle, and Joe, and upon the death of her first husband married Isaac Ulrich, the son of John J. Ulrich), Lizzie (married Joseph Ulrich, son of Joseph Ulrich, and they have three children, Ira D., deceased, Altie and Anna), John E. (married Angeline Westenberg), Sarah (deceased), Ira (married Lizzie Swartz and they have two children, Dorence and Floyd). (2) Lydia died in 1890. (3) Christiana married Jacob Seas and they have the following children: Andrew (deceased), Susan (married Lee Buchanan), John, Joseph, Jacob, Lulie, Hettie (deceased), Allie (deceased), Katie (married a Mr. Conway). (4) Daniel married Catherine Miller and they became the parents of the following children: Noah (deceased), Mary Lettie (deceased), Henry (deceased), Phebe Ann (married Lewis Bayman and by him is the mother of the following children: A child that died in infancy, Maul, deceased, Roy, Lettie, Alfred and Earl), Lewis (married Barbara Arnot and they had the following children: Harley, Sarah, Ruth, deceased, and a child deceased in infancy), George (married first Priscilla Parks, by whom he has one child, Amos, and for his second wife married Lizzie Horning), Aaron (married Ella Kyler and has one daughter, Ethel), John (married Sarah Haines and by her has two children, Pearl and Roy, the latter deceased), Liza Jane (deceased), Esta (deceased) and Ira (married Lillie Circle and by her has the following children: May, Lee, Blanche, Merdina, a child that died in infancy, and Clem). (5) John married first Sarah Warner, who died without issue, and he afterward married Nancy Priser, by whom he

became the father of the following children: Mary (married Harvey Serber and has one child, Martha), Daniel (married Jennie Connel and they have two children, Lloyd and Trude), David (married Sue Martin), Lydia (married Albert Walters), Henry (married a Miss Smith, by whom he became the father of five children), Anna (married Jacob Karns and they have children), Jacob (married Piney Nichols and they had one child, now deceased). (6) Jacob married Margaret (Peggy) Warner. (7) Adam married for his first wife Catharine Cripe, the daughter of Jacob Cripe, and by her had the following children: Mary (deceased), one that died unnamed, Flora (married David Shively), Emma (married Christ Miller). After the death of his first wife Adam Mishler married Catharine Ulrich. (8) Solomon and (9) Betsey are deceased.

The descendants of Aaron and Ann Heckman are as follows: (1) Ann Maria married Benjamin B. Stead, now deceased, and they became the parents of the following children: Clarence, Colvin, Arthur, Annie and Lettie. (2) David Lewis married Mary ———, and they became the parents of the following children: Emma (married Edward Brubaker and by him had two children, Otis and Roy), Carrie, Ollie and Pearl. (3) Mary Etta married Thomas C. Lucas and they had the following children: Effie, Hope, Nora and Orville. (4) George married Annie ———. (5) Rebecca F. became the wife of Henry D. Heistand and they are the parents of these children: Melvin Harvey (married Doris Heistand), Albert Roy, Carl Ritt and Frank Mayo. (6) Richard V. married Sarah J. ———, and they became the parents of

the following children: Stella Maud (married Abe Nichols), Claudius May and Guy Roscoe. (7) Charles A. married Mary _____ and they have one child, Alma Pink. (8) Simon P. married Elvie _____ and they have two children, Ima and Paul. (9) Laura M. became the wife of Charles Stead and the mother of one child, Naomi Fern.

As a matter of undoubted interest the following extract from the Los Angeles (California) Herald, of October 15, 1901, is here appended. It had reference to the election of Albert B. Ulrich to the chair of biology in the University of Southern California:

The man who was elected to the chair of biology is not altogether unknown in this city. As he came here early in the summer and soon identified himself with the intellectual life of the city. He is of middle age and is a man of great force of character and an earnest student. He has been identified with the University of Indiana for many years, in one department and another, and has been a member of the Academy of Sciences of Indiana since 1892, where he was brought in contact with the great biologists of the central states, among whom were identified at that time such men as David Starr Jordan, then president of the University of Indiana, Dr. Coulter, author of a series of botanics, O. P. Jenkins, now physiologist at Stanford University, and many others. He has issued eleven publications, which have appeared in the academy proceedings and elsewhere. Chief among these is a study of South American fishes of much value to biologists in that it is a great condensation over any publication yet issued. In gathering the data for this booklet, Professor Ulrich discovered and named several new varieties of one species of fish.

Professor Ulrich has studied widely. After graduating from the Indiana State Normal School, he entered the University of Indiana, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts. The marine biological laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, then claimed his time for a period of study, and on his return to Indiana he entered the State University as instruc-

tor in zoology, where he remained two years. He then took up the study of medicine, completing two courses at the Rush Medical College, also completing a course at the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology.

Four months of study abroad, where he spent some time at the Pasteur Institute at Paris, studying the laboratory methods, visiting the biological station at Naples, the largest and most important institution of the kind in the world, and spending a time at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Zurich and Oxford gave him an insight into the laboratory methods of the old world, and the spirit of European methods as they differ from those of America.

For seven years Professor Ulrich was professor of biology at Manchester College, in Indiana, giving four years to zoology and three to botany and bacteriology. At other times he has been professor of biology in the Warsaw Summer School, Indiana; instructor of zoology in the biological station of the University of Indiana, located at Lake Wawasee; and instructor of embryology in the biological station of the University of Indiana. The field of research has been wide, and what Professor Ulrich has garnered has fitted him especially to the new position, and the trustees feel that they have made a wise choice in their latest addition to the faculty.

FRANCIS M. SHIPLEY.

It is a pleasure to meet an old settler—one who came here in the commencement as a boy, when the observation was quickest and the mind being formed—and learn from his lips of the trials which were endured for the sake of the happy homes which now dot the county of Kosciusko. Such a man is the subject of this sketch. All of his earliest impressions were gained in the woods of the pioneer period and he tells many stories of those times. The pioneers were happy. It is singular how easily a person can adapt himself to any surroundings and derive comfort therefrom. And

yet it fails to be at all singular when account is taken of the selfish desire to be comfortable. If we have enough to eat and enough to wear and a little ahead and an outlook for some good books, we can manage to worry along and derive considerable satisfaction out of life. So the old settler was happy, as every one will emphatically tell you. So says the subject of this sketch. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 16, 1839, and is a son of Reuben P. and Margaret (Popham) Shipley. The Shipleys came from Maryland where the family had settled many years before. Grandfather Shipley was born in Maryland, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was of English descent, and in early manhood married Miss Rebecca Phillips, to this marriage fourteen children being born. Reuben P., father of the subject, was the oldest of this family. He grew to maturity in Knox county, Ohio, receiving a limited education in the pioneer schools, and married Miss Popham in 1830 in that county. To their marriage eight children were born, as follows: Francis M., Mary P., Elias, John W., Sherman, Rebecca J., Worthington and Minerva A. Of these John W., Sherman and Mary P. are deceased. Reuben P. moved to Kosciusko county in the year 1844, where the grandfather Popham had entered a considerable tract of land from the government some five or six years previously. On this land five or six acres were cleared when the Shipleys arrived. The country was very new then, there being wild animals in the woods and the Indians were still here in abundance. The land was covered with dense forests which had to be cleared off before crops could be raised. Great-grandfather Popham possessed some

striking characteristics. He had come to America as a British soldier during the war of the Revolution, and when the war ended had concluded to remain here. Grandfather Popham had educated himself for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a natural orator, and at his death was credited with having married more couples than any other man of his time. He and his boys cleared up the old farm. The Shipleys secured land in this county, and on the farm of his father Francis M. was reared. He was required to learn the business of farming at an early age and in the winters was sent a considerable distance to the pioneer schools. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Isabella Clark and to this marriage four children were born, as follows: Charles W., born July 30, 1859, married Miss Mary S. Jenison and they now live in Lake township; Ewin E., born March 2, 1861, educated himself well and for many years was a teacher in the common schools of the county; he married Miss Emma Blood and now resides in Montague county, Texas; Mary A., born December 10, 1863, married J. M. Chambers and lives in Montague county, Texas, her husband being an attorney at law; William P., born January 5, 1865, wedded Miss Mary J. McGrady, and lives on the farm with his father. The first wife of Francis M. Shipley having died, he married Mrs. Philena A. Stroege on December 18, 1884, and the issue of this marriage was one daughter, now deceased. Mr. Shipley has led an active life. He was for several years general lumber agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company, and was three years with the Birdsell Manufacturing Company, of South Bend. He is the owner of two hundred and fifty-

four acres of excellent land and makes a specialty of raising fine stock. He keeps on hand thoroughbred imported French Percheron horses and raises and ships many cattle of the finer grades. He is a keen business man, a fluent talker and a very capable farmer and financier. He is a Democrat, but has not as yet gone wild on the subject of politics, as too many men have. He is broad-gauged, thoroughly reliable, self-made, able from an intellectual standpoint and would make an excellent executive officer, wherever such qualities are required. Because of the fact that Mr. Shipley's great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, his descendants are now entitled to membership in that greatest of American social orders, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The subject and his wife are both fond of travel and sightseeing and have just returned from a long trip to the Pacific coast. However, they are thoroughly satisfied with the old Hoosier state as a place of residence and have no desire to live elsewhere.

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ORA TUCKER.

There is a great deal in being born under a good eye—one that watches and guards off the error and folly that overtake so many young men. The father and the mother that are able to infuse into their children the spirit of the Spartans—the spirit that can meet any fate and make the most of the world—will see their children grow to years of maturity with excellent habits and splendid principles and see them become exemplary citizens. The subject of this

brief notice was fortunate in having so able and clean a father and so sweet a mother. He was taught from the start the duties of life—not ordinary instruction, but the higher duties which all owe to each other and to society. The result has been to give him broad ideas of life and its responsibilities and to fit him for upright and distinguished citizenship. He was born in Franklin township, this county, March 30, 1883, and is consequently very young in citizenship. He was raised upon his father's immense estate, and from his earliest years the sight of large herds of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses was a daily occurrence. Youthful experiences are the strongest, and accordingly the lessons of the farm thus taught to him from infancy found a secure lodgment in his understanding. No young man could have a better equipment for the duties of the farm than he received. There was the sound judgment of his father and there were the large herds and immense fields of growing grain. In addition to all this he was given a good education and in every way fitted for his future successful life upon the farm. Another thing, he selected a splendid woman to share his joys and sorrows, and thus equipped he began the battle of life on his own account.

Their marriage occurred October 30, 1900. Mrs. Nora Tucker was born January 25, 1882, and is the daughter of Orvil and Mary (Turner) Sarber. She was reared upon a farm in Marshall county, Indiana, and was well educated in her maidenhood. In March, 1901, this young couple moved upon their farm on section 22, Franklin township, where he is just beginning the task of opening up his farming operations. His success is not to be doubted. He is broad and clear-minded, and is a Republican in politics.

Both he and his good wife are prepared for life, with all its beauty and its responsibilities.

SIDNEY T. MOORE.

Among the farmers and representative men of Etna township, Kosciusko county, deserving of especial mention is the well-known and highly esteemed gentleman whose name initiates this article. Mr. Moore's ancestral history is traceable to Ireland. His grandfather, John Moore, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1762. He emigrated to the United States in 1780, settling in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and there, in 1788, was married to Jane McCurdy. To this union were born ten children, three boys and seven girls, all of whom grew to mature years. In 1831 John Moore moved to Ohio and settled in Summit county, where his death occurred in 1842, at the age of eighty years. John Moore, the subject's father, was also a native of the Emerald Isle and in his youth came with his parents to the United States, settling in Summit county, Ohio, where he subsequently met Miss Elizabeth White, who in due time became his wife. The Whites were among the early settlers of the above county and appear to have been substantial and well-to-do people. Grandfather Zeabth White was born in Portage county, Ohio, November 18, 1799. He was married in February, 1823, to Sarah Rodenbaugh, a union which was blessed by the birth of four children, one son and three daughters. He went to California in 1849 and lost his life there by an accident in a mine. He was a quiet, unassuming man, was a good citizen and was well liked by all

who knew him. For several years after his marriage John Moore followed agricultural pursuits in the county of Summit, but later, about 1864, migrated to Indiana and located in Marshall county, where he spent the remainder of his days as an humble, industrious husbandman, dying as a good old age. Seven children constituted the family of John and Elizabeth (White) Moore, namely: James, Sarah, Nelson, Sidney, Jane, Ida and William.

The birth of Sidney T. Moore occurred in Summit county, Ohio, on the 19th day of March, 1849. From his youth he became accustomed to the manifold duties of the farm, and of winter seasons he attended the district schools until he obtained a good practical education, the best, in fact, that the times and circumstances could afford. Until his twenty-first year he remained on the home farm, assisting his parents and proving a valuable assistant in running the place and contributing to the support of his parents and the brothers and sisters younger than himself. On attaining his majority he began farming for himself, though still making his home under the parental roof, and it was not until his marriage, at the age of twenty-nine, that he severed the ties that bound him to the family circle. Mr. Moore's marriage was solemnized with Miss Eliza J. Munch, whose parents were natives of Ohio and among the first permanent settlers within the present limits of Franklin township. Subsequently they moved to Marshall county, where the youthful years of Mrs. Moore were spent and in the common schools of which she received a fair English education.

During the six years following his marriage Mr. Moore cultivated his father's place

as a renter, but in 1885 moved from Marshall county to a forty-acre farm in Etua township, which was purchased a short time prior to his taking possession. From that time to the present he has made many valuable improvements, besides clearing and fitting the land for tillage, and he now owns one of the best and most highly cultivated farms of its size in the township, it comprising one hundred and two acres. He bestows great care upon his fields and by closely studying the adaptability of the soil to different crops has brought his place up to its greatest producing capacity, never failing to realize abundant returns for the time and labor devoted to his chosen calling.

Mr. Moore was elected in 1900 assessor of Etua township and has filled the office to the present time to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, having still some time to serve. His good judgment in the matter of real estate and sound knowledge of the values of the property fit him to discharge his official functions with correctness and dispatch, and thus far his course has fully justified the people in the wisdom of their choice. He also served one term as constable and as such did his duty in a manner that won the approbation of the people of Tippecanoe township, Marshall county. Mr. Moore's religious views are in harmony with the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which denomination he and wife have been members for a number of years. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday school and as teacher of one of the largest and most important classes therein, and at the present time is class leader in the congregation to which the family belong.

Mr. Moore is a man of quiet, gentlemanly demeanor, highly esteemed by his

neighbors and fellow citizens of the community, and no one occupies a more conspicuous place in the minds and hearts of the people by whom he is known. His private character is above criticism and he has always aimed to keep his name and reputation unspotted. His has been an earnest life, fraught with much that tends to benefit his kind and his career in the humble sphere of private citizenship has added to the character and stability of the community in which he lives.

Seven children have blessed the marriage of Sidney T. and Louisa Moore, namely: Melvin, Ervin, Chester, John, Nora, Laura and Sanford.

DAVID MILLER.

The subject of this sketch, who figures as one of the leading farmers and stock men of Kosciusko county, is widely and favorably known and for a period of fifty-four years has maintained his residence on his present farm in Jackson township. Of his life and family history the biographer is pleased to present the following review.

The family of Millers, of which the subject is an honorable representative, was known many years ago in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the Warners, from whom he is descended maternally, were early settlers of Huntington county, that state. Samuel Miller, father of David, was born in the former county and in young manhood went to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he met and married, about the year 1815, Elizabeth Warner, who with her parents migrated thither from the Keystone



RESIDENCE OF DAVID MILLER

state. When Samuel Miller arrived in Ohio he was a well-nigh penniless young man, but, endowed with a generous supply of what the world calls pluck, he was not long in getting a good start, going in debt for a small piece of land which he improved and in due time disposed of at a liberal figure. With the proceeds he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, partly improved, and continued to reside upon the same until 1848, the land meanwhile increasing greatly in value with the growth and development of the country. Imbued with the belief that northern Indiana offered better opportunities for agriculture than his adopted state, and learning that land in any of a half-dozen counties could be obtained at reasonable prices, Mr. Miller, in the spring of 1848, disposed of his farm in Ohio, and, moving to the county of Kosciusko, Indiana, purchased two hundred and forty acres in Jackson township, the greater part of the place being as nature had made it. This land he cleared and improved and later bought a three-hundred-and-twenty-acre tract, having realized sufficient money from the sale of his Ohio farm to pay cash for every foot of land thus far purchased in Kosciusko county, with a goodly balance left. He was a man of great energy and industry and in time became one of the most prosperous farmers of Jackson township, also one of its most enterprising and highly respected citizens. With his own hands he cleared and fitted for cultivation seventy-five acres of land, besides making many valuable improvements on his place in the way of building fences, bringing the farm to a state of tillage unsurpassed by that of any other place in the township of Jackson. He was one of the original members of the German

Baptist church in the township and remained faithful to its teachings until summoned from the church militant to the church triumphant. His was a useful life, fraught with great good to humanity, and his death, which occurred in the year 1855, was greatly deplored in the community. His wife, also an earnest and pious communicant of the same religious body to which he belonged, and a woman of sterling worth, survived until 1882, when she too was called to the other life.

Of the twelve children born to Samuel and Elizabeth Miller, but three are living at the present time, namely: Aaron, David and Margaret. Aaron married Rebekah Miller and is now a retired farmer, living in Colorado; Margaret, the wife of Henry Colpetzer, lives in this township, where her husband is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The following are the name of the deceased members of the family: John, Susan, Henry, Mary, Catherine, Sarah, Elizabeth, Anna and Samuel.

David Miller, born May 27, 1841, in Montgomery county, Ohio, was seven years old when his parents moved to the new home in Indiana. Reared on the home farm, where since 1848 his life has been spent, his early experiences, like those of the majority of country lads, were a round of honest toil, devoid of any striking incident. With strong arms and ready will, he bore his part in clearing the place and of winter seasons attended the district school not far from his home, obtaining by close application, the best education which the means at hand afforded. After his father's death he continued to live at home and when twenty-one years of age took charge of the farm, to which he brought a bride in 1866 in the per-

son of Miss Rebekah Frantz, daughter of Christian E. and Mary (Heckman) Frantz. His marriage, which was solemnized February 8, of the above year, has been blessed with five children, the following of whom are living: Ellis, born June 2, 1868, married Anna Metzger and lives in Wabash county, this state; Minerva, who was born July 13, 1873, is the wife of Perry Heeter, of Jackson township; Mary E., born August 14, 1879, lives at home, as does Laura, who first saw the light of day on the 17th day of June, 1882.

As already stated, Mr. Miller took charge of the homestead on attaining his majority and since that time the place has come into his possession. As a farmer he has few equals and no superiors, and his home is conceded to be one of the best and most desirable in a township where beautiful and attractive places are the rule. In 1887 the substantial hewed-log building which his father had erected and which served the family for so many years as a dwelling was replaced by the present handsome and commodious two story brick edifice, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet in area, containing eleven rooms, erected at a cost of over twenty five hundred dollars. In the year 1877 he built a large barn, which with its contents was destroyed in 1883, entailing considerable loss. Later he put up the splendid barn which now graces the farm, a building seventy-six by forty feet in size, with basement stables and all necessary conveniences, being one of the largest and most valuable structures of the kind in the township of Jackson.

For a number of years past, in addition to general farming, Mr. Miller has given considerable attention to live stock, in the

raising and handling of which his success has been most encouraging. When a young man, scarcely twenty-one years old, he bought and sold horses, making considerable money, and today it is doubtful if there is a better judge of horseflesh or a more judicious buyer in this part of Indiana. While dealing quite extensively in horses, he also devotes considerable attention to cattle, hogs and sheep, making a specialty of the finer breeds, from the sale of which he realizes every year a large part of his income. In the management of his farm Mr. Miller exercises great care and believing that agriculture, when compared with other vocations, is one of the truly dignified as well as useful callings, takes great pride in his work and spares no pains to make his place attractive to the eye. By reason of a serious illness in 1895, which left his bodily powers considerably weakened, he now does little beside managing his affairs, renting the larger portion of his land and confining his attention to his stock interests and the general oversight of the farm.

Politically Mr. Miller votes the Republican ticket, but does not take a very active interest in the questions upon which the two great parties are divided. Since his thirty-first year, he has been connected with the German Baptist church and at the present time is a trustee of the organization worshipping in Jackson township; the other members of the family also belong to this church and are considered among its most earnest and pious communicants.

Too much cannot be said of Mr. Miller as a neighbor and citizen. None stand higher than he in public esteem; all who know him respect him for his enterprise and honesty of purpose and, as far as known, his

integrity has been maintained inviolate and no one has ever called in question his good name. A good man, always striving by word and deed to make the world better, and by his wholesome moral influences exerting a silent but potent power in the community—such has been and is the reputation of David Miller.

ALLEN BYBEE.

Previous to the Civil war it was a common occurrence to meet in the North families which had formerly lived in the South and had owned slaves. Upon questioning them it was discovered in almost all instances that they had left the South to get away from the influence of the institution of slavery. It was thought that the influence of slavery upon children would be bad, and so hundreds of families left the slave states for the free states, where their children could be free from the contaminating effects. That was the reason which influenced the ancestors of the subject of this sketch to leave the South and settle in the North. About four generations ago Sherrod Bybee left England, his native country, and emigrated to America, settling in Fluvanna county, Virginia, it being said, also, that two of his brothers settled there with him. He married there a lady of excellent family and to them were born four children: John, William, Elizabeth and Sherrod, Jr. John was reared upon his father's plantation and the little negroes were his daily companions. He was given excellent advantages and received a good education and upon reaching manhood married Miss Cath-

erine Green, by whom he had fifteen children: Joseph, Washington, George, Pleasant, Millie, Catherine, John, Nathan, Samuel, James, Maria, Rebecca, Wesley and two others. John, the father, while he was a slaveholder, became convinced as to the wrong of that institution, whereupon he liberated all he had and started for the free states. He came with his family by wagon to Fayette county, Ohio, in 1823, and there purchased a tract of land and began to clear the same. He was a man of excellent qualities, and had served in the war of 1812. He had previously had considerable experience in dealing in live stock and in trading generally, and he thereupon began to buy large herds of hogs and horses and drive them across the country to the markets of the East. His judgment was excellent and he soon became wealthy. He went into the packing business and put down immense quantities of pork in barrels and shipped the same down the rivers to New Orleans. He lost one large cargo thus sent down, which caused him to curtail his enterprise in the field. Connected with this enterprise, he became involved in a duel with his commission man and the death of the latter had much to do with his stopping that branch of his trade. After that event he took what he had left and came to Indiana, locating in Franklin township, this county, in 1838. He entered a quarter-section in section 7, and began to clear off the timber and till the soil. There he lived until his death, in 1868, at the age of seventy-five years. Washington Bybee grew up on his father's farm in Fayette county, Ohio, and received a limited school education, but full experience in the rearing and shipment of stock as the methods then existed. He married

in that state, and, with the assistance of his father, got a start and bought a farm. In company with his uncle, he bought and marketed stock in the Eastern markets, particularly in Richmond, Virginia. By the time he was ready to come to Indiana he had accumulated about eighteen hundred dollars, a sum sufficient to give him an excellent start in this state. He arrived here in 1841 and bought a tract of land and went to work to develop it. He traded and trafficked and made money aside from his farm, and later bought and shipped stock after the country had grown out of its first wildness. He accumulated during his active life by honorable business methods all told probably thirty thousand dollars, a large sum and a great accomplishment for that day. He was a man of high qualities, fine abilities and perfect integrity, and was respected by all who knew him. His prominence and recognized high character and sound business ideas caused his fellow citizens to bring him out for the office of county commissioner in 1886. He served one term, and he was re-elected and it was during his second term that death overtook him. After his son filled the unexpired portion of his term. His children were Jacob, Allen, Mary, Levi, Luenda, Catherine and Reedy. Those still living are Allen, Mary, Luenda and Reedy.

Allen Bybee was reared on his father's farm and received a fair education, being also taught the perplexing duties of farming and stock raising. At the earliest age he was taught the art of expert stock management. He met and married Miss Nancy A. Grant, a distant relative of Gen. U. S. Grant, and four years later the Rebellion broke out in all its fury. True to the in-

stincts of his ancestry against slavery, he was in full sympathy with the efforts of Mr. Lincoln to crush the Rebellion, and slavery at the same time if necessary to save the Union. He and his brother Levi enlisted in Company F, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, were mustered in at Fort Wayne and sent to the field at once. They were assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and saw active and bloody service from that time forward. They fought at Perryville, Chickamauga (where Levi gave up his life for his country in the thickest of the battle), Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, all the battles of the Atlanta campaign for one hundred and five days, thence with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. They then marched up through the Carolinas, fighting in numerous skirmishes and pitched battles, in all of which the subject acquitted himself with distinguished gallantry, thence at the close of the war up to Washington, where, in sight of the leaders of the army and the government, the last grand parade was held, down Pennsylvania avenue in their ragged uniforms that were pierced with bullets and with flaming flags that had been tattered by the shots of the desperate rebels. There Mr. Bybee was mustered out and sent home to receive the plaudits and hosannas of a grateful people. He passed through the war unscathed and now draws a pension of eight dollars per month. At the close of the war he resumed farming and stock raising, particularly the latter, and continued the same with great success until 1893, since which time he has not been so active. His children are: Hollis C., born in 1850, married Eunice Blue and lives in Mentone; Mary, born in 1863, wedded N. N. Lattimer, a hardware mer-

chant, and is deceased; Cora, who is an artist, born in 1866, married Lorin D. Manwaring, who is president of the Farmers' Bank of Mentone; Addison L., born in 1875, married Bessie Wertenberger and lives in Franklin township; one that died in infancy. In 1893 Mr. Bybee's wife died, and he married Mrs. Martha Herendeen, daughter of Thomas Ball. Mr. Bybee now owns four hundred and sixty-five acres of land and is in excellent financial condition. He is assistant cashier in the Farmers' Bank and owns a block of its stock. He is a staunch Republican and has ever been one of the strongest factors for advancement in the county. He is a splendid example of the clean and reputable American citizen. Mrs. Bybee is vice-president and treasurer of the Willing Workers society of the Methodist Episcopal church and is an active and efficient worker. In her youth she received a good education and prior to her marriage was a teacher in the public schools of Kosciusko county. Two events in the military career of Mr. Bybee are ineffaceably fixed upon his memory, the surrender of the rebel army under General Lee, April 9, 1865, and the assassination of President Lincoln, five days later. At that time the subject was at Holly Springs, about twelve miles from Raleigh, North Carolina.

WILLIAM ISENBARGER.

One great exemplification of the fact that wealth attends upon industry and that comfort is a close follower in the wake of thrift is shown in the life career of the subject of this sketch.

William Isenbarger, son of John and Susan (Shaffer) Isenbarger, was born in Clark county, Ohio, October 25, 1845, and is of Virginia descent, his grandfather, Henry Isenbarger, having emigrated from the Old Dominion to the Buckeye state in 1833, and made settlement in Clark county. Henry Isenbarger was a poor farmer, and his children had early to aid in the support of the family, and of these children there were six, viz: John, Jacob, George, Samuel, Lydia and Sarah.

John Isenbarger early went out to work in order to earn something to aid in the support of the family and when he had reached his majority found himself nearly destitute even of clothing. When twenty-one years old, however, he began to hoard his money, and when he had accumulated two hundred and forty dollars in gold and silver coin he started on foot from Clark county, Ohio, for Jay county, Indiana, whence he went to Fort Wayne in order to enter land in 1838. While on the road the weight of his cash began to fatigue him, and he handed it over to a stranger on horseback to carry for him. People in those days, it will be seen, could trust each other. Arrived at Fort Wayne, he entered one hundred and sixty acres in Indiana, but continued to live on rented land in Clark county, Ohio, until 1841, when he married Susanna Shaffer. He continued to live on rented land until 1850, when he came in a wagon from Clark county, Ohio, to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and was a week on the journey, arriving about midsummer, and was thus favored with propitious weather on his trip through the dense forests. His farm comprised eighty acres half a mile west of Rose Hill, to which he later added until he owned one hundred and four acres.

To Mr. Isenbarger's marriage to Susanna Shaffer, his first wife, there were born seven children, viz: Amanda, wife of Aaron Arnold, of Elkhart county; William, the subject of this sketch; George, who married Elizabeth Kemper and is a resident of Lake township, Kosciusko county; Malinda, who died when three years old; three others died in infancy. Mrs. Susanna Isenbarger died March 5, 1864, and Mr. Isenbarger married Mrs. Catherine Shoemaker, who died August 12, 1886. His own death occurred February 21, 1890, he being deeply mourned by his family, and as a pioneer and useful citizen by all his neighbors and friends, near and far. To the second marriage there were born six children, namely: Noah, John, Ellen, Samuel (deceased), Eli and Warty.

William Isenbarger, the subject proper of this sketch, secured a good common-school education and assisted on the home farm until twenty-one years old, then worked out by the month awhile and afterward rented a farm. He married, September 2, 1866, Miss Mary Ulrich, daughter of Stephen R. and Mary (Swihart) Ulrich and born August 9, 1852. This union has been blessed with three children, viz: Charles, who was born October 25, 1870, finished his common-school education in 1884, and then attended Manchester College several terms. He married Miss Laura Pettacord, a native of Kosciusko county, and is now secretary of a lumber company in Palouse Valley, state of Washington; Jerome, born August 16, 1879, graduated from the common schools in 1891, taught school three years and is now attending the State Normal; Cora E., born April 13, 1887, died in 1890.

At his marriage Mr. Isenbarger had

nothing but his household furniture, seventy-five dollars in money and a team. Mrs. Isenbarger, however, possessed about eighteen hundred dollars and this Mr. Isenbarger invested in one hundred acres of wild land, improved it with a house and barn and other proper and necessary buildings and developed one of the best farms of its size in Lake township, which is now his pleasant home.

Mr. Isenbarger is not a political partisan, but has strong Democratic proclivities. Since 1871 he and his family have been members of the conservative branch of the German Baptist church, whose teachings they conscientiously follow and to the maintenance of which they liberally contribute from their means. The family is recognized as among the well-to-do and useful residents of Lake township and their residence here for so many years has identified them with its progress, which has indeed been most marvelous within the past half century.



AMOS THEODORE MOLLENHOUR.

The farmer is not the only necessary factor in a community. His presence is, of course, important, but so is that of the miller, because people must eat, although it would be far cheaper if they did not have to do so. The miller has been necessary since the first settlement, and at first the old mills were run by water power and in very slow time. When steam came into use the results were the same, but a great deal quicker. They continued to get quicker as time passed, down to the present day. It

used to be said of the old saw-mills that were run by water power and were what were called up-and-down mills, that they went up one day and down the next, but this was a slander on the famous old mills of our grandfathers. The mill of the subject, it is scarcely necessary to add, is somewhat swifter than the old ones. And the times are swifter and the people are swifter, but we probably do not enjoy ourselves any better than our grandparents did.

Amos T. Mollenhour was born in Franklin township, Kosciusko county, January 12, 1863, and is yet a comparatively young man. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Harpman) Mollenhour. The father was a native of Ohio and came to this county after he was married. The Harpmans were natives of the Keystone state, and came to Hancock county, Ohio, at an early day. Both families moved from Ohio to Franklin township, this county, and there the parents of subject were married. To this marriage eight sons were born: John, who was born in 1848 and married Miss Melcina Doremeyer, lived in Sevastopol, but is now deceased; Isaac, born in 1850, married Miss Anna Delena and lives in Mentone, where he is the head sawyer for Eli Turnbull; William H., born in 1852, married Miss Maggie Blue and resides in Missouri; Minor L., born in 1854, is unmarried and lives in Ohio; Edward C., born in 1856, married Miss Anna B. Ely and lives in Mentone; Lyman L., born in 1858, married Mary Morgan and resides in Harrison township; Amos T., born in 1863; Hiram A., born in 1865, married Miss Nettie Thompson and resides in Franklin township. William Mollenhour was a farmer and a millwright, owned a

grist-mill and a saw-mill and made a comfortable fortune. He was prominent in the community where he resides and at his death, in about 1865, he left a name above reproach.

Amos T. Mollenhour was reared in Franklin township, and learned the milling business of his father. He is the present proprietor of the planing and saw-mill at Mentone, which affords him a comfortable income and is one of the most important industries of that busy town. He had associated with him until recently a Mr. Moon, but in August, 1901, he bought his partner's interest and is now the sole owner of the property. Mr. Mollenhour received in his youth a limited education, but this he has since largely remedied. In March, 1885, he wedded Miss Mary A. Rawlston, the daughter of Riley Rawlston, and by her has six children: Delbert C., born in December, 1887; Artie, deceased; Delcie died in infancy; Lodema, born in 1892; William K., born in October, 1894, and a boy that died unnamed at the age of two weeks. In politics Mr. Mollenhour is a Republican and of late years has taken a lively part in local and state politics. He served as councilman for one term and during that time important improvements were made in the streets, sidewalks, etc. He has represented his party in county conventions several times and was once elected constable of Franklin township, but he being the only Republican elected on the ticket he did not qualify for the office. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church of Mentone, while fraternally he belongs to Camp No. 6311, Modern Woodmen of America, at Mentone. He is a clean and reliable business man, has the highest re-

spect of all who know him and in all his business affairs governs his actions by the principles of the Nazarene.

GEORGE MICHAELS.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Germany. When a young man he came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, and there the grandfather and father of subject were born. They were farmers by occupation and were industrious and upright people. Peter Michaels, the grandfather, moved from Pennsylvania to Carroll county, Ohio, in the year 1802, the same year that that portion of the country was admitted to the Union. At that time the state was practically a wilderness and the Indians were there in large numbers, and were still fierce from their participation in the Revolution on the side of the British. Mr. Michael's bought a tract of land in the woods of that county and began to clear off the timber. More than once when they first went there they were in imminent peril from the savages, and for protection retreated into the deep woods and hid until the danger was past. They were not only pioneers, but frontiersmen as well, and were on the front of the advancing line of civilization which steadily drove back the Indians. Wild animals, such as bears, deer, wolves, foxes, panthers, etc., were frequently met with, and no little danger was encountered from some of them, particularly in the nighttime. Peter Michaels, with the assistance of his family, cleared up that farm and there he passed the balance of his life. His son John, the father of subject, was born in the Keystone state,

and when a small boy came with his father to Ohio, and was there brought up in the woods among the Indians and the wild animals. He became quite a hunter, but the most of his time was spent on the farm in felling the big trees, burning the brush, digging out the stumps and tilling the soil among the stumps that dotted the place. His education was hardly worthy of reference, the little he had being received at the subscription schools held in the old round-log school house, with its "eat and clay" chimney, its clapboard roof and its pup-ticon door, floor and benches. There were also the greased-paper windows. In 1832 John Michaels sought the hand of Miss Anna Shroyer in marriage, was accepted, and they were wedded. To this marriage there were born thirteen children, as follows: John, Lydia A., George (the subject), Adam, Julia A., Peter, Elizabeth, Rachel, Jane, Noah, Amanda, Cornelia and Sarah. He bought eighty acres in the woods, cleared and improved the same and lived there until 1862, when he sold out and came to Kosciusko county and bought eighty acres near Sydney, Jackson township, where he resided until his death, in 1875; his widow survived him until 1900. They were pioneers and most excellent people.

George Michaels was born October 7, 1837, in Carroll county, Ohio, and was reared on a farm in that state, from an early age becoming accustomed to hard work. He received a meager education, but enough to enable him to transact the ordinary duties of life. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Whitmer, a native of Ohio, who presented him with one child, David H., born in 1864. The latter married and resides in Jackson township, his wife being



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE MICHAELS

deceased. Mr. Michaels took for his second wife Miss Lavina Spoglemyer and one child was born to this marriage, Delta M., who died when nine months old. On April 17, 1870, Mr. Michaels married his third wife, Mrs. Martha J. (Wells) Keesey, the widow of Benjamin F. Keesey. No issue resulted from this marriage. Mrs. Michaels had by her first husband five children: Florence J., Harriet, Mary A., deceased, William A., deceased, and Effie J. On January 13, 1889, Mr. Michaels moved on his present place, which was known as the old Wells farm, and since coming here has built a house, barn, outbuildings, and has cleared twenty acres. In his early life he worked very hard, but the last few years he has taken life easier. He is engaged in raising fine stock, particularly horses, besides the general operations of the farm. He is a Republican and has been supervisor for thirteen years and also served as constable of Jackson township. He has represented the township in county conventions many times, and is a leading politician. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, of which he has been steward and trustee.

JAMES H. BLUE.

This gentleman is a representative of another of the families that came here when this part of the country was a howling wilderness filled with wild animals and with roving bands of Indians. The subject of this memoir, when he was a boy, played with the little Indians many times, and before their removal became familiar with their

games and methods of hunting. The family came here in the year 1835, and it is said were the first white people to locate permanently in Franklin township. When they first came they had nothing but the wild tract of land, and at first were obliged to live in a small Indian hut. This answered the purpose until a substantial log cabin could be built. It was typical of the times, built of round logs, with a huge fireplace in one end, with puncheon floors and clapboard roof, set down in the midst of a little clearing in the dense woods. With this rude beginning in this county and with these wild and primitive surroundings, the Blues became Hoosiers in the correct meaning of the term and their cabin was a veritable "Hoosier's Nest."

James H. Blue was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 16, 1830, and is the child of Benjamin and Margaret (Riley) Blue. The Blues were originally from Scotland, thence went to Holland owing to religious persecution, and finally to America, as the only country where they could conduct their affairs as they desired. Peter Blue, grandfather of subject, was born in Virginia, and upon attaining manhood married Miss Susan Kelch and emigrated to Jefferson county, Ohio, where the latter owned a farm of over two hundred acres and followed farming as well as coopering, the latter being his trade. To him and wife eleven children were born, eight sons and three daughters. Benjamin, the ninth child and the father of subject, was born in December, 1802. While he was yet a lad his father moved to Fayette county, of that state, and there Benjamin was reared to man's estate. He attended the rude subscription schools of his neighborhood and managed to secure a fair

education in the primary branches, the three Rs being the leading studies of that time. His summers were spent at hard work on the farm. Peter Blue at the time of his death was possessed of a considerable estate, consisting mostly of land. This afforded some assistance to his family in getting a start in life. Benjamin, upon attaining manhood, sought the hand of Miss Margaret Riley in marriage and in 1823 their wedding occurred in Fayette county. Subject was unable at this time to buy land, and accordingly for twelve years he rented tracts and farmed same and managed to get a little ahead. But it was uphill business at best, and he thereupon determined to go farther west where land was cheaper and where his small savings would go as far as possible toward buying a farm. He made the trip to Indiana in 1834, traveling on horseback the most of the distance out and back, and while there learned that he could greatly better his condition. In the fall of 1835 he placed his family in covered wagons and came through as fast as possible to Kosciusko county, landing near Cunette, in Prairie township, where he and family spent the first winter. During this time he entered from the government a half-section of the best land he could find in what is now Franklin and Harrison townships, the entry being made February 16, 1836. This was during President Jackson's administration, though the deed was signed by Van Buren. He moved his family on this land and occupied the Indian hut, as before narrated. He was probably the first permanent settler in what is now Franklin township. A few scattering families were in the surrounding townships, but all else was wholly wild, unsettled and largely unexplored. They here be-

gan pioneer life in earnest. Mr. Blue was a man of great force of character and prodigious energy, and he and his family went to work in dead earnest to carve a home from the wilds. Wild and savage animals were often seen in the surrounding woods, and deer occasionally came into the clearings to steal the roasting ears. There was plenty to do for all members of the family. There was at all times the big trees to fell, heap and burn, the brush to get rid of, the stumps to dig out or burn out, the crops to sow and reap among the stumps and brush which came up again and again to annoy the settler. The boys were not permitted to become lonesome for want of work. And when they did occasionally have a frolic, such as a shooting contest, or a husking match, or a hunt of the neighborhood,—one of the circular sort, where a great many men would surround a large section of the forest and then slowly approach a common center, shooting all the animals that tried to break through the line,—they did not fail to enjoy themselves as well as some of the youths of the present day do. The old settlers declare to a man that they had better times than do the youth of today. From the sportsman's standpoint they certainly did, but perhaps not from the standpoint of the dress party. Ere long the family moved into a better and more commodious cabin than the old Indian hut. Every house was a log cabin in those days, and when a settler got able to build a double hewed-log house he was regarded as having made a marvelous advance. It was customary for the settlers, whenever a new one appeared, to gather in from many miles around and assist him in raising his log cabin. All the men would start in, cut down the trees of

about the proper size, cut them into suitable lengths, roll or haul them with oxen to the site of the proposed structure, where ax-men would notch them, whip off the bark and another gang would then hoist them to their places on the walls. Subject's father, and even himself, often participated in these "raisings." The father became familiar with all the best tracts of land in this vicinity by showing new settlers the desirable tracts as they came on for purposes of investigation. To Benjamin and wife the following children were born: Two that died in infancy; William, who married Miss Temperance Meredith; Sarah, who wedded John VanTreese; Peter, who married Miss Minerva Milburn, and has been married once since; James H.

James H. Blue was educated in the old log schoolhouse, with its greased paper windows and its puncheon floor. He applied himself diligently to his studies and was educated better than the average boy of that period. He remained hard at work on his father's farm until he attained his majority. In October, 1852, he went to Ohio where he found employment on a farm in tilling the soil, chopping wood and splitting rails. While thus engaged he became acquainted with Miss Phoebe, daughter of Elijah and Nancy Bloomer, and on July 19, 1855, they were married. The following January they came to this county and rented land of his father, and a little later bought eighty acres. This was in the woods, but he went to work to clear off the timber, and kept adding to his farm until at one time he owned three hundred and twenty acres. To himself and wife ten children were born: Elijah A., born May 26, 1856; John, born July 14, 1858; Charles, born September 13, 1860;

Margaret, born January 20, 1863; William J., born October 15, 1864; Benjamin F., born October 15, 1866; Marion E., born in November, 1868, and died January 30, 1877.

James H. Blue, like his father, is a member of the Democratic party. The father served this county in the state legislature about the year 1851 and was a man of unusual natural ability. The son has all of the father's good and strong qualities. He has served as supervisor and in other ways has made himself useful to the people of this vicinity. His name is above reproach and his life is blameless. He is one of the leaders of this portion of the county in all matters that tend to the upbuilding of the community. The county has no better farmer nor representative citizen.

PETER B. BLUE.

Among those who first braved the wilds of Kosciusko county, when the Indians were still here and the wild animals were everyday sights in the dense woods, is the subject of this sketch. He was born August 29, 1829, and was brought here by his father in 1835. At that time all of northern Indiana was an almost unbroken wilderness, with a general covering of heavy timber, but here and there interspersed with small open tracts or prairies. When they arrived here the Pottawattomie Indians were as thick as birds' nests, their wigwams dotting the banks of every little stream in the county. They fished and hunted and always brought in many skins of the game they killed. From them the subject learned to talk their

language so well that he had no trouble in making himself understood. He ran races with the little redskins and wrestled with them. They were generally friendly, but were ready at any suitable moment to take up the hatchet and strike terror into the homes of the pioneers. He learned from them their methods of hunting, and soon in all things was as expert as they were. He took part in the neighboring hunts when attempts were made on a large scale to kill off the wolves that infested the dense forest. His father, Benjamin Blue, was the first settler in this section of the county. Their land was wholly in the deep woods and the trees and brush had to be cleared off before a crop could be raised. He was set to work at an early age and soon learned from practical experience to know what was the meaning of the words "hard work." But there were many pleasures in the woods for all that. There were the shooting matches, where the young men would try their skill, and the racing, the hunting, the fishing, the reaping and the harvesting, the meetings under the big trees, where the old-fashioned circuit riders sang their wonderful sermons for hours at a time, the subscription schools and the three Rs and the master with his rod about ten feet or more in length (which they believed in, as did their parents). With them it was "spare the rod and spoil the child," and as they did not wish to do the latter, they administered allopathic doses of the rod, and the youngsters thrived under their administrations. Subject passed through all of this, but it seems almost incredible that such sweeping changes have been made in the comparatively short space of two or three generations. When subject was twenty years old his father gave him

his time and he began to do for himself. He went back to Ohio and worked there for one year in farming and cutting wood, and then returned to this county. He joined with his brother James and together they farmed their father's place for two years. He then made some changes, but remained with his father until he was twenty-six years old. On August 6, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Milburn, a sister of Austin Milburn. One child was born to this union, Elizabeth M., who became the wife of William Mollenhour, and died January 19, 1869. Mr. Blue's first wife died May 20, 1857, and after a time he wedded Elizabeth Grubbs, who bore him seven children, as follows: William F., born September 23, 1860, died in 1873; Austin born in February, 1863, married Miss Sarber and lives in Franklin township; Alonzo, born in May, 1865, wedded Miss Ollie Mollenhour and resides in Franklin township; Benjamin, born 1868, married Miss Amanda Whetstone and lives in Franklin township; James H. married Miss Ella Brewer and lives in Harrison township; John, who married Miss Pearl Rouch, lives with his father; Etta became the wife of Edward Halterman and lives in Athens, Fulton county. The subject's last wife died September 20, 1893, since which time he has resided with his son John. When the subject was first married he owned one hundred and twenty acres, all in the woods, and of this he cleared before he was married about twenty acres. He added to this farm from time to time until he at one time owned a total of four hundred and twenty acres. He has been a hard worker, and is so yet, despite his age. He is a Democrat and has filled several local positions

much to his own credit and to the satisfaction of his neighbors. He is widely known and has the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends. His long and busy life is rapidly drawing to a close, but when he finally passes over the river it will be with the knowledge that his life has been well and honorably spent.

G. W. WORLEY.

George W. Worley, county superintendent of schools of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and now residing in the city of Warsaw, is a native of the Buckeye state and was born in Ashland county, December 19, 1855, but has lived in Kosciusko county, Indiana, since his tenth year, his parents, Elisha R. and Mary J. Worley, having come to the county in 1865. The father for six years was engaged in the drug business at Silver Lake and then settled on a farm in Lake township, where his wife died in 1884, and where he still lives, at the age of seventy-five years. He is a Republican in politics and a Lutheran in religion and aided in founding the First Lutheran society at Silver Lake and financially in erecting the church edifice. The children born to Elisha R. and Mary J. Worley are two in number, namely: Dora, wife of Benjamin F. Van Camp, of Warsaw, and G. W., whose name opens this biographical memoir.

George W. Worley was educated fundamentally in the common schools at Silver Lake, but was so well instructed that he was able at the youthful age of sixteen years to enter upon the vocation of teacher. His first school was known as No. 2, of Seward

township, and his pupils were nearly all older than himself. But he proved to be fully adequate for the position, and his great success led him to decide upon teaching as his future pursuit in life. Many of his earlier pupils have also become teachers or members of other professions, some of them being quite prominent in their various callings. Mr. Worley's plan as an instructor was to mingle freely with his pupils and thus become familiar with their individual dispositions and win their confidence, a plan that proved to be fraught with satisfactory results and which he still adheres to. During vacations Mr. Worley attended the North Indiana Normal Institute at Valparaiso and resumed teaching when the summer season had passed. With the exception of six years when engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile at Silver Lake, Mr. Worley has taught school continuously. For three years he was principal of the school at Brookston, White county, but the remainder of the time has been devoted to the schools of Kosciusko county, six years of this time as principal at Silver Lake. He has always taken much interest in the educational work of the county and attends all teachers' meetings and society gatherings.

In December, 1895, Mr. Worley was elected county superintendent of schools and assumed the duties of the position at once, succeeding Prof. E. J. McAlpine, who died in office. Since entering upon his official duties Mr. Worley has been an enthusiastic friend of high schools and within the past seven years has encouraged their organization, six of which have been organized under his instrumentality, making fourteen in all, five being township high schools at Os-

wego, Sidney, Beaver Dam, Claypool and Burket, all others being joint schools, or mixed high and common. Any county pupil may now secure a high-school training and be fully prepared to enter college. The attendance at the high schools has increased one hundred per cent. There are one hundred and sixty-six country schools in the county, in which are two hundred and twelve teachers, of whom about twenty-five per cent. have had normal training. An institute held each fall is counted as a part of the school year, and a teachers' association holds a session of two days at each Thanksgiving vacation. About ninety-five per cent. of the teachers attend both. The abandonment of small schools and better work in central schools, with closer grading, or better preparation for high school, is now the prevailing idea.

Prof. G. W. Worley was united in marriage in 1886 at West Middletown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Anna Liggett, who had been one of his pupils in Kosciusko county and had finished her education in the Washington (Pennsylvania) Female Seminary. Of the three children born to this marriage Beryl is now nine years old, Lucy is seven, and one child died in infancy.

Fraternally Prof. Worley is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man and a member of the Tribe of Ben Hur. He has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows subordinate lodge, has sat in the grand lodge and is a member of the grand encampment. In politics he is active as a Republican and has served as a delegate to various conventions of his party, while socially he and his wife stand deservedly as favorites.

MRS. ALLIE JONES.

It is a fact that the women of the farming community are hardly ever given any credit for the sacrifices and labors incident to their lives. Though very often they are of material benefit to their husbands or even surpass them in industry and saving, they are generally overlooked when the credits are entered on the daily ledger of the community. As a matter of fact, it is true that the most of men ascribe to their wives the greatest share in accumulating a home and in rearing a family. Most people forget that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." Every great man has a great mother. No man should overlook the part taken in his success by the wife of his young manhood. She struggled with him through the trials of getting started in the world and should be the sharer of his triumphs as well as his sorrows. But some men arrogate to themselves the lion's share of the glory and attempt to belittle the part borne by woman in our civilization. However, these men are few and far between, and should be. Give your wives the proper credit and let the sunshine into their lives and you will be repaid a thousand fold.

Mrs. Allie Jones is the daughter of William and Saloma (Winters) Goebenouer, and was born in Harrison township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, April 17, 1867. The Goebenouer family are descended from an old Virginia family and are of German descent. The father was born in Virginia and was twice married, Mrs. Jones being a child of the second marriage. Her father was a pioneer of Harrison township, this county, and his second marriage occurred here. Seven children were born to the second mar-

riage, as follows: Benjamin, who married Miss Alice Hartman and is a veterinary surgeon at Warsaw; George and John, twins, of whom George married Jennie Haines and lives in Seward township and John married Julia Longfellow and resides on the old farm in Harrison township; Eliza and Elza, twins, of whom the former married Minor Lynn and lives in Wayne township, and the latter is deceased; Dora, who became the wife of Hiram Sarber, is now a widow and resides in Warsaw; Allie, subject. The latter was reared on her father's farm and taught the duties of the household. She attended the country schools and advanced far enough in her studies to secure a certificate for teaching, and accordingly taught four terms in Harrison, Wayne and Seward townships. On August 22, 1885, she wedded Hollis L. Doran, the son of Nelson and Elizabeth (Blue) Doran. Her husband had graduated in 1885 from the Danville Business College, and taught bookkeeping and algebra in two of the county normals. Later he owned a dry goods store and a hardware store in Silver Lake, and was thus engaged at the time of his death, in 1900. One child was born to this union, Roy, born in February, 1887, who is well educated and lives with his mother. In 1895 subject married Samuel Jones, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, November 21, 1841. Mr. Jones came here when a boy and worked by the month, and was first married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Warren. His first wife died in November, 1894. Mr. Jones was a prosperous farmer and accumulated considerable property before his death. He was a member of the United Brethren church, in which faith he died, and was an active member, being at times steward and chorister,

etc. He was highly respected for his many excellent qualities. Mr. Jones was a soldier during the Civil war, having enlisted June 4, 1862, in the Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after a faithful service received an honorable discharge at Camp Chase. Mrs. Jones' half brother, Henry Baughman, who now lives on the place with subject, was also a private in the Federal army during the Rebellion and served three years in an Indiana regiment. To her second marriage one child was born to Mrs. Jones,—Ruth, born May 16, 1896. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Burket. She is highly respected by a large circle of friends for her estimable qualities of mind and heart.

SMITH HIGGINS.

One of the families which came from Kentucky in the early settlement of this state, to find a home where slavery was not recognized, was that represented by the subject of this memoir. The grandfather of subject was a prominent slave holder of the Blue Grass state, and there the father of subject was partly reared. When he was a boy his father gave up slavery and came into the woods of Indiana to find a free home, in order that his growing children should not be raised under the blighting effects of that southern institution, slavery. They entered land where subject now resides, a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, which was partially covered with dense timber. In all this vicinity at that time there were splendid tracts awaiting the farmer at the usual government price and

the settlers soon afterward came in very fast. The family came through in wagons, sought their land, camped in the wagon and under the trees while a rude log house was built, and began to clear off the heavy growth that covered the land as with a huge blanket. The father cleared off in his lifetime about fifty acres. He had few opportunities for securing an education, but managed to secure a fair schooling at the old log subscription schools. He was an intelligent and thrifty husbandman and took much pride in his farm and in his stock. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an active worker in church circles and was a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises and movements.

The subject of this sketch, Smith Higgins, is the son of Joseph G. and Sarah B. (Smith) Higgins, and was born in Seward township, this county, January 7, 1855. He is one of four children born to his parents, as follows: Smith, subject; Thomas, who wedded and lives in Seward township; Myrtle, deceased; Mercy, who died when a young girl. The subject of this memoir was reared on his father's place and was given a good education in the common branches and passed the examination and was given a certificate to teach school in this county. He finished his education in the Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, attending that excellent institution for one year. He then began to teach and taught in all nine months, giving excellent satisfaction, as his methods were excellent and modern. In early manhood he was joined in marriage with Miss Henrietta E. McMillen, who was a native of Lima, Ohio, her father being a resident of Valparaiso, Indiana, where the young couple met and when

the subject was attending school there. Their marriage was celebrated February 20, 1879, and to them three children have been born, as follows: Lyman G., born March 3, 1880, at home with his parents; Fred, born in 1882, lives at home; Thomas R., born August 9, 1885, lives at home. Upon his marriage Mr. Higgins moved upon the farm of his father, and has followed farming ever since, upon the death of his father, in 1879, taking charge of the old place. His mother died when he was a small boy. Mr. Higgins is a Republican and is much interested in his party's success, though he does not himself take an active part in politics. He and his wife are members of the Church of God, and he is one of the elders and trustees of that church. He makes a specialty of small fruit growing, and raises immense quantities of strawberries, blackberries, etc. He sells to commission houses, and his products go to all portions of the United States. He is thoroughly posted in the growing of the small fruits, is well known and highly respected. Mr. Higgins has in his possession an old parchment deed executed under the administration of President Martin Van Buren, and which is a valuable relic in the Higgins home.

JOHN M. LLOYD.

There is a great difference between the business ideas of fifty years ago and those of the present time. In former times there was a little or no co-operation among business men. The partnerships were small and the business was confined to lines wholly different from those of this day. The tan-



John M Lloyd



Mrs John M Lloyd

ner was independent, and many men started small tanneries, as it was found that the times required that the large number of furs in the country should be used up in some fashion. So here and there through the woods little tanneries were started and there the early settlers secured their supplies of leather. They either took their skins there to be dressed on shares or for so much money, and then journeymen shoemakers came through in the fall and the spring of each year to make the shoes of the family from the leather which they had obtained from their nearest tanner. The father of subject was a tanner by trade, but his period ran into the next one, and he therefore gave up that business and engaged in farming. The subject of this memoir was born in Fayette county, Ohio, June 17, 1840, and is the son of Amor and Roseann W. (Tully) Lloyd. The former was born in 1812, and died in 1857, at the age of forty-five years, while the latter was born in 1813 and died in 1887, at the age of seventy-four years. The Lloyds were of Scotch descent and the Tully family lived in Ross county, Ohio. The father of subject in early life learned the trade of tanner, and subject also learned it, but as it was distasteful to him he gave it up before he really started in it and took up farming, following the latter pursuit down to the present time. The parents met and were married in Ohio, and to them were born the following five children: John M., subject; Permelia, who became the wife of Isaac Vincent and is now deceased; Cordelia, who resides in Ohio and is unmarried; Melissa, who wedded Joseph Watts and lives in Illinois; Isabella, who is unmarried and lives with her sister Cordelia in Ohio. Amor Lloyd worked at the tanner's trade until

1853, when he gave it up and bought a farm and began tilling the soil. In 1857 he sold his farm in Ohio and went to Missouri, where he bought two hundred and twenty-two acres and then returned to Ohio, but ere he could do anything farther he was stricken down by death, passing away November 25, 1857. He was a man of excellent parts and principles and his early death was a great blow to his stricken family. He was a prominent Whig in his time, and just before his death was just as prominently associated with the new Republican party. He served as justice of the peace for several years in Franklin township, Fayette county, Ohio, and served as postmaster of Otterbine for several years. At the same time he was obliged to carry the mail between Otterbine and Bloomingsburg once each week, making the trip of three and a half miles on horseback. In many ways he made himself useful in the busy world.

John M. Lloyd, the subject proper, began to learn the tanner's trade, but as has been stated, changed to farming. He was about thirteen years old when he went upon the farm and was about seventeen when his father passed away. Being the eldest child, the cares of his mother and his sisters were thrown largely upon his shoulders, but he did not spare himself and soon had the affairs left by his father in good shape. He remained at home until he was of age and then started out to do for himself. One of the first things he did, and it was very much to his credit, was to select a good wife and marry her. He chose Miss Mary C., daughter of Elijah and Nancy (Hopkins) Bloomer, who was born August 9, 1845, in Ohio and was reared on a farm, and hence was fitted to assist her husband instead of being

a burden on his time and efforts. To this marriage six children were born, as follows: Aryada, born October 1, 1866, became the wife of James Alexander and lives in Franklin township; Dessie M., who was born November 8, 1869, is unmarried and at home and is a member of the Baptist church at Montone; Eva, born February 19, 1872, was the wife of John Cook and died April 26, 1899; Franklin T., born September 23, 1875; Mace, born September 10, 1885. These children have all received good common-school educations and are an honor to their parents. The family came from Ohio to this county in 1868 and bought the farm on which Mr. Lloyd now lives, formerly part of the Pylee farm. Here he has since resided, engaged in the task of tilling the stubborn soil. In 1882 he erected his fine brick house. He makes a specialty of rearing grade hogs for the market and by his excellent methods makes most of his money. In politics he is a Republican, and has never voted anything but the straight ticket. The family is well known and highly respected. Mr. Lloyd is one of the leading and most successful farmers of the county.

THOMAS CLARK HOLLOWAY.

Thomas Clark Holloway, present trustee of Wayne township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, with his residence near the city of Warsaw, was born on a farm in Marshall county, Indiana, August 23, 1851. He is a son of Levi and Harriet (Mather) Holloway, who were born, reared and married in Stark county, Ohio, and came to Indiana two or three years prior to the birth of their

son, the subject proper of this sketch. The parents lived on the Marshall county farm until about 1882, when they removed to Van Buren county, Michigan, and they now have a pleasant home in the great fruit belt of that state.

Thomas Clark Holloway was reared on the old homestead, and while assisting in the cultivation of the home place learned in addition the carpenter's trade and began to take contracts for buildings. In 1883 he came to Wayne township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and purchased a farm two miles northwest of Warsaw, and engaged in contracting in conjunction with his farming, as a builder employing three or four assistants. Having been a lifelong Republican, and a very popular advocate of the principles of and a hard worker for the party, it centered its votes upon him and elected him township trustee in November, 1900, an office he has filled impartially and faithfully to the present time. Wayne township has eleven school buildings, all brick, and another now in the course of construction. Mr. Holloway's policy is to pay the highest salaries to the teachers and to keep the best instructors employed as long as possible.

March 16, 1878, Mr. Holloway was joined in marriage in Warsaw with Miss Jennie Robinson, a school teacher in Wayne township and the daughter of Stewart A. and Margaret (Comer) Robinson, who came from Ohio and resides five miles south of Warsaw. Mrs. Holloway was educated in the township of Wayne and the city of Warsaw and at the age of seventeen began teaching; had taught in Marshall and Kosciusko counties until marriage, and since then has taught several terms in Kosciusko county only. Two children grace the union of Mr.

and Mrs. Holloway, namely: Floren R., seventeen years of age, a graduate from the common schools and now a student in the high school; Harry M., a little boy of eight; Mrs. Holloway is a member of the United Brethren church at Zion, near her home.

Stewart Robinson and Margaret Conner were both natives of Ireland. Mr. Stewart was born in Dublin, was a first cousin of A. T. Stewart, deceased, formerly the dry-goods prince of New York city, of marble palace fame, and with him, or near him, was reared as a boy. Mr. Robinson left his home when twenty-one years old and in 1849 arrived in New York city, where he learned shoemaking. He then made a trip through the south, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was there married in 1851. In 1863 the family came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and settled in Clay township, five miles south of Warsaw, where Mr. Robinson bought and cleared up a farm, on which he died at fifty-one years of age, his widow surviving him eleven years.

Besides having been a common-school teacher, Mrs. Holloway has been and still is an ardent Sunday school worker in the Zion United Brethren church. She and her husband both take an unusual interest in educational affairs, their respective vocations having brought them into close touch with the public schools. As a builder Mr. Holloway has won merited commendation from the public and as a business man his reputation is pure and unsullied and his trustworthiness as a township official is implicitly relied upon by all citizens, regardless of creeds in politics, while as members of the social fabric he and wife hold relationship with the best people of the city of Warsaw and the township of Wayne. Their

lives of usefulness have exerted a moral influence that permeates all classes, high and low.

EMANUEL H. HOHMAN.

If a list could be made of the original homes of the old settlers of this portion of Indiana, it would be found that a very large number of them came to this state from Pennsylvania. Their ancestors would be found to have settled in the Keystone state both before and after the Revolution, and would be found, also, to have come originally from the German empire. Thousands of our best citizens are of this descent and blood. The German people are noted the world over for their thrift, honesty and industry, and for that reason the United States have always welcomed them to our shores. They undoubtedly constitute our best population. The subject of this sketch was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1862, and is the son of George and Lesetta L. (Sellers) Hohman. George, the father, was born in Germany and when a lad of thirteen years was placed upon his own resources. The laws of that country required that the youngest son should support his mother, if necessary. As the law was imperative, and as this was not required in the case of subject's father, the family planned to send the boy out of the country so as to escape the unnecessary measures of the law. Accordingly he was placed in a flour barrel, and was thus turned over to an uncle of his mother's, a sea captain, and in this manner he was smuggled out of the country. The barrels passed the government inspector, who so changed them that

the boy was left standing on his head. This was soon relieved, much to his personal comfort. After the inspection was over the captain released the boy and took care of him until he was landed in America, after many days of tossing on the ocean. Upon disembarking he made his way to Pennsylvania and there soon found employment in a butcher's shop, which business he learned. His employer was a huckster in the butcher line and the boy was at first required to run the wagon. During his boyhood in Germany he was thrown among peoples of many different nationalities, and thus learned to speak and understand seven different languages. This was quite a valuable accomplishment, and made his services much more valuable to his employers. He remained in the Keystone state, working at various kinds of employment, and upon reaching maturity was united in marriage with Miss Lesetta L. Sellers. After his marriage he resided in that state for fourteen years, and during that time he made considerable money, which was saved for future investment. At the end of the fourteen years he came to Indiana and settled on the banks of Yellow Creek lake where he purchased a tract of forty acres of wholly unimproved land, and later bought forty acres more. When he came here he had four hundred dollars only. He had accumulated in Pennsylvania eleven hundred dollars, and had placed the same in a bank for safe keeping, but the bank failed and his hard-earned wages were saved for some one else. He applied his four hundred dollars on his farm in this county, and his family had to suffer for actual necessities. But they got through the trial and soon were in comfortable circumstances. While in

Pennsylvania he had learned to make brick, and here he worked at this in connection with farming. His children were as follows: George W., Rosa, Edwin, Albert, James, Emanuel H., Emma and Samuel.

When Emanuel H. Hohman was eleven years old he was sturdy and strong and was required to take the molds and make a full hand in the brick yard of his father. In the winters he had to cut wood and had but little chance to acquire an education. When he was thirteen years old his father died and he was then taken out of school entirely. Soon after this he was placed on his own resources and began to learn the carpenter's trade. One day, while on a building, he fell and fractured his skull, but as his constitution was excellent he recovered, though he partially lost his hearing. After that episode he worked at the cabinetmaker's trade, and continued until 1864, when he bought his present place and moved upon the same. On account of ill health he has taken up the idea of conducting a summer resort on the banks of Yellow Creek lake, one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the state. A great many people from far and near spend their summer months here in hunting, boating and fishing. Mr. and Mrs. Hohman were married February 22, 1886, the latter's maiden name being Ida J. Dreck. She was born June 25, 1864, and has presented her husband with four children, as follows, Roy E., Winnie E., Bertha M. and Cloe R. Mr. Hohman is a member of the Republican party, but of late years has worked for the Prohibition ticket. He and his wife are most congenial people, stand high in the community for their many good qualities and are very agreeable as host and hostess to the many who come here for recreation.

Mrs. Hohman is an excellent manager and they have at times as many as forty boarders.

BENJAMIN F. BEAR.

Some three or four generations ago the ancestors of the subject of this sketch crossed the ocean from Germany, their native country, and sought the shores of the new world. They had heard of the opportunities opening up in this country, and desiring to benefit themselves and their descendants determined to seek new fields and surround themselves with new and better conditions. Accordingly they came over in sailing vessels, landing at New York, and went to Pennsylvania and there found a home. From this family branch in that state all of the name in America, so far as known, originated. They possessed all the thrift usually ascribed to the Germanic race, and ere long were in good financial condition and prosperous to a large degree. The original German spelling of the family name was Behr, but by the later generations has been changed to its present form.

Benjamin F. Bear, the subject of this memoir, is the son of Daniel and Mary (Hauser) Bear, and was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1842. He grew up in that state and learned the business of farming, during that time securing a limited education at the neighboring schools. Upon reaching maturity he married Miss Hauser, the daughter of Jacob Hauser, a prominent German of that county, and they began the battle of life together. To this marriage ten children were born, all of whom are now deceased except Moses and subject. Their names are as fol-

lows: Percilla, Reuben, John, Daniel, Nathan, Diana, Joseph, Moses, Polly and Benjamin F. Daniel Bear was a prosperous and intelligent farmer and owned a tract of one hundred acres of good land from which he derived sufficient income to support his family and rear them up to healthy and industrious lives. He belonged to and was an elder in the German Reformed church and was a man of influence in the religious thought of the time in that vicinity. He continued to reside upon that farm until his death in 1862. His widow passed away the following year. They were people of much intelligence and of undoubted respectability, earnest workers in the church of Christ, and passed eminently useful and industrious lives. The father was a man whose opinions were sought on all the important questions of the neighborhood, and his advice was sound and good. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, where he became familiar with severe work, and during the period of his youth managed to secure a fair education which he has greatly improved by steady reading ever since. He is now well educated in German and English and takes much interest in the deep subjects of state policy and learning generally, as all German people do. When he had attained the age of nineteen years he began to do for himself, learning the carpenter's trade, and continued working at the same for three years. In early manhood he met and married Miss Rebecca, daughter of David and Lydia (Hoppis) Hartung, of an excellent German family. About this time he became dissatisfied with the hills and poor soil of Pennsylvania and determined to go farther west, and accordingly came to Dekalb county, this state, leav-

ing Pennsylvania April 8, 1862, and requiring three days to make the journey. He remained in that county until July of the same year, and then determined to continue on until he found something better. This brought him to Kosciusko county, where he bought land in Franklin township and remained there two years. He then sold that place and bought the place he now occupies, and here he has continued ever since. When he purchased it the land was wholly unimproved, but it is now under a fine state of cultivation, with excellent buildings, etc. He has been a hard worker and for fifteen years was in the berry business, out of which he made considerable money. He raised as high as one thousand bushels of strawberries in a single year. He is in comfortable circumstances and is enjoying life. To him and his good wife the following children were born: Lewis A., deceased; Emeline E., who became the wife of John R. Herald and lives in Indian territory; Amanda L., wife of Rev. S. L. Speck, lives in Seward township; James F., who wedded Miss Mamie Snyder and lives in Burket. The family is well known and highly respected. Mr. Bear is an ardent Republican, although he was reared a Democrat. He is an independent thinker and could not stand the policies of the national Democracy. He and his wife are members of the Church of God, of which he has been an elder for forty years. He is one of the county's leading farmers and citizens.

ROBERT FOREMAN.

It will always be a mark of distinction to have served in the Federal army during the great Civil war between the states. The

old soldier will receive attention no matter where he goes if he will but make himself known, particularly if he puts on his old faded uniform. And when he passes away, which he will soon do, friends will pay him suitable eulogy for the sacrifices he made forty years ago on the field or in the no less dreaded hospital. And ever afterward his descendants will revere his memory and take pride in recounting his services for his country in the hour of peril. The subject of this sketch is one of the old soldiers who went forth to fight to save the union of states. He was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1844, and is the son of Elias and Mary (Swartzlander) Foreman. The great-grandfather of subject came from Germany to this country many years ago and settled in Pennsylvania, and there the grandfather and the father were born. The Swartzlander family also lived in Union county, Pennsylvania. In that state the parents of subject were married. Nine children were born to this marriage, as follows: Isaac, Irvin, Robert, Rebecca, Sarah, Samuel, Daniel A., James E. and George A. The mother having died in the spring of 1867, the father married for his second wife Matilda Shawyer, who bore him three children: Polly A., Ammond and Charles. Elias Foreman, having a large family to support, did not enlist at the commencement of the Rebellion, and was drafted in October, 1862, under the conscription act and assigned to Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, and served nine months. He was discharged in June, 1863, at the expiration of his term of service, and returned to Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until 1866, when he passed away. He was an intelligent man, a good

citizen, an honest man and an ardent Republican. His long life was filled with good deeds and the world was better for his having lived. Robert Foreman was reared on the farm and spent his youth at hard work in clearing up the forests and brush heaps on his father's farm. His education was very meager and he began to do for himself at an early age. He worked out by the month for ten summers and laid up a considerable sum. On September 13, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, as a recruit and was sent to his regiment at the front. He saw bloody service in and around Petersburg, Virginia. Hatcher's Run was his first battle, and he did not show the white feather, though he was in the company of veterans. He acquitted himself with great gallantry and received the compliments of his officers. Toward the close of the war he was put on guard duty, but saw active service in the pursuit of the rebel General Lee to Appomattox. He was honorably mustered out of the service June 9, 1865. He now draws a pension of eight dollars per month for his sufferings in that dreadful conflict. After the war he returned home and began to work on the farm and continued thus for three years. On February 29, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lowder) Stumpff, the marriage occurring at White Pigeon, Michigan. Mrs. Foreman was born January 31, 1848, in Union county, Pennsylvania, and was reared and educated in that state, being educated in the German as well as the English languages. Her parents, who are now deceased, were both natives of the Keystone state, though her great-grandfather came

from Germany. To this marriage two children were born: Joseph E., born August 10, 1876, who is unmarried, attended school until he was qualified to teach and at this time has taught five terms, his education being finished at the Indianapolis Business College in 1899; Sarah E., born November 28, 1878, became the wife of Albert Prembley, now deceased, and the mother of two children, William McKinley and Mary Opal. She later married Jacob Hatfeld and they had one child, Clarence. She passed away April 15, 1901. Mr. Foreman is now in comfortable circumstances. He deals extensively in stock and has made much money from his good judgment of hogs and cattle. He is a warm Republican and does a great deal to assist his party in the campaigns. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church and both are among the most estimable citizens of this portion of the county.

GEORGE BRUNER.

If you gather apples in the sunshine, or make hay, or hoe corn and then retire within doors and shut your eyes and press them with your hand you shall still see apples hanging in the bright light, with boughs and leaves thereto, or the tasseled grass or the corn flags. The impressions lie on the retentive organ, though you know it not. So lies the whole series of natural images with which your life has made you acquainted, in your memory, though you know it not, and a thrill of passion flashes light on their dark chamber and the active power seizes instantly the fit image, as the word of its momentary thought. All of us are wise,

The difference between persons is not in wisdom, but in art. Every intellect is mainly prospective. Its present value is its least. It is a little seed. Every truth that you acquire is a lantern which you instantly turn full on what facts and thoughts lay already in your mind, and all the mats and rubbish which have littered your literary garret become bright and precious. The family to which this sketch refers are fully alive to the bright things of this world. They can look beyond the dross and see the gold shining in the world of mind. It has been the fixed policy of the subject to give his children something more than an education secured at the common schools. In this age it is necessary, unless you want your children to be clodhoppers all their lives, to fit them for the higher duties which an advanced age will place upon their shoulders.

George Bruner is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Eberwine) Bruner, and was born in Stark county, Ohio, May 9, 1847. He was brought to Dekalb county, Indiana, about the year 1854 and there grew up on his father's farm. Possessing a fine mind naturally, but not being blessed with a good education, he made up his mind long ago to see that his children fared better than he did in the schools. He became acquainted with Miss Catherine Lower and in due time asked her to become his wife, which she promised to do, and they were accordingly married on February 8, 1874. She was born September 23, 1854, and received in youth a fair education. To this marriage the following children were born: Jesse, born April 20, 1875, who is yet unmarried, completed the common-school branches and later attended the normal school at Angola, fully fitting himself for teaching, is now the

principal of the Burket public schools; Viola, born September 12, 1877, who also fitted herself for teaching and attended the normals both at Mentone and at Warsaw, is now the wife of William Cook and lives in Seward township; Justin, born March 24, 1878, who likewise prepared himself for the profession of teaching and attended the normal school at Angola, is now teaching in this township; Maude, born April 10, 1880, who became the wife of Lewis Tucker and resides in Burket; Gertrude, who died aged nearly five years; Charles, born July 8, 1884; Lucile, born November 13, 1887. Mr. Bruner after his marriage rented land for about eighteen years before he could get much ahead. He finally bought seventy-six acres of George Irvin in 1892 and there he has since lived. He is a Republican, and though he does not take an active part in politics yet nevertheless never fails to vote for his party's candidates. He and his good wife are both adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both are widely known and universally respected. They have a fine family of intellectual children and take great interest in their success in life. No people of the county stand higher in the estimation of their neighbors than do the members of this family.

JOHN BRUNER.

It is the pride of the people of this country that when the great Civil war between the states closed, all the vast army of citizen soldiery quietly laid down their arms and returned to their homes and the arts of peace. It was predicted by the governments

of Europe, not only that the country would be divided, but that after the war an enormous army would be kept up and a military dictatorship would be established on the fragments, perhaps in what had been every state. But foreign nations did not understand the spirit that animated the breasts of the American people. They themselves stood ready to pounce upon the fragments when the smoke of war should roll away. But instead of a disrupted country they beheld a splendid sight. They saw the great armies melt away, saw a reunited country in which liberty was a fact as well as a name and saw the boys in blue return to their wives, farms and shops. The subject of this sketch was one of those boys in blue. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 3, 1842, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Ebenwine) Bruner. The father was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was of Germanic descent. Subject's grandmother on his mother's side was born in Germany and came to this country after she was married, crossing the ocean on a sailing vessel and not seeing land for nine months. These people settled in the Keystone state and followed the occupation of farming. When the father of subject was a young man he came to Stark county, Ohio. He was reared as a farmer and selected that as his avocation through life. He had a fair education both in German and in English. Subject's mother also came to Stark county, Ohio, when she was a young woman. There the parents met and were married about the year 1838. To them were born six children: Mary became the wife of Samuel Wiltrout and lived in Goshen, but both are now deceased; John, the subject, is the second in the family; Samuel, who married and

resides in Nebraska, was a soldier in the Rebellion and served for the period of about six months; George married Catherine Lower and lives in this township; Benjamin wedded Miss Clemmons and lives in Nebraska; Susanna became the wife of David Huffman and is now deceased. Benjamin Bruner, the father, moved from Ohio to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1854, where he bought a farm and lived until 1874, when he purchased a tract of eighty acres in this township on section 2 and there continued to live until his death in 1893. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying in 1879. The father was a strong Republican, a good farmer, a useful citizen and an honest man.

John Bruner passed his youth on his father's farm and concluded to make that his occupation through life. At the age of twenty years he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, under Capt. E. B. Cutter. After some time spent in camp of instruction he was sent with his regiment to Louisville, Kentucky, and first saw service at the battle of Perryville. Subject suffered greatly from disease and was discharged at Gallatin, Tennessee, and sent home to recuperate. Late in 1863 he returned to his regiment and participated in the Atlanta campaigns, being present at nearly all of the battles and showing splendid spirit and gallantry. He was also in the famous "march to the sea," and also in the campaign of the Carolinas, fighting almost constantly for many days. He made an excellent record for bravery and at the conclusion of the war returned to his home. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 15, 1865. Fortunately he was not even wounded. He now draws a pension of fourteen dollars per month. After

the war he worked on the farm by the month, and in August, 1868, he wedded Miss Sarah J. Bell, and to them two children were born: Mary R., who became the wife of Edward Winters and resides in Seward township; Catherine, who married Alfred Bartholomew and lives in Elkhart. His first wife died in 1874, and he later married Miss Mary J., daughter of Henry and Mary (Deeds) Keller. She has borne him five children: Alice J., born April 11, 1877, became the wife of Archie Franks and lives in Waterloo, Indiana; David E., born October 8, 1879, resides with his father; Lulu M., born September 5, 1882, is unmarried and lives at home; William E., born April 25, 1885, lives at home. Mr. Bruner is a Republican and is prominent and useful in the councils of his party. Mr. and Mrs. Bruner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Burket, he being at present one of the trustees of the church and parsonage at Burket. He is a member of Kosciusko Post, G. A. R., at Warsaw, and at one time was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Waterloo. He is an excellent specimen of the representative American citizen.

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PROF. J. W. SWICK.

In one of the most exacting of all callings the subject of this sketch has attained distinction, being recognized as one of the most successful teachers in the county of Kosciusko. He is a well educated, symmetrically developed man, his work as an educator having brought him prominently to the notice of the public, the result of

which is a demand for his services where a high standard of professional excellence is required. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and studious habits, keeps abreast the times in advanced educational methods and his general knowledge is broad and comprehensive. In connection with teaching, he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and his beautiful farm in Seward township is one of the most attractive and tastefully arranged homes in the community.

Mr. Swick's ancestors came to the United States from the romantic little country of Switzerland. His paternal grandfather, William Swick, was born in Pennsylvania, but early went to Ohio, where he met and married Mary Shoup, who was also of Swiss descent. They lived for some years on a farm in the latter state and appear to have been fairly successful in their worldly affairs. Thinking to better his condition in the new and fertile region of northern Indiana, whither a number of his fellow citizens had preceded him, William Swick in 1850 loaded his household effects on a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, and, driving his live stock ahead, made the journey to Kosciusko county, consuming over eight days before reaching his destination. He purchased a place in Seward township, near Beaver Dam lake, and by industry and successful management soon became one of the leading farmers in that part of the country. He accumulated a comfortable competence and had one of the most valuable farms in Seward, but later in life lost the greater part of his earnings by hearkening to unwise advice and befriending people who proved false to their obligations. Few men in the above township were as well known or as highly respected as William Swick. Quiet

and gentlemanly in demeanor and the embodiment of hospitality, he became popular with all who knew him and his death was an event greatly deplored in the community. He and his good wife died on the farm which Mr. Swick originally purchased and their memories will always be cherished by their descendants and others who were fortunate enough to form their acquaintance.

To William and Mary Swick were born eleven children, all of whom are living. It is certainly an unusual if not a remarkable fact to find so large a family from which death has not claimed at least one victim. It is also worthy of note that the sons and daughters are all well situated in life and stand high in the confidence and esteem of the respective communities in which they live. Among the sons was Henry Swick, who was born and reared in Ohio. He was a young man when the family moved to Kosciusko county and he remained under the parental roof, assisting his father on the farm until his marriage, which was solemnized in 1868, with Miss Elizabeth Keller. David Keller, father of Mrs. Swick, was a native of Pennsylvania. When a young man he went to Ohio, where he married Susan Malot, and in 1845 came to Indiana, being among the early settlers of the county of Kosciusko. Mr. and Mrs. Keller experienced their full share of the hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer life and have lived to see the country redeemed from its wilderness state to a very garden of beauty and plenty where prosperity abounds and happiness and content reign supreme. They are now deceased. Besides Mrs. Swick they had five other children, one of whom died in infancy.

Henry and Elizabeth Swick's marriage

has been blessed with six children, one dying in infancy and four sons and one daughter living. Among the sons is the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this review. J. W. Swick was born in Franklin township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, July 18, 1869, he being the oldest of the six children constituting his father's family. His early life was spent on the farm and the genial influence of nature in her many various moods had much to do in forming his character and shaping his life. Reared to farm labor, he knew not the meaning of idleness in a practical sense, and, being the oldest son, upon his shoulders fell many of the duties and responsibilities of running the place and assisting to maintain the family. When old enough he entered the public schools, which he attended of winter seasons until completing the prescribed course of study. He was graduated with an honorable record in 1887, after which he attended several normal terms with the object in view of becoming a teacher.

From early boyhood Mr. Swick manifested a decided taste for books and his studious habits while in school soon enabled him to outstep his classmates. He made rapid progress and, fully appreciating the value of scholastic training and the advantage to be derived from it, he pursued the higher branches of learning with the same zeal that marked his course in the lower departments. Added to this was a laudable ambition to make his education subserve a wise purpose from a business point of view; accordingly in 1889 he successfully passed the required examination and obtained a license entitling him to teach in the common schools of Kosciusko county. Mr. Swick taught his first term that year and has con-

tinued educational work to the present time, meeting with a large measure of success and, as already indicated, earning the reputation of one of the most capable and popular instructors in a county noted for the high professional standing of its educators. He devotes the fall and winter seasons to the school room, giving his attention the remainder of the year to his farm, which is well improved and bears every evidence of high cultivation and thrift.

Mr. Swick has been married twice, the first time in 1892 to Mrs. Malinda Summe, a union severed by the death of the faithful and devoted wife on the 3d day of January, 1898. She was of Swiss-German parentage and bore her husband a son and a daughter, the former preceding his mother to the other world by a little more than one year. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Swick entered into the marriage relation with Miss Louisa Summe, a native of Switzerland and cousin of his former companion. She was brought to this country by her parents when three years old and grew to maturity in Kosciusko county, receiving a good education in the common schools. She has presented her husband one child, a daughter, Fay, whose presence adds greatly to the brightness of the home.

Mr. Swick has earned considerable repute as a raiser of high grade stock, from the sale of which a liberal income is derived. He is a good business man and in his two-fold capacity of teacher and agriculturist has earned a reputation which places him among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the township of Seward. His home, within less than a mile of the beautiful little sheet of water known as Beaver Dam lake, is a well-known resort

for the best society circles of the neighborhood.

Personally he is a gentleman of pleasing presence, genial in manner and conversation and his social qualities as well as his sterling characteristics have made him popular with a large class of people. Mr. Swick is a reader and thinker, is well informed on general topics and spares no pains to keep himself in touch with the trend of modern thought. A close observer of current events, he has well defined opinions upon political, economic, sociological and kindred subjects, but neither his tastes nor inclinations have ever permitted him to become an active partisan, much less an aspirant for public honors. Besides voting the Democratic ticket and occasionally giving expression to his convictions, he takes little interest in party affairs.

Mr. Swick is an honest, straightforward man in all of his dealings, conscientious in his work as a farmer and educator and it is with pleasure that this brief synopsis of his life and tribute to his worth as factor in the affairs of Kosciusko county is given a place in this volume.

LEVI H. EATON.

The people who constitute the bone and sinew of this country are not those who are unstable and unsettled, who fly from this occupation to that, who do not know how to vote until they are told, and who take no active and intelligent interest in affairs affecting their schools, churches and property. The backbone of this country is made up of the families which have made their

homes, who are alive to the best interests of the community in which they reside, who are so honest that it is no trouble for their neighbors to know it, and who attend to their own business and are too busy to attend to that of others, who work on steadily from day to day taking the sunshine with the storm and who rear a fine family to a comfortable home and an honest life. Such people are always welcome in any country and in any community. They are wealth producers and this country is blessed with many of them, among which is that of the subject of this sketch.

Levi H. Eaton was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 11, 1843, and is the son of Caleb and Martha (Hartup) Eaton. The Eaton family are of English descent and came from Maryland, where they lived as far back as they can be traced in this country. The Hartup family are from Germany originally. Upon reaching early manhood Caleb Eaton concluded to visit the great west, and accordingly came to Indiana about the year 1837. He there worked out until he was twenty-one years old, and about this time was united in marriage with Miss Martha Hartup. To this marriage thirteen children were born, as follows: Henry, Levi H., William, James, Oliver, Sarah, Thomas, Isaac, John, Alonzo, Elizabeth, Martha J. and Lewis. Sarah, Elizabeth and John are deceased. All the others live in this county except Isaac, who resides in Fulton county. Caleb Eaton came from Wayne county to Kosciusko county in 1846, when the country was wild and the woods dense with big trees. He rented land in this township, near Beaver Dam, and afterward entered forty acres from the government in Seward township and part of the

farm now occupied by John Jones. After living on this farm eight years he sold it and bought eighty acres a mile east, where his widow now lives. He died in the spring of 1870. He and his wife for many years were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both were people of undoubted respectability and worth. Levi H. was reared in this county, being only three years of age when he was brought here by his parents. He remained on his father's farm until he had attained the age of eighteen years. At the commencement of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-seventh Indiana Regiment, for three years, and was mustered in at Richmond, Indiana. They went into camp at Indianapolis, where Mr. Eaton was taken down with the measles and lost his speech and was discharged from the service. He returned and worked on a farm for two years, and then enlisted again in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Regiment in the one-hundred-day service. His service was mainly guard duty and at the end of his term he was honorably mustered out. He returned and began to work on the farm, continuing until 1869. He then was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E., daughter of John Lewis, a pioneer of this county. To this marriage three children were born: John E., born in February, 1872, who is an instructor in music; the second child died in infancy; Jennie A., born August 12, 1876, became the wife of Frank Lyons and lives at Silver Lake, her husband being in the livery business there. Mr. Eaton is one of the substantial citizens of this part of the county. He is a Democrat and served his township as trustee for five years. He takes much interest in his party's success, and is one of the Democratic lead-

ers of this part of the county. He and his wife are highly thought of by all who come within the bounds of their acquaintance. Mrs. Eaton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES M. TUCKER.

It is an excellent thing to be born to great wealth, like a Vanderbilt, but it is also an excellent thing to be born to a good name. When ancestors through many generations have lived useful and distinguished lives and have made a splendid name for themselves by devotion to duty and honor, it is one of the brightest inheritances that can be left to descendants. And so the families who had ancestors in the Revolution or in the service of the country many years ago boast of such services and found organizations of the descendants, with the record of their fathers for the foundation stone. And so descendants of families that came to the wilderness of Indiana and carved, reined and Christian bodies from the primeval wilds may well boast of the deeds of their fathers and mothers who conquered the woods and made the soil blossom with the flowers of industry and peace. When in addition to all this they leave behind them a name of renown and a principality in acres, their children may well rise up and call them "blessed." This has been the inheritance of the subject of this brief memoir. (See the sketches of Horace and Albert Tucker in this volume.)

Charles M. Tucker was born in Franklin township, this county, July 10, 1870, and is the son of the distinguished citizen and old

settler, Albert Tucker. He was reared on his father's great estate and became familiar at an early age with the important problems of stock raising and farming on a gigantic scale. He finished his education at the excellent schools of Mentone. He had a liking for farming and stock raising and under the management of his father the life was far from minimizing. He was given all he could do to assist in looking after his father's large possessions. He was given by his father abundant opportunity to make money and show what sort of a financier he was and he made the most of his opportunities. He now owns a total of seven hundred and eighty acres in Franklin township, this county, and one hundred and sixty acres in Fulton county. He inherits his father's business qualities and knows how to make, save and invest money. He is quite a reader and takes much interest in the affairs of the county and government. On March 31, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan M. Lacer, daughter of Henry and Ellen Eiler. She was born in this county April 23, 1872, and was given a good education finishing at the schools of Warsaw and securing a teacher's license to teach. To their marriage the following children were born: Nellie, born January 22, 1893; Albert Henry Tommy Mars Tucker, born May 15, 1894; Floyd L., born January 22, 1896; Cuba L., born March 16, 1898; Mary, born January 10, 1900. Mr. Tucker is one of the youngest large farmers of this part of the state, having succeeded beyond all expectations of a few years ago. Every season now he ships from two hundred to three hundred head of cattle. His operations are on a very large scale and his income is correspondingly large, and, barring

bad luck, he is bound to accumulate an immense fortune. He takes time from his many duties to cultivate the newspapers and books of the day and is thus a well-read man. He takes much interest in the affairs of his party, the Republican, and is himself in line for the best offices within the gift of the people. Business men are the ones to place in charge of the affairs of the county, instead of in the hands of men who have made a failure of business and wish to draw sustenance from the public crib. He is young, intelligent, full of ambition, honest and clean and is bound to make his mark in any field of human endeavor.

JOHN H. SHOUP.

Notwithstanding the fact that the republic of Switzerland is one of the smallest countries of the world, it has sent a large number of settlers to the United States during the years that have elapsed since independence was secured. The people of that country, appreciating the blessings of liberty of which they had a bright example in their native land, were not slow to recognize the possibilities that opened out in splendid perspective before all emigrants who should locate early in this country. Accordingly, large numbers of Swiss have emigrated and now constitute some of our best and most moral communities. Of this thrifty and freedom-loving people came the subject of this sketch. He was born in Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1839, and is the son of George W. and Catherine (Cramer) Shoup. The Shoup ancestor emigrated from Switzerland about five generations ago,

just after the Revolutionary war, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the emigrant of the name being Henry Shoup. He became an extensive land owner and farmer of Lancaster county, and was the father of five sons, who, as they reached maturity, branched out for themselves over the West. One of these sons was named John, who had a son named Henry, who moved to Union county, Pennsylvania. The latter married Miss Mary Reasor and followed the occupation of farming, becoming wealthy. They had two sons and three daughters, as follows: Christian, Hannah, Mary, one who became the wife of William Homan, and George W., the father of subject. When George W. was a young man he moved from Union county to Center county, Pennsylvania, and settled at Aaronsburg, there learning the trade of millwrighting and engineering. He married Catherine Cramer, as before stated. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Orendorf) Cramer, and her grandparents were emigrants from Prussia to Center county. They were very early settlers there and became wealthy, being large land owners. Their children likewise scattered out over the country and became useful citizens of their adopted country. To the marriage of George W. and Catherine Shoup the following children were born: John H., the subject of this memoir; Samuel married Miss Lena Warner and resides in Creston, Ohio, and is engaged in the milling business; William, who entered the Union army in 1862 and after a splendid fighting record was killed during the Vicksburg campaign; Charles enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Given, and became the colonel's private

secretary. In one of the movements he was captured and held as a prisoner of war for six months. At the end of the war he embarked with several thousand other troops on board the steamer *Sultana* to go up the Mississippi river and when that ill-fated boat blew up he was one of the hundreds that were killed or drowned; Caroline became the wife of Guy Gilbert and resides in Portland, Indiana, her husband being a liveryman; Sarah J. married Jesse Cochran and lives in the state of Oregon. George W. removed from Center county, Pennsylvania, to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1858, and bought a tract of land near Congress. After a time he sold out and moved to Burbank, Ohio, where later he lived a retired life. He was a prominent politician in the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party joined it and ever afterward worked for the principles of Republicanism. He was as active in church affairs as in politics and was a man of the highest character. He was a Methodist and gave half of what he had to the church. He died in Oregon in 1893, well advanced in years and possessing the respect of all. John H. Shoup was reared mainly in the Keystone state and learned the business of milling. When he was about eighteen years old he came with his father's family to Wayne county, Ohio. His education was obtained mainly in Pennsylvania and by the time he was sixteen years old, with no other advantages than were afforded in the subscription schools, he had mastered the common school branches. He thereupon entered the Aaronsburg Academy and took a two-years course, which greatly added to his stock of knowledge and to his culture. Upon coming to Ohio he applied for a teacher's cer-

tificate, which was granted, and under it he taught common schools for three years and saved up a considerable sum of money. Wishing to still further improve his education, he then took a course in Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, taking up special branches that would best fit him for his future life—mathematics and the English branches. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca J. Lawrence, of North Baltimore, Ohio, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Lawrence, her birth having occurred April 17, 1842. To this marriage these children were born: Mary A., born October 4, 1866, a graduate of the Warsaw high school, lives in Warsaw with her brother and is engaged in the millinery business; George L., born January 22, 1868, was also a graduate of the Warsaw high school in the class of 1886, he having more credits than any other student ever graduating from the high school there; he is an under-graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, having taken the scientific course of that famous institution, and is at present the superintendent of the Chicago Carbide Works at Hammond, Indiana; John F., born July 17, 1872, graduated from the Warsaw high school with the class of 1890, and two months after graduation he entered the Pennsylvania railroad office at Warsaw as night ticket agent, later was promoted freight cashier at Warsaw, and now is head bookkeeper of the State Bank at Warsaw; he married Miss Nellie Klum and by her has one daughter, Mary Catherine; Ethel J., born October 4, 1885, well educated at the Warsaw high school, has a finished musical education and lives with her father; Penelope, born November 6, 1886, is a graduate of the Mentone high

school and resides with her parents. In February, 1873, Mr. Shoup moved with his family to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and located at Warsaw, and there bought the old brick mill in partnership with S. W. Oldfather. They erected a new brick building, which still stands. In June, 1898, he bought his present plant at Mentone from Albert Tucker, and associated with him N. L. Yates, who had been in his employ several years. Mr. Shoup has been successful in his milling operations, and has always stood high in the community where he has resided. He is a Republican, is greatly interested in politics and served Warsaw as councilman. In 1871 he joined Lake City Lodge, No. 379, A. F. & A. M., at Warsaw. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a Sunday-school teacher for many years, and he was also assistant superintendent at Warsaw. No people stand higher in the esteem of the general public and because of this many fine personal qualities have won for themselves a large circle of warm friends.

THOMAS BALL.

It is a lucky thing in this world of ours that when health fails on one account or another man is not confined to one occupation, but is at liberty to pursue some business in keeping with his changed and cramped condition. It thus occurred with the subject of this sketch that when his health failed him, or began to fail him, he turned his attention to a pursuit less confining and more in keeping with his altered condition. The fact that this could be done is one of the most

important circumstances connected with our industrial system. It has really come to pass that a man or a woman may be a hopeless cripple and still be able to make a fortune in this world's goods or reach the highest pinnacle in the temple of fame. But he must have the head. After all, it is brain that counts in this world. The brain that can execute as well as plan is the one that will achieve the greatest triumph. It thus comes about that Mr. Ball is one of the leaders in this portion of the county. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, February 3, 1827, and is thus one of the oldest citizens as well as one of the most prominent and useful men. His parents were William D. and Margaret (Widner) Ball, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Thomas grew up on the farm and while engaged in that necessary occupation received a fair education at the country schools and learned all the intricate problems of farming and stock raising, and helped to clear off the heavy timber which covered the land. In early manhood he met Miss Ovaud E. Bright and soon afterward they were married, a fact very important to Mr. Ball. She was the daughter of David and Fanny Bright and a woman who possessed more than the ordinary graces bestowed upon the daughters of Eve. In addition to this it may be truthfully said that she had not a little to do with the future success of her husband. Their marriage occurred on the 18th of February, 1848, and the issue of this marriage is one daughter, Martha J., born September 16, 1850. The daughter was given a good education and otherwise qualified for pure and intelligent womanhood. She taught school in Kosciusko county for two terms and afterward

was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Warren O. Herendeen, taking up her residence in Silver Lake, Indiana. By him she became the mother of ten children, six sons and four daughters. Mr. Herendeen having died, she married Allen Bybee and now resides at Mentone. When Mr. Ball was first married he owned forty acres of land, all covered with heavy woods. This he cleared and fully improved. During this time his health failed, and, being a great lover of that splendid animal, the horse, as all human beings should be, he concluded to make the veterinary science his future business. Accordingly he began regularly to study the anatomy and physiology of the horse and to fit himself fully for the profession. As soon as he had mastered the difficult science he began to practice and was himself surprised at the success he attained. In a short time his practice led him to travel many miles in the surrounding counties and brought him a good revenue. As a matter of fact, his success has been so pronounced that all or nearly all opposition to him has disappeared, leaving him a clear field. He is still in active practice, though seventy-five years old. He enlisted for military service during the Civil war, but was rejected on account of defective vision. He is an ardent Republican and takes an active and prominent part in politics. He has been honored with election to several local offices and in such has shown his fitness and integrity. He served sixteen consecutive years as township assessor. He is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M., at Rochester, and is among the oldest members of that organization. He is known everywhere and is highly respected by all persons. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have in their possession

two valuable old relics in the shape of a parchment deed, dated 1841 and signed by President John Tyler, and one dated 1847.

WILLIAM F. NEAL.

This worthy representative of two sterling American families is one of the highly respected farmers and citizens of Jackson township and for a number of years past has acquired much more than local repute as an earnest, able and faithful minister of the German Baptist church. Originally the Neals came from South Carolina, in which state the remote ancestors of the family settled in a very early day, coming to this country from the Emerald Isle. Subsequently certain members of the family migrated to Miami county, Ohio, where William F. Neal, the subject's father, was born and reared and where, in October, 1828, he entered into the marriage relation with Miss Lucinda Million. The Millions were among the pioneer settlers of Miami county and a number of their descendants are still living there, while others are scattered through various sections of the middle and western states.

William F. Neal became a well-to-do farmer and was a man of local prominence in the community where nearly all of his life was spent. After his marriage he took charge of the old Neal homestead in Miami county and continued to occupy the same the remainder of his life, dying with the love and esteem of all who knew him. He was the father of seven children, whose names are as follows: Malinda, Phoebe, Matilda, Israel, Anna, William F. and Patrick H.



William H. Neal



MRS. WM. F. NEAL

William F. Neal, whose name forms the caption of this review, was born in Miami county, Ohio, on the 15th day of April, 1841. He grew to manhood on the old home farm and remained with his father until twenty-three years of age, meanwhile during his minority enjoying such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. In his twenty-third year he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Jenkines, whose father, David Jenkines, a descendant of an old and highly respected South Carolina family, was for forty consecutive years a justice of the peace in the county of Miami. He was also a man of considerable local prominence, intelligent beyond the average and during the greater part of his life was a potent factor in the public affairs of his part of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Neal were born three children, the oldest of whom, Elmer K., married Rose Leek, who died March 1, 1902, and at this time he lives in Milford, Indiana; he has three children, Clara A., Charles F. and Isaac H.; Mary E., the second, died August 27, 1885, and the youngest, whose name was John O., departed this life in the year 1872. The mother of these children was a woman of sterling worth and her death, in October, 1871, was an event greatly deplored, not only by her family and immediate friends, but by a large number of acquaintances who had learned to prize her for her sweet moral nature and the wholesome influence which she exerted upon all with whom she came in contact. Mr. Neal's second marriage was solemnized June 30, 1872, with Miss Magdalene Harshman, who has borne him children as follows: Effie M., Elsworth, Stella, Etta and Elsie. Stella died October 28, 1897, and Etta is now

taking high school work. Mrs. Neal was born in Frederick county, Maryland, April 25, 1843, and is a daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Ellis) Harshman. She was one of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are still living. The Harshman family became residents of Jay county in an early day, but the parents died in Ohio.

In 1881 Mr. Neal disposed of his interests in his native state and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, purchasing one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, which constitutes his present farm in the township of Jackson. Here he has since lived, actively engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and meeting with the financial success with which such thrift and well directed energies as his are usually rewarded. In many respects he is a model farmer, his place bearing every evidence of advanced tillage, while his residence, barns and outbuildings indicate the presence of a man of modern ideas and methods and who displays sound judgment and good taste in the management of his affairs. He is now one of the leading agriculturists of his section of the county and by industry and intelligent consecutive effort has accumulated a sufficiency of worldly wealth to place himself and family in comfortable, if not independent, circumstances.

A number of years ago Mr. Neal united with the German Baptist church and in 1878 was officially set apart by his brethren to the work of the ministry. From that time to the present he has preached at many different points and as a public servant of the church has accomplished much good by his clear and able presentation of the gospel, inducing many to abandon the ways of sin and

seek the way to a better life here, and everlasting happiness in the life to come. As an evangelist he is greatly devoted to his work and his services are in much demand by his brethren in this and other counties of Indiana. For a number of years Mr. Neal voted with the Republican party, but of late has given little attention to matters political, although keeping himself well informed upon the great questions now before the American people. No citizen of Jackson township is held in higher respect or enjoys more fully the confidence of the public. An honest man, an honorable citizen, an humble, pious, but able minister of the gospel of Christ, his life has been consecrated to the good of his kind and the future awaits him with bounteous rewards.

The following extract, referring to the deceased daughter of the subject, is here appended:

NEAL. In the Lee River church, Kosciusko county, Indiana, October 25, 1897, of consumption, Sister Bertha Estella Neal, aged seventeen years, ten months and twenty one days. She was born in Miami county, Ohio, December 7, 1879. She was an earnest Sunday school worker and a devoted member of the church. Funeral services by Samuel Leckrone, assisted by Gabriel Urey. Text, from John 13:36. "Whither I go thou canst not follow me now, but thou shalt follow me afterwards."

ELDER SAMUEL LECKRONE

Godliness or piety, moral cleanliness or integrity, activity or industry in the work of the church, all tend toward true happiness in this world and a hopeful confidence in the life to come that is assured to the possessor of these invaluable virtues.

Elder Samuel Leckrone, of Lake town-

ship, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and a son of Daniel and Sarah (Shrider) Leckrone, was born in Perry county, Ohio, April 25, 1848. His father was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was of German extraction, and was taken when a boy to Ohio by his parents, who settled in Perry county. He was reared on a backwoods farm and had but few opportunities for an education, but had plenty of hard work and became a good farmer. The Shrider family also emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled near the Leckrones, and thus Daniel Leckrone and Sarah Shrider became acquainted. They were married in Perry county March 15, 1847, the result being twelve children, viz: Samuel, Lemuel, Isaac (deceased), Alva, Mary, Elizabeth (deceased), Almeda, Sarah R., Benjamin, George, Lamira and John S. Of these Samuel, Lemuel and Alva reside in Lake township, Kosciusko county. Mr. Leckrone, the father of this family, still resides in Hopewell township, Perry county, Ohio, he in his seventy-fifth year, but his wife departed this life March 22, 1902, aged about seventy-four years, the following extract being here reprinted as especially apropos in this connection.

Sister Sarah, wife of Brother Daniel Leckrone, died in the Jonathan Creek church, Perry county, Ohio, March 22, 1902, aged seventy-four years and two months. She was the mother of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters, of whom two preceded her. One son is a minister, Elder Samuel Leckrone, of the Lee River church, Indiana. All are members of the Brethren church except two sons. She was a faithful sister in the church over fifty five years. She selected her own funeral text, found in Galatians 2:20. The funeral service was conducted by Elder Samuel Spranko, assisted by Elder Tobias Hoover.

Samuel Leckrone assisted on the home farm until seventeen years of age, when he

went out to work as a farm hand by the month. After he had paid for his necessary clothing he dutifully delivered to his father the remainder of his wages, and so continued to do until within six months of becoming of age. After that he retained his earnings and continued to work out until twenty-two years old.

October 23, 1870, Samuel Leckrone was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Hendricks, a daughter of Solomon and Lydia (Stoner) Hendricks, natives of Ohio. Mary Hendricks was but nine days old when her mother died, and the babe was reared by her maternal grandmother, who gave her a common-school education. Mr. Leckrone was not possessed of a great deal of cash when married, so he rented a farm from his father-in-law in Knox county, on which he and wife lived about four years. In September, 1874, with his wife and little ones, he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and purchased seventy-six acres of land in the southern corner of Lake township, on which, with the exception of the barn, he has erected all the buildings, and here he still resides.

It is the custom of the German Baptist church, to which Mr. Leckrone is so devotedly attached, to place a member of the congregation on trial as helper, and when that member has proven his worthiness and capability to advance him to the dignity and office of minister. August 24, 1876, Mr. Leckrone was put to this ordeal, and after his people became fully satisfied as to his piety and understanding he was advanced to the sacred degree in the ministry August 11, 1879, and has since performed its functions in the most satisfactory manner to all concerned. This office confers upon the in-

terferent the right to administer baptism, solemnize marriage and break bread at communion. December 24, 1881, Elder Leckrone was advanced to the full ministry and now has charge of three churches, one at Beaver Dam, one at Roann (Wabash county) and one in Jackson township, and he also preaches at other places voluntarily or by request.

To Samuel and Mary (Hendricks) Leckrone six children have been granted to bless their earthly existence. Of these the eldest, Charles, who was born August 25, 1871, passed through the common schools and attended North Manchester College; he then taught school two years, after which he attended Mount Morriss (Illinois) College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1894 and then taught school two terms in Kosciusko county. He next entered the Indiana State Normal School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1897; was then appointed principal of the Brownsburg (Indiana) school, which he taught two years; then entered the State University at Bloomington and was graduated in 1900. He attended the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, after which he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago University. He is now professor of Latin in the Warsaw (Indiana) high school. He wedded, June 18, 1901, at Brownsburg, Indiana, Miss Ethel Chloe Free. She has an advanced education and was a teacher in Hendricks county, Indiana. Lizzie, the second child born to Rev. Samuel Leckrone, was born March 21, 1874, and is the wife of Gilbert Hartsong, of Lake township. Martha, who was born in January, 1878, attended college at North Manchester. Cora, born August 1, 1882, graduated from

the common school in 1901. Lina, born in December, 1885, also graduated from the common school in 1901, and is now attending North Manchester College. Samuel H., the youngest of the family, was born in March, 1891.

Rev. Mr. Leckrone, the father of these children, holds a very high position in the esteem of the citizens of Wabash and Kosciusko counties, and his wife and children share with him the respect which is paid to him. He takes no part in politics and has never voted.

HENRY L. OLDFATHER.

The great task of clearing the land of its timber in early years can scarcely be realized by the people of today. Not a crop could be sown nor an orchard tree planted until the large trees had been cut down and removed with fire or with a team of horses. Even then the stumps were a great hindrance and it is doubtful if so much as half a crop could be raised until they had been pulled out or burn up. The amount of hard labor required to remove the timber seems almost incredible. It was a task that seemed never to end, and all members of the family were required to assist early and late and at all seasons of the year. The subject of this sketch had his full share of this work. He was born in Wabash county, Indiana, May 24, 1852, and is the son of Adam and Caroline (Berger) Oldfather. Both families were of Germanic descent, but came directly from Pennsylvania, where the ancestors had settled a great many years ago. The grandfather after his marriage removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, and to him were born

seven sons and two daughters. The seven sons lived to be over seventy years, but neither reached eighty years of age. A singular fact is that they died in the order of their births. Adam Oldfather upon reaching maturity married Miss Berger and they became the parents of these children: Susanna, who wedded Andrew Knoop and lives in Clay township, her husband being deceased; Sarah, the wife of Daniel Bolin, died in Illinois; Samuel T., who married Miss Libbie Messmore and now resides at North Manchester, Indiana, served as a private soldier for eight months in the war of the Rebellion; Emma, who became the wife of George Leffel, lives in North Manchester; Henry L., subject; Melissa, who married Thomas A. Jantz, resides in Seward township; John F., who married Ellen Ohmart, lives in Silver Lake, Indiana; Irene B., who wedded Edward Beyer, lives in Rochester, Indiana. Adam Oldfather emigrated to Kosciusko county in 1852 and entered a tract of government land, all in the deep woods. This farm he cleared and improved with the help of his family. He was a pioneer in fact and a man of sterling qualities. The task was great, as stated at the outset of this article, but it was met with courage, industry and perseverance, and time worked wonders. He was a quiet man, but, like the quiet stream of water, he ran deep and wide. After a long life he finally passed away in August, 1893, but his widow is yet living and resides in Silver Lake, aged seventy-four years. The subject of this memoir was reared on the farm and early learned the meaning of the words "hard work." He secured a good education and in early manhood taught school in the country districts for five years, exhibiting excellent powers

of government. One of his pupils became a noted divine in the Methodist Episcopal church, due, of course, to the excellent instruction given by Mr. Oldfather. In 1875 he wedded Miss Flotilla Loop, who was born January 28, 1852, her parents having been early settlers of Ohio. One child blessed this union, Iva, born February 14, 1879. She is an accomplished young lady, both in schooling and in music. She married Harry W. Cline, a teacher of this county, and lives in Seward township. Mr. Oldfather is a member of Lodge No. 164, K. of P., at Silver Lake. He has for five years past been engaged in shipping stock. He served as secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association for nineteen years and did a vast amount to render the association useful and successful. He was largely instrumental in making it one of the strongest companies in the state. He is a Republican and at one time was the candidate of his party for county commissioner. He is well and favorably known throughout the county and is one of its leading and substantial men. Mr. Oldfather is keenly interested in the formation of a telephone company, under the name of the People's Mutual Telephone Company of Kosciusko county. The officers of the company are as follows: President, Henry L. Oldfather; secretary, Samuel B. Flora; treasurer, Harry W. Cline; on the board of directors there are in addition to the gentlemen named, Ephraim Wells, Arthur Smith and Owen F. Brown. The company is incorporated and is capitalized at ten thousand dollars. Mr. Oldfather has in his possession a valuable relic in the shape of an old parchment deed, dated August 10, 1837, and signed by President Martin Van Buren.

WILLIAM BAKER.

This well-known citizen is an excellent representative of the better class of farmers of the United States. He comes from an ancestry that distinguished itself in the pioneer times. When the county was covered with an almost interminable forest of large trees and the woods filled with wild animals his people came here and began to carve from the primeval forests, build schools and churches, and introduce the customs of civilization in the wilderness. They were genuine pioneers, willing to take the hardships that they might acquire the soil and the home that were sure to rise. Subject was born in Harrison township, this county, January 8, 1855, and is the child of Abraham and Lethy (Huffman) Baker. The father was a native of Richland county, Ohio, and came to this county in 1847. As this was before the time of railroads, he walked the entire distance of two hundred miles, and brought with him five hundred dollars in cash which he had earned by day labor in Ohio. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of government land for two dollars and a half per acre, but as he was not ready yet to begin clearing the timber from the same he hired out for the winter of 1847-8 to clear off timber for another man in Wabash county. The following summer, however, he began to clear on his own place in earnest. On March 22, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Lethy Huffman, sister of George L. Huffman, and immediately moved upon his land and began the task of clearing the same. It was covered with dense woods, but life was before them and time was long and so they steadily took the sunshine with the storm and built up in the

course of time a happy home. There he has resided to the present day. He is now eighty-one years old, and his long life has been one of the highest integrity and the strictest honor. He is known far and near and no one can say a reproachful word against his blameless life. He has attended strictly to his own business, and cleared in his time two hundred acres of timber land. He was successful and at one time owned three hundred and twenty acres, worth from fifty to sixty dollars per acre. He was first a Whig, but when slavery threatened to crush the union of the states he became a Republican. His first wife died June 20, 1860, and he afterward wedded Barbara Dearey. There were eight children born to the first wife, as follows: Samuel, who married Miss Jane Griffiths and is deceased; Mahala, who became the wife of Noah Aker and lives in Fulton county, Indiana; William, subject; Loucina, who wedded Ira Wertenberger and lives in Franklin township; Mary, who married Elenczer Odell, who died, and she then married Albert Tucker and now lives in Mentone; Susan, who became the wife of William E. Dille and lives in Fulton county; Matilda, who wedded Joshua Garwood and resides in Harrison township; Andrew, who died in infancy.

Because of surrounding circumstances, William Baker did not complete his school training, but he remedied this defect in after life very greatly by extensive reading. He chose farming as his occupation through life, and as he became older he began to make progress in his farming operations. When he attained his majority he rented the farm of his father and continued to thus conduct it for the period of seven years.

During that time he saved a considerable sum of money for himself. On January 28, 1882, he married Miss Hannah Latimer, daughter of the old settler, Lyman Latimer, and to this union were born three children: Blanche B., born July 1, 1883, now in the eighth grade in school, and two children that died in infancy. At the time of his marriage he had amassed about three thousand dollars and had bought sixty two acres of the old farm. He now owns one hundred and sixteen and one-half acres of the old place, all well improved. He has one of the finest bank barns in this part of the county, and built the same in 1860. All the floors of the basement are cemented, except in the horse stable. The whole place generally is an excellent example of modern farm improvement and reflects great credit upon the enterprise and advanced ideas of Mr. Baker. He raises high-grade cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and sells many each year, making no little money from this branch of husbandry. As a general farmer he is highly successful. His life has been busy and filled with good actions, and the world is better for his having lived. He is a strong Republican, but is not an office seeker, though he would grace any office within the gift of his neighbors. He is well known and his word is as good as a bond.

GABRIEL ULREY.

Gabriel Ulrey, a farmer and stock raiser of Jackson township, also a minister of the German Baptist church, is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Swihart) Ulrey. The family name in the original German style is spelled



GABRIEL ULREY FAMILY GROUP

"Ulrich." The subject was born December 26, 1839, and when a little over four years old was brought to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he has since lived and prospered. He grew to maturity on a farm and received his preliminary education in subscription schools taught principally by Andrew Whistler, Gabriel Swihart, Jr., Gabriel Swihart, Sr., and his own father, Joseph Ulrey, who were among the earliest pedagogues of Jackson township. By making the most of his opportunities he obtained a fair knowledge of such branches as were then taught and also became familiar with the German language, which he learned to read and write with ease and fluency. After reaching his majority he attended school at Warsaw two years and then obtained a teacher's license and in the winter of 1861 taught his first term in the public schools of Kosciusko county. With the exception of one year, the winter of 1871-72, he was engaged in educational work from 1861 to 1876 inclusive, meanwhile attending normal schools and institutes for the purpose of increasing his efficiency as an instructor. During the time that he was thus engaged Mr. Ulrey earned an enviable reputation as a teacher and his long retention in the same district was a compliment to his ability and attested the high esteem in which he was held by both patrons and pupils. In 1876 he gave up teaching and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, moving in the spring of that year to the farm in Jackson township on which he has since lived. On the 8th day of May, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Kreiter, daughter of Henry and Rosa A. (Kasler) Kreiter, who came to Kosciusko county from Ohio in the year 1848. Mrs. Ulrey was born July

27, 1843, in Stark county, Ohio, and since her fifth year has lived in the county of Kosciusko. There were eight children born to Henry and Rosa Kreiter, five sons and three daughters. Of these there are but four living, Mrs. Ulrey and three brothers. Of the latter Samuel is married and is a resident of Los Angeles county, California; Monroe K. resides in the old Kreiter home in Lake township, this county, while the third brother is married and lives at Cambridge, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrey are the parents of eight children, viz: Rosa, wife of A. J. Wurtenberger, of Kansas; Anna, wife of Jacob N. Miller, of Jackson township; Lizzie married Jacob A. Metzger, also a resident of Jackson township; Alice is the wife of Albert Miller, a farmer of the same township; Mattie, who became the wife of Samuel N. Hawley, lives in California; Asa wedded, March 12, 1902, Miss Edna Shirley, of Kosciusko county; Alpheus married Cora Ross and carried on farming in the township of Jackson; and Ella, now Mrs. E. P. Tridle, lives with her father on the home place.

Mr. Ulrey has been a thrifty farmer and is now well situated financially. With the exception of some small assistance from his own and wife's parents, he has made the comfortable fortune which is now his and is entitled to much credit for the successful manner with which he has concluded his business affairs. In the spring of 1864 he was elected trustee of Jackson township and served as such by re-election until 1867, discharging the duties of the office in an able and praiseworthy manner. His second election was without opposition, a fact which speaks well for his standing with the people among whom, irrespective of party affilia-

tion, he is held in the highest esteem. In 1891 the subject and wife took a three months' trip to the Pacific coast and speak very highly of that country.

Mr. Ulrey is a valuable man in the community and his judgment and clear insight in matters of business have caused him to be retained by his neighbors to adjust matters, which without his assistance might have led to expensive litigation. He has served as administrator on some valuable estates, among which may be cited that of Joseph Fruit, which, representing over fourteen thousand dollars, has been settled to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. In April, 1866, he united with the German Baptist church, of which communion he has since been a faithful and consistent member, looking with the deepest interest after the affairs of the local congregation to which he belongs and by a blameless life, consecrated to the service of God and his fellow men, exerting a wholesome influence in the community where he lives. October 11, 1870, he was made a deacon of the church and in November following his brethren set him apart to the work of ministry. Subsequently, December 24, 1881, he was advanced to the second degree of his holy office, and, while not regularly engaged as a pastor, he preaches wherever his services are required and has accomplished much good by his public ministries. His daughters also belong to the church and with himself are considered among its most earnest and zealous members. The building in which the local society meets was erected on three acres of ground donated by the subject's father for church and burial purposes, the cemetery being free to all who desire to bury their dead therein, and the house open to all de-

nominations for funeral services. In politics Mr. Ulrey is a staunch Republican. As a citizen none occupies a more conspicuous place in the confidence of the public and as a neighbor he has long been loved and honored by the people of his township.

JOHN M. WAINWRIGHT.

Among those in this part of the county who have built up a highly creditable reputation and have distinguished themselves by right and honorable living is the subject of this brief memoir. His prominence in the affairs of the community is conceded and his deeds will speak for themselves. Some men speak loudest by talking volubly and frequently, while others speak loudest by their actions. The subject of this notice is able to express himself well when talking is needed, and is also well qualified to carry into execution his thoughts. He is one of the strongest factors in this community where there are many men of sound sense and ripe judgment. He has shown his fitness for official honors after many years spent in the public service, and he is willing that his record should speak for him. He was born in Union county, Indiana, February 14, 1862, and is the son of Charles W. and Sarah (Ring) Wainwright. The Wainwright family came originally from Virginia, where Isaac, the grandfather, was born and brought up. The latter moved to Union county, Indiana, in 1830, when the country was yet a wilderness. The Ring family have lived in this state many years, also coming here when the country was very new. They first lived in Madison county,

and afterward in Union county, where the two families intermingled. The father and mother were married in 1859 and in 1865 they removed to Miami county, Indiana, where the father bought a saw-mill near Gilead, which he operated for a number of years, making money steadily and rapidly. Unfortunately he was accidentally burned out, the loss falling upon him with crushing force, as he had no insurance. In 1869 he came to this county and located near Sevastopol, and in 1870 he moved into Seward township and located near Yellow Creek lake. He took the job of digging a big ditch running from this lake and by good management and hard work made a snug sum of money, sufficient in fact to partly if not wholly reimburse him for his previous loss. In 1872 he removed to Palestine and engaged in the pump and well business, and continued thus until the time of his death in 1893. He was a Republican in his political affiliations, and as such was elected justice of the peace and was serving as such at the time of his death. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and served a number of years as Sunday-school superintendent. He was an excellent example of the high-minded Christian citizen. His life was filled with action, but through all he ever retained his excellent standing and won the respect and confidence of his neighbors. His widow still survives him, in her sixty-second year, and resides with her son John in Palestine. To their marriage there were born two sons, John M. and William H. The latter was born in 1863 and upon attaining manhood was united in marriage with Miss Effie Miller and resides in Warsaw, Indiana.

John M. Wainwright was a boy of ten

years when his father moved to Palestine. He attended the local school until he was sixteen years old, going to school in the winters and working on the property of his father in the summers. When he was sixteen he was so well advanced that he received a certificate to teach, but owing to his immature years he did not essay the role of a teacher. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the pump and well business with his father under the firm name of Wainwright & Son, and a little later they added cement and sewer pipe to their other commodities. Upon the death of the father the business was managed by subject until 1894, at which date he bought the present business and has since done a thriving trade.

On December 24, 1884, the subject was united in marriage with Miss Mary E., daughter of E. W. and Hamah Uplinger, of this county, but formerly of Pennsylvania, whose birth occurred July 19, 1865. Mrs. Wainwright received a good education in her girlhood and finished by attending the high school at Warsaw for two years. She secured a teacher's certificate and taught for some time in the schools of this county. To her marriage with subject there have been born these children: Vallie B., born July 31, 1886, graduated in the class of 1902 in the common schools; Carl A., born August 25, 1891; Charles W., born May 22, 1898; M. Ruby, born May 6, 1900. Upon the death of his father Mr. Wainwright was appointed to fill out the unexpired term as justice of the peace, and so well did he give satisfaction that he was re-elected and has served down to the present time. During the administration of President Harrison he was appointed post-

master at Palestine, and was again appointed by President McKinley. He is active in politics and wields great influence in the councils of his party. He has served in county conventions and as a member of the county central committee and is a leader among men. He is a member of Camp No. 3525, M. W. A., Forest Lodge, No. 46, K. of P., and of Warsaw Lodge, No. 83, I. O. R. M., and he and his good wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for eight years and has also served as trustee of the church for eight years. The county cannot boast of a better citizen

THOMAS J. COLBERT.

In the first settlement of the West, the settlers came from all quarters of the East, every state there being represented by its best and most adventurous people. Many came from Pennsylvania and many from New England. Old Virginia sent a great many, nearly all of whom had been previously slave owners and gave up that institution from motives of principle. Immediately succeeding the Revolution there was little thought of except to build up homes and fortunes, but about the beginning of the nineteenth century and continuing until the great Rebellion, the fight against slavery was one of the principal reasons for the emigration of many of the people of Virginia to the free northwest. Among the families which left that state at an early day to seek a home northwest of the Ohio river was the father of the subject of this sketch. He located near Tiffin, Ohio, and there found em-

ployment as a stone-cutter, which was his trade. He was quite a boy when he came to Tiffin, but he went to work and soon made a name for himself. He became a prominent contractor on the Erie canal, building locks under contracts and otherwise assisting that great improvement. He finally met his death at Lagro, Indiana. William, the father, upon reaching manhood met and married Miss Christina Hill, her family being of German descent and natives of the Keystone state. The Hills moved to Seneca county, Ohio, at an early day, and there William and Christina met. They moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1830 and settled in Clay township, or what is now Lake township, where he entered from the government one hundred and sixty acres of woodland. Not long after this William Colbert went to his death. To his marriage two children were born in Ohio. Jesse, who married Miss Emma Smith, enlisted in the defense of his country, serving three years, and died from the effects of his service after his return home, and Thomas J., the subject. After the death of William, his widow married James Bradley, and as young Thomas could not fully agree in all things with his step-father, he left home when he was fifteen years old and started out in the world to do for himself. One of the first things he did was to secure a contract for digging a ditch, and a little later he became a salesman on the road. He engaged in various other things and made more or less money. Soon he began to put his money into farms and thus he steadily grew in the measure of this world's goods. He is now the owner of two farms, one of one hundred and ten acres in Miami county and a smaller one in Marshall county. All this was made by

shrewd management and hard work. Although he started as a poor boy, he has acquired a good property and has made a fine success. He was born at Tiffin, Ohio, April 29, 1838, and his early life was spent in the woods. The education he received was very meager, for he had to work hard in clearing the trees and stumps from his father's farm. When he was thrown on his own resources by the unfortunate death of his father, he was obliged to forego all further schooling, but he has in later years managed to add much to his former deficiency by constant reading. He is now one of the leaders in this portion of the county. He possessed the qualities which attract friends and retain them, and he has always been benefited by his friendships, for it was found by all that he could be implicitly trusted. He was married December 25, 1858, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of David Pontious, who was a native of Virginia, and to this union five children were born, as follows: William E., who married Miss May Price and resides in Marshall county; Ola A., who wedded Scott Lawrence and lives in Wabash county; David, who married in Ohio and lives in Miami county; James W., unmarried; John, who is associated in business with his father in a general store at Silver Lake. Recently Mr. Colbert traded for a stock of goods at Silver Lake and is at present engaged in trading his goods for cash or good credit. He has an excellent trade and the entire confidence of the community. His stock consists of dry-goods, boots, groceries and clothing. He is a Democrat and is the party's most active worker in this part of the county. He is a member of Lodge No. 576, I. O. O. F., of Silver Lake, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge

He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, and he is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the county.

SAMUEL J. CARR.

It is at all times very interesting to compile and preserve the experiences of the old soldiers who went out to fight the country's battles during the slaveholders' rebellion forty years ago. These gallant old fellows are fast passing away, and we should get all of their experiences first hand, before they pass away, and leave on record. It is important that we preserve these personal experiences, for after all those are the events which make history. What would history be worth were it not for the vivid actions of the individuals? That is all there is to the splendid histories of ancient and modern times. The story as told by one who passed through the bloody experiences of four years of struggle and was in numerous battles, marches, campaigns, and, perhaps, prisons and hospitals, is far more interesting than if narrated long hence by some writer who may distort events out of their true historic significance. The subject of this notice was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11, 1845, and is the child of John and Edna (Scowden) Carr. The Carr family came originally from Ireland and settled in Virginia, but when John was a young man he went to Kentucky and served for a number of years as pilot on the rivers in that section of the country. This occupation he continued until the time of his death. The Scowdens were formerly from Pennsylvania, but went to Cincinnati at an early day, and there the

father and mother of subject met and were married, the ceremony occurring in October, 1838. To this marriage two children were born. Alice, born in July, 1840, received a good education in Lane's Young Ladies' Seminary, of Cincinnati, and became the wife of William B. Dunbar, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. The latter was a printer by trade, and became a lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Rebellion. He passed through thrilling services, and was quite severely wounded at the bloody battle of Chickamauga. Samuel J. Carr lost his parents when he was a small boy, and he was taken to be raised by his grandfather, Mrs. Sarah R. Scowden. Thus he was provided for until he was fifteen years old, receiving a good education, and was then taken by his uncle, Theodore R. Scowden, who was a civil engineer, and worked for him during the summer of 1860. The grandmother having moved to Ripley county, Indiana, he remained with her until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Indianapolis, June 19, 1861. After a time spent in camp of instruction, he was sent to the field and first engaged the enemy at Rich Mountain, Virginia. After that he fought at Green Brier in October, 1861, Buffalo Mountain, December, 1861, Winchester, March, 1862, helping to defeat Stonewall Jackson, several skirmishes and battles with Longstreet, and in one of these engagements got severely hurt and was sent to the hospital. In September, 1863, he joined his regiment at Charleston and was present at the siege and battle of the same name. About this time his time of enlistment ex-

pired, but he enlisted again and after veteran furlough joined his regiment at Jacksonville, Florida. He was sent north and was in the many bloody battles of the Richmond and surrounding campaigns: Bermuda Hundred, Foster's Farm, Chester Station, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Chapman's Farm, Fort Fisher and on to the surrender. For gallantry in battle he was promoted, first to corporal, and then to first lieutenant, the latter being made May 1, 1865, and the commission being signed by Governor Oliver P. Morton. He was mustered out at Goldsboro, North Carolina, in September, 1865, having served over four years. He participated in more than thirty different engagements, and was in many arduous marches and harassing campaigns. He afterward drew a pension of twelve dollars for his disabilities. After the war he was employed in the fire department at Nashville, Tennessee, by the government, and later at Jeffersonville until August, 1868, when he came to North Manchester, Indiana. About this time he married Miss Jennie Klime. He went west in 1869 and worked on the Union Pacific railroad, but the same year returned to Indiana and here he remained until his death. To this marriage two children were born, a son and a daughter, the son being deceased. Ethel, the daughter, was born August 1, 1870, was well educated and married Ed Braude, a merchant of Disco, Indiana. Mr. Carr was a strong Republican and was the postmaster at Silver Lake, receiving his appointment June 1, 1901, from President McKinley. He was a member of Post No. 309, G. A. R., and his splendid war record was well known to all his associates. He was one of the strongest political elements in this part of the county, and one of

the most prominent citizens. Mr. Carr departed this life on the 7th of June, 1902, and his funeral was conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic.

GIVEN K. SMITH.

Forty years ago, when the slaveholders' rebellion broke out with all its fury at Fort Sumter and when it looked as if the Union that all loved so much would be dissolved, several members of the family to which the subject belongs enlisted to save the federation of the states, even though they had to free the slaves in order to do so. It was a time when there could be no temporizing and no halting,—no half-way position,—for all who were not for the Union were against it, and both sides hated the man who claimed to be neutral because he did not want to risk his skin on the field of battle and had no principles to sustain. The members of this family were alive to the gravity of the national conflict, and realized that the struggle impending was something more than a holiday undertaking and knew that it meant great hardship and the shedding of rivers of blood before the flag could again wave from Maine to Florida and from Florida to California. But they did not hesitate, be it said to their everlasting renown.

Given K. Smith is the son of Frank and Margaret (Holmes) Smith, and was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, June 19, 1838. The Smiths of which he is a worthy representative were natives of that state, and of English descent, and were members of what became famous in history as the "first

families" of Virginia. These people were famous for their hospitality, their fine manners, the beauty of their women and the gallantry of their men, and for their skill in statecraft. Through this particular family ran a trace of Irish blood, sufficient to sharpen their wits and cause them to be willing to fight at any and all times to maintain their rights and liberties. The Holmes family were also of the same blood and possessed the same indomitable characteristics. The blending of these two admirable elements had an excellent result in the offspring, as is shown in the lives of the subject of this sketch and his brothers. Frank and Margaret Smith removed to Miami county, Ohio, where they engaged in farming and stock raising. To them nine children were born, as follows: William, Jeannette, Caroline, John, James, Henry, Given K., subject, Frank and Samuel. William, John, James and Henry are deceased. They and subject served, as before stated, in the Union army during the Rebellion, and the family should be known by all as the "Soldier Family" by reason of their splendid service. John particularly distinguished himself and was promoted to a captaincy, while the others, in a less conspicuous way, were also famed for their gallantry on the field, their intense loyalty and their hardihood on the march and in the hospitals. When to the above are added the names of Frank and Samuel, it will be found that there were seven boys of this splendid family to assist Uncle Sam in maintaining his political life. Subject enlisted in Company B, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in August 1, 1862. After a brief period in camp of instruction he was sent to Kentucky and there saw his first rebel in arms

and smelled his first gunpowder. He was engaged at Perryville in August, 1862, ere he scarcely knew how to march straight, but he showed his pluck under fire and did not falter. He was severely wounded at Smoky Hollow, and was discharged for disability after having served honorably and gallantly for about two years. Throughout all this bloody warfare he was ever ready for the fray, and was always ready and anxious to strike the enemy a deadly blow. After his discharge he returned home and resumed the work of the farm. A little later he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Long, a native of Ohio and of Germanic descent. To them five children were born, as follows: Ella, who became the wife of Charles Yates and lives in Paducah, Kentucky; Alice, who married Samuel Dounts, resides in Warsaw, Indiana; Clara, who wedded Lawrence Underhill, lives at Silver Lake; Myrtle, who became the wife of Charles Pearston, lives at Elkhart; Earl C. is unmarried and lives at Elkhart. In 1866 the subject moved from Ohio to Noble county, Indiana, thence to Kosciusko county in 1887. He first was interested in railroading, being employed for five years on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and later bought a small farm west of Silver Lake, and on the same lived until the death of his wife in June, 1868, when he came to town. His splendid military record makes him a conspicuous character here. He is a member of Post No. 306, G. A. R., at Silver Lake, and of Lodge No. 576, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which and in its Sunday school he has been an active worker. He is an uncompromising Republican and an active member

of his party. He is prominent in the affairs of the township and the county, and the county does not possess a better citizen.

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MRS. RACHEL ROCKHILL.

The life history of the amiable and popular lady whose name heads this sketch most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out noble purposes. It is a story of a life whose success is measured by its usefulness—a life that has made the world better and brighter. Her career has been dignified and womanly, her manner unaffected, and her actions, springing from a heart charged with love and good feeling for humanity, have been a blessing to all who were within the range of her influence. She is a representative of one of the pioneer families of northern Indiana, and for many years was the wife of one of Kosciusko county's most worthy and honorable citizens.

Rachael Teegarden, daughter of George and Sarah (Teel) Teegarden, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 22d day of July, 1832. Her paternal grandfather, a native of Germany, came to the United States a great many years ago and settled in Greene county, Pennsylvania, where his son George was born and reared.

George Teegarden was reared a farmer and when a young man married Sarah Teel, whose ancestors also came from Germany and in an early day settled in the county and state where the Teegardens originally located. He engaged in agricultural pursuits in Greene county and continued to live there



Aaron Rockhill

till he came to Columbiana county, Ohio. He later disposed of his possessions in that county and migrated to Kosciusko county, Indiana, about 1851, settling in the township of Harrison. Here he purchased land, cleared a farm and became one of the substantial and enterprising men of his community. He was a pronounced Methodist in his religious views and as long as he lived worked zealously to establish organizations of that faith in various parts of the country. His moral character was pure and clear, his influence was always exercised in behalf of the good of his kind and he left to his children a name and fame which the tongue of slander never attacked and which today are deemed of far greater worth than a heritage of lands and gold.

George and Sarah Teegarden had nine children, whose names are Eliza, Lavica, Solomon, Thomas, Moses, William, Jeremiah, George and Rachael.

Rachael spent her childhood days and youthful years amid the bracing airs of the country and grew to womanhood among the beautiful rural scenes of her native county of Columbiana and the newer county of Kosciusko. The influence which close communion with nature in its varied loveliness had upon her youthful character was very marked and the early religious impressions made upon her mind and heart by the teachings of godly parents had a decided tendency in moulding her life for good and shaping her destiny towards high ideals. In the common schools she received a fair education and while attending them made acquaintances and formed ties which time has not dimmed nor circumstances severed. She grew up strong and healthful in body and mind and was early taught the lessons of in-

dustry and thrift which have had such a marked influence upon her subsequent career as a maiden and matron.

On the 7th day of April, 1853, two years after coming to Indiana, she was happily married to Mr. Aaron Rockhill, a young gentleman of blameless character, whose arrival in Kosciusko county antedated that of her father's family about one year. He also settled in Harrison township, but purchased an eighty-acre farm one mile west of Etna Green, Marshall county, and it was on this place that the young couple set up their domestic establishment and began married life. Mr. Rockhill was a man of much more than ordinary energy and but few years elapsed before he began adding to his original purchase. He possessed sound judgment and superior business abilities, and as a farmer took high rank among his neighbors, nearly all of whom looked upon him as a model agriculturist and regarded him with favor as a man of broad intelligence and a leader in enterprises for the general prosperity of the community. He continued from time to time to purchase real estate until he became the owner of two hundred acres of as rich and valuable land as northern Indiana could boast of, part of which lay in Kosciusko county and part just across the line in the county of Marshall. He was very fortunate in all of his business transactions and everything in which he engaged seemed to prosper. By successful management and continual industry he acquired quite a respectable fortune, his real estate alone representing a value of over twelve thousand dollars.

Mrs. Rockhill proved an able and valuable assistant to her husband in the labor of clearing the farm, and deemed it not be-

neath her womanly dignity to go into the clearing and gather and pile brush and attend to firing the log heaps. She also made a full hand in the harvesting and haymaking, at the same time looking after her household affairs with the most scrupulous care, never neglecting a single domestic duty. Always cheerful and kindly disposed, she labored by the side of her husband and made the time pass merrily while engaged in the most severe and exacting toil. Much of the success which Mr. Rockhill attained is directly attributable to the willingness and self-sacrifice of his companion, and when the bright day of prosperity finally dawned she shared with him its welcome rays and together they enjoyed the ample fortune which in the end crowned their mutual efforts.

Mrs. Rockhill bore her husband six children: Anna, born April 19, 1854, is the wife of Henry Plummer and lives in Etna Green; George, born February 7, 1858, married Amanda Beck and resides in Marshall county; Nathan F., whose birth occurred June 3, 1861, married Minnie Porter and is a business man of Plymouth; Solomon was born June 10, 1863, and died October 10, 1893; Homer, born October 24, 1866, married Lillian Hayerst and resides in the town of Knox, this state; Nora, the youngest of the family, was born on the 28th day of October, 1869. She became the wife of William Wissler, who died February 21, 1894, since which time she has lived with her mother in Etna Green.

In his political affiliations Aaron Rockhill was a Republican, later a Prohibitionist, and in religion he was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was quite active in religious work and for a period of about twenty-five years held the

office of class leader, besides filling other important official positions in the church at Etna Green. To him religion was seemingly as essential as the food he ate and the air he breathed; he was a close student of the Holy Scriptures and by living a life consecrated to the service of the Most High was inspired to noble deeds and great activities in his life and amply prepared to "see the King in His beauty and behold the land that is afar off" when the time came to exchange the church militant for the church triumphant. He was a good man and a just one and when the final summons came, November 7, 1890, he fearlessly entered the valley of shadows, cheered by the presence of Him who is the "resurrection and the life."

Since her husband's death Mrs. Rockhill has manifested fine business abilities in the management of the large estate and she looks carefully after the interests left in her charge. In the year 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill turned the farm over to other hands and retired from active life, purchasing a neat and comfortable home in the beautiful village of Etna Green, where she now resides. Like her husband, she, too, is of a sincerely religious nature and her life has abounded in good works in the church and among the deserving poor in the world outside. Among her neighbors she is held in the highest esteem and she numbers warm-hearted friends by the score in the town where she is spending her declining years. She has experienced many of life's vicissitudes, enjoyed many of its triumphs and is now surrounded by those who have long known and respected her for her kindly disposition and sweep moral nature. She is passing down the shady side towards the

journey's end, honored by all and cheered by a living faith in Him who in the after-while, when "life's fitful fever is over," will welcome her with the sweet plaudit, "Come thou blessed of the Father, enter into the joys of thy Lord."

FRANCIS M. METHENY.

The gentleman whose name appears above is the descendant of a distinguished Scottish ancestry, in which country, Scotland, his people had resided from very remote times. They were no doubt members of one of the famous highland clans, and took part in the wars by which Scotland tried for so many bloody years to maintain itself against the inroads of the British people. William Metheny, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was himself born in that country, and possessed all the characteristics of his historic race. When a young man he became convinced that he could do better in the new world, and accordingly he boarded a sailing vessel and after a few weeks of tossing on the billowy Atlantic was landed safe and sound, though considerably shaken up, in New York harbor. He made his way to Virginia and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and there he met the lady who a little later became his wife. After their marriage they engaged in farming, and in the course of time the following children came to bless them: Benjamin, James, John, George, Andrew, Nancy, Mary and Lutha. William Metheny in time found that he could do better in the great West, and accordingly he first moved to Pennsylvania, where he remained for four

years, and then came to Jay county, Indiana, in 1838, when the country was very new and full of wild animals and almost as wild Indians. He entered eighty acres of land in the deep woods and began with the help of his boys to clear off the heavy timber that covered the soil. There he passed the remainder of his days. His son, Andrew, who became the father of subject, was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the old subscription schools of the neighborhood. During the war of the Rebellion he served for about four months as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being mustered out July 12, 1865. He married Miss Lucretia Oler, who presented him with five children, as follows: William, Enos, Frank, Sarah A. and Mary L. Upon the death of his first wife he married Miss Cynthia Spohn and by her has four children: Ellen, Jesse, Edgar and Edith. In 1856 he removed to Marshall county, where he rented land and there he still resides. He is now living upon eighty acres which he bought. He is a prominent citizen of that county and an influential Republican, but in recent years has voted and worked with the Prohibitionists. He is a man of strong convictions and high principles and would like above all things to see the sale of liquor forever stopped. He has been a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church since he was sixteen years old, and is a consistent Christian and an honest man. His son, Francis M., or "Frank," as he is familiarly called, was reared to farm life by his father and received a fair education in the district schools. He remained at home until he was twenty years old. On December 25, 1883, he wedded Miss Emma E. Geiger, a native of this county, but to this

marriage there are no children. They have reared one child, a girl named Loylie P. Haney. After their marriage they moved to Dakota and remained there four years, but in 1888 they returned to this county and bought ninety-one and a half acres of the old Geiger homestead. Recently they sold this place and bought eighty acres in section 36, Seward township, which they propose to improve and make their future home. They are members of the United Brethren church, in which he has been class leader, superintendent of the Sunday-school, delegate to the conference, president of the township Sunday school association, etc. He is a Prohibitionist and takes an active part for the principles in which he believes. He and his excellent wife are well known, and have the highest respect of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.



MRS. SUSAN SARBER.

This lady is the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Keister) Hartman, and was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 19, 1831. John Hartman, her grandfather, was a native of Germany, but came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. He was married in the latter state and to him were born these children: Samuel, John Henry, Isaac, Simon and one daughter. Isaac Hartman, who had in his early manhood learned the cooper's trade, married Elizabeth Keister and to them were born five children, as follows: Isaac, who died when only nineteen years old; Julia, who became the wife of E. M. Baker and is deceased; Elizabeth, who married William Mollenhour and now re-

sides in Mentone; Susan, subject; Simon, who married Miss Martin and after her death married Catherine Deardorff, lives in Warsaw; Jacob, who died when he was nineteen years old. Isaac Hartman came from Hancock county, Ohio, to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in the year 1850 and settled on a farm in Seward township. His daughter Susan received a fair education in Ohio, and after coming to this state was united in marriage with Lyman Latimer on June 5, 1853. She lived happily with him until his death in 1862. On March 11, 1866, she was united in marriage with Christian Sarber. The Sarber family is of German descent, but in this country hails from Pennsylvania. They resided in Kosciusko county, where they had one hundred and sixty acres on section 35 in Harrison township. To Mr. and Mrs. Sarber five children were born, as follows: Nettie, born July 19, 1868, who became the wife of Austin Blue and lives in Franklin township; Anna, born March 8, 1870, became the wife of W. J. Blue and resides in Harrison township; Julia, born December 27, 1871, married Albert Whetstone and lives in Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana; Isaac, born September 13, 1873, married Miss Myrtle Rockhill and lives in Mentone.

Mr. Sarber was a kind husband and a useful citizen. He possessed excellent principles and good morals and the world was better for his having lived in it. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also Mrs. Sarber, and he was trustee of the church at the time of his death, September 1, 1880. He was a Democrat in politics and took much interest in the affairs of his party. He was well respected by all who had the honor of his ac-

quaintance. He was a farmer and stock raiser and was more than ordinarily successful, and at the time of his death left an estate valued at about thirty thousand dollars. After his death Mrs. Sarber moved from the farm to Mentone, moving in 1894, and her daughter lives with her there at this time. She has a large circle of friends and takes much interest in the work of her church.

ELMER M. EDDINGER.

In these days of large commercial transactions, when credits cut a large factor in the daily round of business, the province of the banker is very wide and very important. The excellence of the banks of the present as compared with those of the past gives to all classes of business men first-class security for their deposits, assistance when they are in need of ready money to move their business, and a means of exchanging credits that could be accomplished in safety no other way. In a large measure the success of the present time in all branches of business is largely the result of the present banking methods. It is quite common for the stockholders of the banks to be business men of prominence in the community—farmers, merchants, manufacturers and professional men, all of whom are known to the depositors and their standing well established. This gives stability to the bank and confidence to the community. Such is the confidence in the bank of which the subject of this sketch is cashier.

Elmer M. Eddinger was born in Fulton county, Indiana, March 20, 1864, and is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Burgh)

Eddinger. The Eddinger family are of Germanic descent and originated in this country in the Keystone state, where the father of subject was born and passed his early youth. He was brought to Fulton county, Indiana, when yet a boy and there he grew to manhood. He made the acquaintance of and married Miss Elizabeth Brugh, who had lived in the same neighborhood and had attended the same school. Their marriage occurred in February, 1863, and to them were born three children, two boys and one girl, the latter dying. The two sons were the subject and his brother, Alvin E., who was born November 9, 1869. The latter married Miss Georgia Ferguson and they reside at Logansport, Indiana, he being a conductor on the Panhandle railroad. The father was a man of learning and piety, having joined church in his boyhood, and had such perfect control of himself that he was never known to lose his temper. He was of a buoyant disposition and always looked on the bright side of things. He died when the subject of this memoir was six years of age, July 3, 1870, and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, for he had many friends. After his death the efforts of the subject were directed mainly toward assisting his mother. He remained with her until he was sixteen years old, securing, in the meantime, a good education at the common schools. He learned the trade of milling from his stepfather, for whom he worked for five years for his board and clothes, receiving ten dollars per month. He worked four months for this wages, but in March, 1881, he started for Illinois, having at the time about twenty-five dollars. He secured a job with a miller at Parkville, Illinois, for ten dollars

per week and board, which was much better than he had done at home. He worked thus for two years, and then came to Sevastopol in the spring of 1883 and found employment in a grist-mill at thirty dollars per month and board. In September, 1884, he secured employment in the grist-mill at Mentone, the one now standing, which he assisted in equipping. There he remained until October, 1887, when he bought a one-third interest in the mill, the firm name being Mentzer, Tucker & Company. In February, 1890, Mentzer sold out to John W. Nichols and the firm name became Eddinger, Tucker & Company. February 20, 1892, Mr. Eddinger sold his interest in the mill and June 21, 1892, opened the Farmers' Bank of Mentone, the officers of which were as follows: A. C. Manwaring, president; M. E. Hise, vice-president; E. M. Eddinger, cashier; L. D. Manwaring, assistant cashier. In 1894 this bank bought out the Citizens' Bank, and then the officers became L. D. Manwaring, president; M. E. Hise, vice-president; E. M. Eddinger, cashier; Allen Bybee, assistant cashier. The bank has a paid-up capital of twenty thousand dollars and is in first-class shape. In his responsible position of cashier, much of the burden of the success of the bank falls on Mr. Eddinger's shoulders, but the responsibility could not be better placed.

On June 10, 1886, Mr. Eddinger was united in marriage with Miss Rosa V., daughter of Milton E. Hise, of Sevastopol, and to this union three daughters were born, as follows: Tural, born June 17, 1888; Oral C., born September 18, 1889; and Helen C., born February 14, 1895. In politics Mr. Eddinger is a Democrat, but does not take much interest in party affairs. He

is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been past master and has also been representative in the grand lodge three times. He is the present treasurer of the local lodge. Mrs. Eddinger is a member of the Baptist church of Mentone. Mr. Eddinger is very highly respected and his good name is never called in question.

LYMAN L. MOLLENTHOUS.

This well-known farmer and stock raiser is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county. They came from Hancock county, Ohio, in 1828, or about that time, and settled in the wilderness when there were not more than half a dozen families in what is now this county. It would be difficult to describe the country at that time. Dense forests covered the land and stretched away in every direction, untouched by the hand of man. The Indians were still here and were usually friendly enough, but sometimes were just the reverse, and there was no telling when they might take it into their heads to dig up the hatchet and go on the war path. All species of game known to this latitude abounded, such as bear, deer, wolves, panthers, etc., and it required constant vigilance to save the stock from their depredations. It was not safe for people to be in the woods at night without fire. While all of the family were required to work hard in clearing off the big trees and the brush, yet the boys found plenty of time to hunt and the wild animals afforded excellent sport. The father of the subject passed through these experiences, but the subject came at a little later date and missed some

of the wilder sport. He was born in Franklin township, this county, January 6, 1860, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Hartman) Mollenhour. (For sketch of the parents see the biography of Amos T. Mollenhour in this volume.) The old Mollenhour farm in part is now occupied by the thriving town of Sevastopol. It is hard to realize that this place so short a time ago was a wilderness, but such is the fact which actual observers can substantiate. The subject of this memoir was reared in this township on his father's farm. His father dying when he was five years old, he was put to work early to assist his mother, and thus at a tender age became familiar with hard work. As he became older he worked out and applied his wages to assist his mother. He was sent to school during the winters and managed to secure a fair education, his summers being spent at work in farming. Upon reaching manhood he met and married Miss Mary J. Morgan, daughter of John and Catherine (Sarber) Morgan, her parents being pioneers of this section of the county. Griffith Morgan was born in Australia and came to this country at a very early day, settling in Franklin township, on sections 10 and 11. There he lived until the day of his death. His son John, the father of Mrs. Mollenhour, was reared and married here. To him and wife were born thirteen children, as follows: Henry, Tilden, Sarah, William, George, Mary J. (subject's wife), Hiram, Rosella, Griffith, Humphrey L., Jennie, Isadora and Charles. These children were reared in this county in the woods, where they helped to clear off the trees. To subject and wife were born these children: Rosa P., born June 14, 1882, became the wife of Vernon Jones and lives

in Seward township; Minnie M., born January 7, 1884; George E., born February 18, 1886; Wilbur O., born December 19, 1887; Chancy O., born November 9, 1889; Harvey H., born January 12, 1892; Lydia C., born October 30, 1896. When subject was married he and his wife put together their little hoard and bought twenty-four acres of the old farm. He later became interested in the saw-mill at Sevastopol in partnership with his brothers, John and Isaac, continuing for seven years. He then bought his brothers' interests and continued in that business for a total of fifteen years. He then bought the farm of one hundred and sixty acres he now owns, of Sol Ansberger, and moved there in the spring of 1899. He made enough money in the mill business to pay for his farm and is now known as one of the substantial citizens of the county. Mrs. Mollenhour is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a member of the Red Men's lodge at Burket. He cast his first and last vote for the Republican party and stands for its principles. He is respected by everybody.

WILLIAM J. BLUE.

This young and enterprising farmer and stock raiser is the son of the old settler and distinguished citizen, James H. Blue, and was born in Harrison township, this county, October 15, 1864. His mother was formerly Miss Phoebe Bloomer. His people are among the oldest settlers in this part of the state and are among the most prominent citizens. Many years ago his grandfather represented this county in the state legis-

ature, and his father, a man of robust and intellectual manhood, is one of the strongest characters of this county. The grandfather came here when this county was nothing but a wilderness, and in the wilds reared his family to lives of usefulness and honor. His son, the father of subject, distinguished himself in all the walks of life and is today a splendid specimen of the American farmer of the twentieth century. Subject grew up on his father's farm near Mentone and received a good education and excellent moral training. The home life was pure and enlightened and he became a man with boundless possibilities. Desiring to see something of the West before settling down in life, he went to Kansas in 1884 and remained there about eighteen months, working at farming mainly and inspecting the country generally. Upon his return from that state he married Miss Anna R. Sarber, daughter of Christian and Susan (Hartman) Sarber, her mother being the widow of the old settler, Lyman Latimer. Mrs. Blue was born March 8, 1870. In her girlhood she received a fair education. She has borne her husband these children: Zelda H., born August 31, 1888; Tressa Fay, born April 4, 1890; Helen R., born December 19, 1893; Ralph W., born July 14, 1899. Mr. Blue moved upon the farm where he now resides, one fourth of a mile east of Mentone, in Harrison township, and in 1895 he bought eighty acres of the old Sarber farm and moved upon it. He is now conducting general farming operations and has been very successful. He is a Democrat in politics, as was his father and grandfather before him, and is one of the most efficient workers of his party in this portion of the county. He has represented his township in county

conventions and in other ways has shown his regard for pure civic administration. In the fall of 1900 he was elected assessor of Harrison township by a majority of twenty-four in a township whose normal Republican majority is from twenty to twenty-five. This shows the respect in which he is held and the confidence of his fellow citizens in his honesty and ability.

MATHIAS W. LUTES.

This well known citizen is another of the gallant boys who, about forty years ago, enlisted to save the Union. He was little more than a boy when he went out to fight his country's battles and during that ever memorable struggle he was found ready for action. He did not enter the service as some did, from motives of sport and frolic, but saw beneath the surface and realized that the South was determined to break up the Union for the purpose of establishing a confederacy of slave-holding states. From his earliest years he had been taught to hate slavery and to do all he could to obliterate it from this country's escutcheon. He regarded it as a foul blot on the old flag, so that when the rebels precipitated the conflict he was ready to take up arms to preserve the Union. Mr. Lutes was born in Fulton county, Ohio, November 23, 1843, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Domit) Lutes. The Lutes family are of German descent and natives of Pennsylvania, and when Henry was seven years old he was brought to Wayne county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood on his father's farm. He attended the pioneer schools and received a

fair education for that early day. Upon attaining years of maturity he met and married Miss Mary Donut, a native of Pennsylvania and of Germanic descent. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Fulton county, Ohio, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of woodland and began to clear off the timber. He made a small clearing and built a rude log cabin and in this was domiciled his young wife. Here they lived and labored, steadily expanding the clearing and improving the farm, which he had entered from the government, until the spring of 1859, when he sold out and came by wagon to Harrison township, this county, and bought one hundred and forty acres in section 17. This he largely improved, and finally gave it to his children. He bought another tract in section 15, Harrison township, and upon that land he spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and activity, and was among the leaders of his community. He possessed great piety, and in early manhood became a licensed local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He filled many local appointments for years and was regarded as a man of singular power in the ministry. He served many years as justice of the peace and his legal advice was often sought by the citizens. He passed away June 5, 1888, and his widow April 7, 1900. To their marriage four children were born, as follows: William D., who married Miss Mary Petticord and resides in Cass county, this state; Eliza A., who became the wife of Thomas Petticord and is deceased; Mathias W., subject; Nancy E., who wedded Simon Whetsone and lives in Harrison township.

Mathias W. Lutes was fifteen years old

when his father came to this county. He had attended the common schools in Ohio, and continued his education after he came here. In July, 1862, when he was only nineteen years old, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, and was mustered at Fort Wayne, Indiana. After a season spent in camp of instruction he was sent to the field in Kentucky. A little later they were transferred to the army operating around Chattanooga, and after several movements of importance he participated in the desperate and bloody battle of Chickamauga, where the Union army was pierced by the rebels and sent flying back to Chattanooga. General Thomas, who saved the day, was ever after styled the "Rock of Chickamauga," as he was the rock against which the rebels flung themselves to complete the victory, though without avail. The subject was in the thickest of this fight, and this, his first important engagement, was a bloody introduction for a farmer boy to encounter. He participated in the Atlanta campaign and was under fire for one hundred and five days, during which time many battles were fought and many hardships endured. He marched with Sherman to the sea and fought at the siege and fall of Savannah. He then moved with his regiment up through the Carolinas, taking part in all the important engagements and witnessing the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston. After this his tattered regiment, with torn flags flying and with martial pomp, marched to Washington to be reviewed by the President and the great generals, thence to be sent home to their happy families and their grateful fellow citizens. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, after having served gallantly during

three years of desperate fighting and harassing campaigns. He did not receive a wound during the war, but because of disabilities there incurred now draws a pension of six dollars per month. Two dates in connection with the military career of Mr. Lutes are indelibly stamped upon his memory. The first, April 9, 1865, was the surrender of the rebel army under General Lee, an event which caused great rejoicing among the "boys in blue," as well as throughout the North. Their rejoicing was turned to mourning, however, when, on April 14, came the terrible tidings of the foul assassination of the beloved President. After the war he resumed farming operations on his father's farm.

On December 24, 1865, Mr. Lutes was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Kessling and to this marriage six children were born, four of whom are still living: Minnie M., who became the wife of Frank Creighton and resides in Harrison township; Dora E., the wife of Wilson Harmon, of Clay township; Florence, who wedded Ed. Snyder and lives in Alabama; Maude, unmarried, lives in Clay township with her sister. The subject's first wife died August 30, 1893, and on March 25, 1895, he married Catherine J. Cook, daughter of James Cook, one of the pioneers of this county. To this union one child was born, Lillie, born June 14, 1896. Mr. Lutes is a radical Republican, and is the present chairman of the township and member of the county central committee. In 1894 he was elected trustee of Harrison township and served till 1900. While thus serving he built two schoolhouses and was the first trustee to build stone arches for the country bridges. He also did a great deal to build up the schools, and upon

his retirement was presented by the teachers with a fine rocker in appreciation of his efficient services in bettering the schools. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is active in church work, and is one of the most prominent men in this portion of the state.

JOHN W. DUNLAP.

In this country of ours it is necessary that some people should follow the occupation of farming, some store-keeping, some milling, some medicine, etc. All are necessary to each other and form parts and parcels of the great body of society. There was a time when each family was almost wholly self-sustaining, when the mother made the garments and the father produced the food, but this old order of affairs has been done away with by advanced methods more in accord with our progress and institutions. The farmer can not get along without the small store-keeper in his town under the new order of things. The store-keeper likewise cannot get along without the farmer to buy his goods. The dependence is mutual and each is required to fill his position.

John W. Dunlap was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 8, 1830, and is the son of William and Susan (White) Dunlap. The father was born March 13, 1812, and the grandfather, John Dunlap, was born November 7, 1789, and his wife October 18, 1789. They were married near Wheeling, West Virginia, by Rev. John Pickard June 13, 1811. The fall of the same year they moved to Ohio and began farming opera-

tions. In the spring of 1812 he enlisted in one of the regiments raised in Ohio for the war with Great Britain and was soon assigned to the army of General Hull, operating in the vicinity of Detroit. When General Hull surrendered his army to the British Mr. Dunlap returned to his farm and resumed his farming operations. In the spring of 1836 he removed with his family to Coshocton, Ohio, where he resided until his death. The father of John was William Dunlap and his mother was Martha Gamble, whose ancestors were Scotch-Irish and were driven from Scotland to the northern part of Ireland during the famous Protestant rebellion. William Dunlap was the descendant of one of three brothers, John, Samuel and William, who were sent out under the auspices of some society in their country. They settled near Philadelphia, and their descendants are now scattered over the country. William Dunlap, the father of John W., was a farmer and a resident of Ohio until 1854, when he came with his family to the farm now occupied by George W. Rickel, adjoining Sevastopol in Franklin township, this county. Upon that farm he continued to reside until the day of his death, August 16, 1901. He was a man of much force of character and his good name was above reproach. He wielded in his lifetime much influence in politics and religion. In Ohio he served as assessor, and in this county he served as postmaster of Sevastopol and as justice of the peace. He was a strict man on questions of morals and passed away with the respect of a large number of acquaintances. His good and faithful wife preceded him to the grave by about eight years.

The subject of this memoir was reared

upon his father's farm, and was given a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one years he enlisted in the Union army in Company K, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Given, and was soon afterward sent to the field in Virginia. He did duty at first in that state and in Kentucky and participated in several skirmishes. Early in 1862 he was taken sick, was sent to the hospital and remained there until April, when he was sent home for disability. Two years later he had so far recovered as to be ready for the service again, whereupon he reported and was placed on detached duty and so continued until June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Kosciusko county and remained until the fall of 1866, when he began clerking in a store at Sevastopol, remaining there about one year. He then entered the store of Hudson Beck, of Warsaw, and continued there some considerable time. On January 8, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha A., daughter of Pierce and Mary (Shrack) Jeffries. She was born January 1, 1843, in Richland county, Ohio, and was given in her youth a common-school education. No children have been born to the marriage of subject and wife. Later in his business career Mr. Dunlap engaged in mercantile pursuits in Akron, Silver Lake, and in the fall of 1880 in Mentone, and there he remained until his recent retirement from active business life. He is a Democrat in politics, but, aside from voting, does not take much part in the struggles of his party for supremacy. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church of Mentone. He was made a Mason in 1863 while at Rochester, Indiana, and now holds membership in Mentone Lodge,

No. 576. He is also a member of the Knights Templar commandery at Warsaw. He has borne a blameless life and has the respect and good wishes of all who know him.

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SAMUEL HAINES.

No agriculturist of Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is better known or more appreciated for his personal worth than Samuel Haines, who is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Myres) Haines, and was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, October 13, 1832. The Haines family, as well as the Myres family, were of German origin, but for generations had lived in Pennsylvania, and from Lancaster county, in that state, the immediate progenitors of the families bearing those names migrated to Ohio, whence the subject of this sketch came to Indiana. Jesse Haines was born October 21, 1794, and his wife May 2, 1817.

Jesse Haines first married a Miss Kemper in Pennsylvania and shortly afterward removed from the Keystone state to the Buckeye state. He located in Montgomery, and there his wife died. He next married Elizabeth Myres, who bore him twelve children, as follows: Anna, born November 26, 1824; M. M., October 9, 1826; Catherine, October 26, 1828; John, September 12, 1830; Samuel, October 15, 1832; David, September 24, 1834; Sarah N., October 16, 1836; Rudolph, August 3, 1838; Elizabeth, October 2, 1840; Leah, January 4, 1843; Stephen, April 4, 1845; and Jesse, February 21, 1848.

Jesse, the father of this large family, was a shoemaker by trade, but owned a small lot and house where he worked by the day at

his trade for many years. Later in life he engaged in the making of shaker forks and rakes, but, owing to the large family which he was obliged to support, never acquired more than a fair living, and both he and wife died in very moderate circumstances, as far as this world's goods are concerned.

Samuel Haines, in consequence of the heavy expense to which his father was subjected in his endeavor to rear a large family respectably, was early hired out by the year, and one-half of his earnings for a long time went to his father's assistance; the other half he retained in order to provide himself with clothes. This meager salary amounted to but four dollars per month for the first three years of his labor; the next two years he received five dollars per month, and then for a year earned six dollars per month. During these years he was permitted to attend school three months each year, and being very attentive to his studies and also quick to learn he acquired a very good education for that early day in the backwoods.

In 1850, being then possessed of sixty dollars in cash, Samuel Haines came from Ohio to Indiana, driving cattle for some movers from Dayton. On reaching Jackson township, Kosciusko county, he located in section 9 and was so well pleased with the locality that he has ever since made it his home. The first two years of his life here were passed as a farm hand by the day or month. He saved some money, and then worked for "Big Sam" Ulrich for one hundred and forty-four dollars per annum for four years. In this time his savings, in all, amounted to seven hundred dollars.

June 6, 1856, Samuel Haines was first joined in wedlock with Miss Esther Ulrich, a daughter of "Big Sam" Ulrich, and for

twenty-two years made his residence on "Big Sam's" farm, superintending its cultivation and doing no small part of the labor necessary thereto with his own hands. During that period he began and continued to invest his capital in land, his first purchase being one hundred and sixty acres, his second one hundred and sixty acres and his third forty acres, so that he now owns three hundred and sixty acres, all the result of his indomitable will, industrious habits and unswerving honesty in all his transactions.

Mr. Haines was bereft by death of his first wife in 1870, and his second marriage took place in April, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Ulrich, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Gripe) Ulrich. The former was a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, but both the Ulrich and Gripe families came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Samuel A. Ulrich was born May 2, 1819, and when eighteen years old came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, making his first appearance here April 4, 1837. He saw Jackson township at a time when its entire voting population numbered only seven, and his own first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe and the first governor of Indiana Territory. He built the first bridge across Plunge creek, and in his pioneer days killed many a wild animal, including what would today be luxuries fit for the table of an epicure—deer, turkey, grouse, squirrels, etc., but at that time they palled the appetite of the backwoodsman on account of their frequency. The Gripe family settled here in 1837, about the same time the Ulrich family came, and hence grew the intimacy which resulted in the union of the two families.

Samuel A. Ulrich was a very popular man in his day and was elected the first supervisor of Jackson township. He cut out many a rude road, which is now a graveled highway. In 1839 he assisted in constructing the first bridge across the Eel river at this point, and this was done on a Sunday, although he was a member of the German Baptist church.

Samuel Haines, the subject proper of this biography, had born to him, by his first wife, seven children, viz: Stephen, John, Samuel A., Joseph, Manda, Noah and Sarah. To his second marriage have been born four children, but all have passed away but one, Rosa, wife of Ora Michaels, of Jackson township. Mr. and Mrs. Haines are members of the German Baptist church and are highly esteemed by their neighbors for their many excellent personal characteristics. In politics Mr. Haines is a Republican.

Mr. Haines' family are very comfortably situated in life, owing to the good management of Mr. Haines and the ready and willing aid of his amiable helpmate. His comfortable brick dwelling is an ornament to the neighborhood in which he lives, and his substantial outbuildings are unsurpassed by any in the township. The splendid reputation which he enjoys is well deserved, and it well indeed if the township had a few more residents like him.

THERON D. BUTTERBAUGH.

One of the most active thoroughgoing and enterprising young farmers of Lake township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is the gentleman whose name stands at the head

of this biographical notice. He is a son of George W. and Lydia (Miller) Butterbaugh and was born on a farm in Pleasant township, Wabash county, Indiana, on the 18th day of June, 1872. Both the Butterbaugh and the Miller families were of German extraction, but the parents of the subject of these remarks were natives of Ohio, from which state they immigrated into Indiana and settled down to farming in Wabash county, where they were among the most respected of the agriculturists of their respective neighborhoods.

George W. Butterbaugh was born in 1846, in Lake township, Kosciusko county, and was also reared in the same locality. The Miller family came from Ohio when Lydia their daughter was about two years old. The two families settled in the same neighborhood and the children were reared in close companionship. In his early manhood G. W. Butterbaugh was a school teacher, both in Wabash and Kosciusko counties, and this vocation he followed for seven years. Being now prepared to embark on the sea of matrimony, and having selected Miss Miller for his polar or guiding star, he wedded her in the fall of 1871, and at once began housekeeping and farming on rented land in Wabash county. Mr. Butterbaugh was industrious and frugal, understood his calling, and a few years later was able to purchase an eighty-acre tract just north of the William Butterbaugh place in Lake township, on which he lived until the spring of 1884, when he bought and moved upon a one-hundred-and-eighty-seven-acre tract just west of North Manchester, upon which he made the greater part of the improvements and on which he still makes his home. He is considered to be one of the

most expert farmers in Chester township, Wabash county, and every thing about his premises fully justifies this reputation.

Theron D. Butterbaugh is the eldest of the three sons born to G. W. and Lydia (Miller) Butterbaugh, the two others being Abraham and Esta. Of the latter two, Abraham lives in Chicago and is married to Lulu Reed; Esta, the youngest son, is still single and lives with his father, while taking a course of study at North Manchester College in Wabash county. Theron D. was early trained to farming and has acquired a reputation equal to that of his father, taking into consideration his still comparatively young years. He is active and enterprising and belongs to that class of young men usually denominated, in common parlance, as "hustlers." He was of great assistance, in his youthful days, in cultivating the home farm, but found time to attend the district school and proved to be an apt scholar. From the country school he was advanced to the high school, and then to the State Normal School at Terre Haute, where he was fully qualified for the duties of a school-master.

Theron D. Butterbaugh lived with his parents until his marriage, January 20, 1895, to Miss Mary E. Wright, who was born July 12, 1876. This felicitous union has been graced with four children, namely: Hazel M., who was born January 23, 1896; Ruby May, April 8, 1897; Robert E., August 21, 1899; and Delbert Wright, July 17, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Butterbaugh are members of the German Baptist church, to the support of which they contribute quite liberally, and are much interested in promoting its work as well as in advancing its pros-

perity. In politics Mr. Butterbaugh is a Republican and assists his party in a quiet way at the polls, but has never in any sense or manner been an office seeker. He and wife are among the most esteemed farming people of Wabash and Kosciusko counties, in both of which they are widely known, and no one is better thought of than Theron D. Butterbaugh, the "hustler."

WILLIAM C. THOMPSON.

This well known citizen and old settler comes of a family that settled in the wilderness when the Indians still roamed almost unmolested and the wild animals had things much their own way. They were not only among the early pioneers, but were among the first of the pioneers, if not themselves the first. In fact on both sides of his family his ancestors as far back as known were among the first, not only to brave the wilds of the West, but were also among the first to cross the ocean to the wilderness of America. They seem to have been adventurous and enterprising beyond almost any of the other emigrants and pioneers. William C. Thompson was born in Lake county, Ohio, October 17, 1836, and is the son of Cyrus and Adaline (Harper) Thompson. The father was a native of Virginia and removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, at a very early period, there passing the remainder of his days. Many years ago, early in the settlement of the American colonies, three brothers of the name came from Ireland and settled in this country. They located in the Old Dominion, but afterward, upon the first settlement of the new state of Ohio, they

entered that wilderness to establish homes. The Harpers were also early settlers in Ohio, John Harper being the one from whom subject is descended. The great-grandfather Harper seems to have been an Indian fighter, or at least was one of the settlers to penetrate the western wilderness before the pioneers arrived. In one of his excursions he was captured by the red men and held as a prisoner for two years. He then managed to make his escape and returned to his family, who had given him up for dead and were in destitute circumstances. Cyrus Thompson lived but five years after his marriage, leaving, when he passed away, two sons, William C., subject, and George C. After the death of Cyrus the mother remarried and all then came to Elkhart, Indiana. This was in 1840, when the northern part of this state was a howling wilderness and the Indians were still here. The dense forests which covered the soil were infested with wild and savage animals and homes had to be cut from the tangled wild wood. They came out in wagons and had to cut their way very often through the brush and fallen trees. William C. remained with his step-father until he was seventeen years old and then began to do for himself. He began by working out by the month and thus continued until the Rebellion broke out in all its fury, whereupon, unable to withstand the treason of the South, he enlisted in Company M, Second Indiana Cavalry, or the Forty-first Infantry, and was mustered in at Indianapolis. He was sent to Kentucky and later, at Gallatin, Tennessee, was captured by the enemy and held several days. He participated in a sharp fight at Bowling Green and continued to fight in many skirmishes and swift campaigns, serving in all

two years and ten months. He suffered greatly from his arduous services and was honorably discharged July 7, 1864, for disability, when he returned to his family in Elkhart county, and took up the burdens of peace. He now draws a pension of ten dollars per month.

On August 10, 1852, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J., daughter of Jacob Emery. She was born November 30, 1836, and is of German descent, her grandparents coming from Germany. To this marriage eight children were born, as follows: Two that died in infancy, George H., Josephine E., William H., Mamie A., John H. and Austin H. Mr. Thompson's first wife died in 1873 and he chose for his second wife Elizabeth Oberly, and upon her death, two years later, he wedded Lucinda Milton, who was born in Franklin county, Virginia, February 4, 1833. When she was ten years old she was brought from Virginia to Ohio, thence to this county, arriving in 1840 and settling near Sevastopol, where they remained for some time and then removed to a farm three miles east of Mentone. She was first married to David Hubler. Henry Hubler, her brother-in-law, assisted in raising the first regiment in this county for the Union army. After she was married she lived at Palestine and by her first husband had two children, Martha Ellen and Nellie Etta. Mr. Hubler died July 5, 1878. Mr. Thompson is one of the substantial citizens of the county and takes much interest in public affairs. He is an influential Republican and takes pride in the splendid principles of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, joining at Elkhart, and being admitted to Mentone, and is now master of Lodge No.

576 there. He stands high as a neighbor and friend.

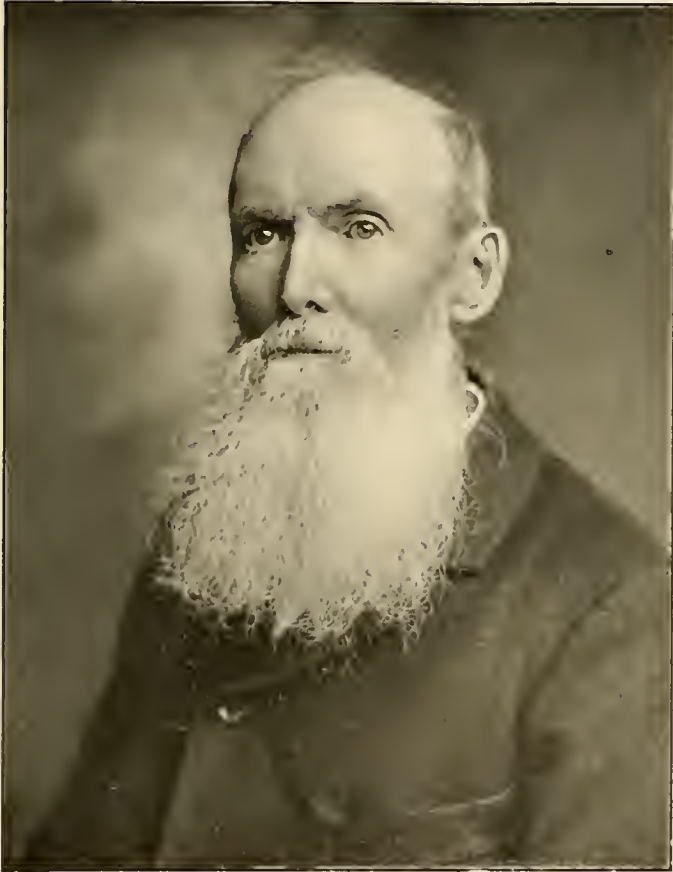
Mrs. Nancy J. Milton, the mother of Mrs. Thompson, died December 23, 1894, at the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. She was an early settler of this county and was a good Christian lady and a member of the German Baptist church. She raised seven children to maturity. Her husband, Andrew Milton, was a native of Virginia, and moved to Indiana about 1840. He was a good man, had no enemies and always spoke a good word for every one. Both Mr. and Mrs. Milton were highly esteemed by all who knew them.

AMASA GARWOOD.

This well-known and distinguished farmer and stock raiser is of English descent, his ancestors coming from old England about four generations ago and settling in the state of New Jersey. Those who came over were three brothers, and after staying here for some time two of them returned to their native country, but the other remained and from him are descended the people of that name in this country; at least, no other of the name is known to have crossed the ocean. This settlement must have been made either before the Revolutionary war or immediately afterward. At that time the West was a wilderness, so that no settlers came farther westward than did they. Even New Jersey was at that time wild, the woods covering the soil and shutting out the light of day. The French settlements and Pittsburg were about the only settlements that dotted the vast expanse of



MRS. AMASA GARWOOD



Amasa Garwood

country stretching from the Alleghany mountains to the Pacific coast. William Garwood, father of the subject of this memoir, is a direct descendant of the brother who remained in this country. He grew up in New Jersey, his native state, and was reared to the life of a farmer. Upon reaching maturity he wedded Miss Alice Cole and to this marriage was born one child, John Garwood, yet living. Upon her death William Garwood married Miss Margaret Scott, who presented him with five children, as follows: Joshua S., who married Miss Sarah Gaskill, yet lives in Stark county, Ohio, and is engaged in farming; Alice, the eldest, became the wife of Joseph B. Cattell and is now deceased; William died when he was five years old; Amasa, subject; Abraham S., who died when he was a small boy. About the year 1832 William Garwood left New Jersey and started for Ohio by way of the lakes. He was taken sick at Detroit and unfortunately died, and his stricken family continued on to their destination and located in Stark county, Ohio, where the mother bought sixty-five acres of land where Alliance now stands. At that time Stark county was very wild and the land was covered with dense timber which was filled with wild and savage animals. John Garwood, the son by her former husband, soon after the death of his father returned to New Jersey. After a time Mrs. Garwood received a proposal of marriage from Jonathan Michener, and accepting the same they were married, and to this union two children were born, Jane and Hannah. Her second husband dying, she wedded again and outlived her third husband.

Amasa Garwood remained with his mother until he was twenty-nine years old,

working in the meantime at home or wherever he could do best for all concerned. On September 20, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Brush, a native of New York, and of German descent. To this marriage six children were born, as follows: Minnetta J., born August 29, 1858, became the wife of William Nelson and lives in Fulton county; Alice L., born August 17, 1862, became the wife of Clanthus Borton, of Franklin township; Joshua, born October 2, 1864, married Miss Matilda Baker and resides in Harrison township; Maud M., born August 14, 1873, is unmarried and lives with her father; William C. and Fannie M. are deceased. Mr. Garwood's first wife died August 16, 1886, and on September 24, 1889, he wedded Mrs. Mary E. Stuart, the widow of Charles Stuart, her maiden name having been Williamson. Eight years later his second wife died. In 1852 Mr. Garwood came to Indiana in the interest of a man who was moving out, bringing for him a load of household goods and stopping in Hancock county. In 1854 he again visited this state and taught school in Turkey Creek township, this county, and two years later came again and taught a term of school in Harrison township. In 1857 he moved his family to this county and settled on eighty acres of woodland in section 35, this township, and erected a small log cabin on the same and began to clear off the timber. He afterward added to this tract and cleared in all about one hundred acres. He steadily improved his farm, cleared off the trees and now has one of the best farms in this part of the county. He has been successful to a high degree and is one of the county's best and most progressive farmers and citizens. He is well known and is respected by

every one who has the right to call him friend. He is now nearing the other shore and in the course of nature must shortly take his departure, but he rests in the assurance that his life has been worthily spent and that the good he has done far outshines the bad. He is a sterling Republican and cast his first presidential vote for the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. He has occupied various positions of honor and trust bestowed upon him by his fellow citizens, and always to his own credit and the satisfaction of his constituents. The county has no better citizen.

HENRY E. NEFF.

Born amid humble surroundings and educated in the rugged school of experience, Henry E. Neff never courted the fickle goddess Fortune nor did she cast in his cradle a golden scepter. Early in life deprived of a father's wise and gentle guidance and obliged to rely upon his own resources for a livelihood at an age when boys most need a parent's admonitions, he manfully assumed the responsibility of his mother's and younger brothers' and sisters' support and that he discharged this duty well and faithfully is attested by those who were acquainted with the circumstances and who well knew the superior material which entered into his physical, mental and moral composition.

Mr. Neff was born in the town of Winchester, Preble county, Ohio, May 3, 1854, the son of Daniel and Susanna (Snyder) Neff, both natives of the county of Preble. The ancestors on both sides of the family

were early pioneers of Ohio, settling in Preble county when that part of the state was on the very out-kirts of civilization and taking an active interest in the agricultural development of the country. Daniel Neff died when Henry E. was a small boy, leaving the family in such circumstances that the children were thrown upon the world at comparatively early ages. To provide for the mother's necessities and for those too young to be of any assistance in the way of procuring a livelihood, the subject worked at any kind of honest toil that he could find to do and in his own language was "kicked around from pillar to post" for several years and compelled to undergo many hardships to earn sufficient means with which to supply the modest wants of the family. The deep and tender regard with which he treated his mother and the younger members of the family and the many vicissitudes he experienced for their sakes show him to have been animated by true and lofty motives. Young Neff continued to shoulder the responsibility of the family support in his native state until young manhood, when he moved to Miami county, Indiana, thence subsequently to the county of Elkhart, settling in the town of Benton. He secured a temporary home in that place and, as formerly, turned his hands to any kind of employment he could find and continued to look after the interests of his mother until her death. From that time until they were old enough to take care of themselves he was the mainstay of his younger brothers and sisters, meanwhile earning the reputation of an industrious and reliable young man and winning the confidence and respect of those who employed him.

On the 7th day of August, 1870, Mr.

Neff was married to Miss Esther I. Harshner, daughter of Isaac W. and Rachael (Foster) Harshner, who came to Kosciusko county in the year 1861. Mr. Harshner bought a quarter-section of land near the village of Etna Green and became a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen of that community. He lived on the place where he originally located until his death and enjoyed the reputation of one of Etna township's most enterprising and prosperous men. He served in the war of 1861 and took part in a number of battles during that struggle. Mrs. Neff was born December 11, 1858, in Morrow county, Ohio, and was a miss of three summers when brought to the new home in the county of Kosciusko. She received her educational training in the public schools and at the time of her marriage was one of the popular young ladies of the neighborhood in which she lived.

After his marriage Mr. Neff located at Etna Green and turned his attention to farming, renting land in the vicinity of the town and prospering in his undertaking. Subsequently he purchased a good residence property in the village and continued agricultural pursuits on land leased for the purpose until he had accumulated considerable money, having been a careful and judicious farmer and a skillful manager in matters of finance and business. After spending a number of years as a tiller of the soil Mr. Neff sold his home in Etna Green and engaged in the mercantile business in Goshen as a grocer. This enterprise proved fairly successful, but not being to his taste he disposed of his stock after one year's experience behind the counter and, returning to Etna township, resumed farming, which he has since carried on with encouraging results.

He is an industrious man and has greatly improved his place and brought it to a prosperous condition, making of it one of the best farms in the township of Etna.

Mr. Neff stands high in the estimation of the people of his neighborhood and is never behind in enterprises having for their object the promotion of the county's material interests. In a quiet and unostentatious way he has labored earnestly for the moral advancement of the community, being a man whose most prominent aim has been to benefit his fellows and lead them in the direction of right living. He possesses a deeply religious nature and subordinates every other consideration to the duty he owes to God as a member in his visible kingdom. For a period of twenty years he has been an active and consistent Christian and a member of the church, during which time he has filled various important positions, such a class leader, teacher in the Sunday-school and superintendent of the United Brethren church at Etna Green. At the present time he is one of the pillars of the Etna Green congregation and his daily life is an eloquent exponent of the faith which inspires him to do so much to spread the truths of the gospel and impress them upon the minds and hearts of his fellow men. Mrs. Neff is also a zealous member of the church, active in general religious work and a leader in the various societies of the local congregation at Etna Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Neff have never been blessed with children of their own, but some years ago they opened their home to an orphan boy, William Worley, son of Mr. Neff's sister, and lavished on him all the wealth of parental love. They gave him the advantages of a good education, reared him

to a life of usefulness and at this time he is a telegraph operator at Selba, Indiana. About one year since they took into their household a young girl by the name of Madge Stockberger, whom they expect to raise to womanhood. This kindness to the unfortunate speaks louder than words in praise of the generous natures of these two sincere Christians, natures full of love for the Master.

Mr. Neff was reared a Republican and remained loyal to that party until about fifteen years ago, when by reason of its vacillating course upon the liquor question he withdrew his allegiance and became a Prohibitionist. He is an uncompromising enemy of the saloon and believes that the only way to successfully cope with the evils of strong drink and crush the rum power in this country is by stringent legislation to the end that the awful curse shall no longer be permitted to destroy the bodies and souls of men and entail untold suffering upon the innocent under the sanction of law. Personally Mr. Neff is a clean, pure man, never having been intoxicated, uses tobacco in none of its forms, while his private character has always been unassailable. His life may be safely imitated by the young and the great amount of good which he has done in the world will never be fully known until the last great day when the books shall be opened and every man receive due credit for his works, his actions and his influence.

ALBERT TUCKER.

This gentleman is a splendid example of the successful American farmer and stock raiser. With comparatively little to start

with, he has made a large fortune by shrewd and honorable business methods. He is the leading farmer and stock raiser of the county and one of the largest in the state. His farm is almost like a principality, and he is certainly a prince among farmers. He is a younger brother of the old settler and farmer, Horace Tucker, and is one of the ablest financiers of this section of the state. He was born February 21, 1831, and is the son of John and Mary (Warde) Tucker. (See record of Horace Tucker elsewhere in this volume for account of the parents.) The children of these parents were Horace, Aurelius, Albert, Serena, Regulus and Livona. Albert Tucker was reared on his father's farm and received an unusually good education, for his methods from his earliest childhood were to make the most of his opportunities. He excelled in mathematics, thus at an early day showing his readiness with figures. All his education was secured at the old log schoolhouses during the winters and his summers were spent at hard work on his father's farm. His last winter of schooling was passed when he was nineteen years old. This was in Richland county, Ohio, where the old home stood. When he was about twenty years old, or in January, 1850, he concluded to start out for himself and accordingly, in company with Abe Huston, came on foot to Kosciusko county, Indiana, but on the way the roads became something awful and the two young men stopped and took a contract to clear seven acres of land to eighteen-inch stumps in seven days. By that time the roads had become frozen and they continued their journey. Horace Tucker had preceded them, and with him they found a home until they could get their bearings. Upon his arrival



Yours truly
Albert Tucker

here Albert Tucker possessed twenty dollars in money. His father had previously bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in Franklin township, this county, for five hundred and seventy-two dollars, and this land he gave to his son Albert. This gave the latter a fine start, but it required time and a vast amount of labor. At first he took jobs at clearing other people's land and when he was not thus employed he worked at his own, and in this way made his first clearing in the dense forest which covered the land. His object in working out was to get money with which to stock his farm and pay his running expenses. Mr. Tucker, as he progressed in the world, put his money as fast as made into land and at one time owned twenty-seven hundred acres, worth about sixty dollars per acre, thus making his landed possessions aggregate about one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars. If to this is added his stock and other interests, it will be found that he was worth fully one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, all made by himself except the first one hundred and sixty acres given to him by his father. This shows what can be done by the American farmer who is governed by honesty and sound business methods. At one time Mr. Tucker was employed by the officers of the Nickel Plate railway to secure the right of way through two townships. He bought the land where the town of Mentone now stands and laid out the lots in 1881 and offered them for sale at from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per lot, making considerable money at that venture. He named the town Mentone, after a city in France. Since 1897 he has resided in Harrison township. In 1859 he began to raise stock of the better grades and ship the same

when ready for the markets. He made unusual progress and put his money into land. At one time he was one of the heaviest dealers in Durham stock in the northern part of the state. His farming operations were also very large. At one time he had out four hundred acres of wheat, which yielded him ten thousand bushels and was sold. He had out as high as three hundred acres of corn. He has grazed on his own pastures as many as four hundred and twenty-five head of fattening cattle. This shows the enormous extent of his operations. It is not necessary to say that to manage this vast and complex industry it required ability of the highest order. Mrs. Tucker is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Tucker is a Republican, but has never been an office seeker. He is the strongest single business factor in this county and his honesty and good name are above reproach.

On September 26, 1858, Albert Tucker married Miss Mary E. Frame, a young lady who was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Henry Black, where the subject first met her. One child was born to this union, Alla M., born July 5, 1859, who became the wife of William ———, and died in 1895, being the mother of two children, Ocie and Earl. Subject's first wife died November 8, 1860, and he then married Miss Sarah Blue, of Franklin township, and to this marriage was born John R., born May 5, 1862, and died June 25, 1864. The second wife of Mr. Tucker died May 4, 1864, and he chose for his third wife Catherine McNeal, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to whom he was married January 14, 1866. To this marriage was born: Norman, born August 28, 1867, who upon reaching manhood first married a Miss Banks and later married

Miss Nellie Creechbaugh, and lives in Lake township, this county; Charles M., born July 10, 1870, married Miss Sue Iler and lives in Franklin township, being one of the wealthiest farmers of that township; Lee, born February 5, 1874, possessed unusual mental gifts and undertook to educate himself better than the ordinary; he finished in the schools of this county and then went to Ann Arbor and entered the law department of the University of Michigan. Greatly to the sorrow of all who knew him, he died June 10, 1892. He was a boy of great promise and would have made his mark in the world had not fate ruled otherwise. Curtis, born September 4, 1876, died August 22, 1878; Nellie, born September 16, 1880, died October 16, 1881; Ora G. born March 30, 1883, married Miss Nora Sarber and lives in Franklin township; one other child, the eldest, died in infancy. The third wife of subject died April 21, 1886, and on December 28, 1897, he married Mary Odell, whose maiden name was Baker, her parents being Abraham and Lethe (Huffman) Baker.

CHARLES BAUGHER.

The gentleman whose brief life story is embodied in the following lines hails from the beautiful and historic land of Germany, where his birth occurred on the 24th day of June, 1820. He comes of a family of farmers and, until his retirement from life's active duties in 1902, followed tilling the soil for a vocation, in which he met with success that culminated in the handsome fortune which he now enjoys. Mr. Baugher's parents were Charles and Cath-

erine Baugher, both natives of the fatherland, where their ancestors for untold generations had lived and acted their parts in the world. In the year 1847 Charles Baugher, the father of our subject, and family came to the United States and settled in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he lived until 1860, at which time he disposed of his possessions there and moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, locating in the township of Tippecanoe, where his death subsequently took place. The six children of Charles and Catherine Baugher, Charles, Jacob, John, Adam, Catherine and Peter, were born in the old country.

Charles Baugher, of this review, was a youth of less than eighteen years when he bade farewell to the familiar scenes of his childhood and came to the new world in quest of his fortune. In his native land he received a fair education and after becoming a resident of the United States he turned his attention to carpentry, which trade he followed for seven years. He left Ohio in August, 1851, and came to Kosciusko county, locating in Tippecanoe township, where his services as a carpenter were soon in much demand. He started to this state with barely sufficient means to pay his way, but his industrious habits, faithfulness and skill as a mechanic commended him to the favorable consideration of the people of the community and it was not long until he had ample work to keep him busy the greater part of the time. He continued carpentry for some time after coming to this county, and by carefully saving his earnings was able to purchase sixty five acres of woodland in Tippecanoe township, upon which he erected a log house for the reception of his wife, whom he married in the year 1852.

She was formerly Miss Henrietta Gugeler, the daughter of German parents who settled in the above township in 1847.

Mr. Baugher cleared sixteen acres of his land and then sold the place for a liberal price, investing the proceeds in one hundred and nineteen acres west of Webster, about thirty acres of which were in cultivation when he took possession. By industry and consecutive effort he gradually enlarged the area of cultivable land until he had ninety acres in a high state of tillage, meantime adding other improvements in the way of barns, dwelling and outbuildings until the farm became noted as one of the most valuable as well as one of the best conducted places of its size in the county. Subsequently he increased his real estate holdings by purchasing seventy-two acres more in Turkey Creek township, for which he paid three thousand dollars, and in all at one time owned one hundred and ninety-one acres of as fine land as there was in the county, which at a conservative estimate was valued at forty dollars per acre, and a part of it much more, every penny of which he earned after becoming a resident of the county of Kosciusko. With improvements since added, together with the natural increase in the value of the land as the country became more thickly populated and its resources developed, his holdings in the county represented at one time over ten thousand dollars, in addition to which he had other property, both real and personal, which made him worth considerably in excess of that amount. Of late years he has divided a part of his land with his children, endeavoring to give them a good start in life.

Mr. Baugher landed in America a pen-

niless boy, but rich in possibilities. Actuated by a laudable determination to succeed, he carefully matured his plans for the future and by working carefully along the lines laid out was enabled in due course of time to reap the reward of his industry and well-directed labors. His work at his trade proved remunerative and when he turned his attention exclusively to agriculture his habits of thrift as well as the systematic manner in which he prosecuted his work soon made him one of the most successful farmers of his township. He always possessed energy, resolution and determination, and early in life shaped his course according to the motto "If you do not find a way, make one." That his career since coming to Indiana has been a highly successful one is well known by all of his neighbors and friends, and of these he has many. He has accumulated ample means simply as the result of the growth and exercise of such qualities as industry, thrift, good management and a practical knowledge of the underlying principles of business. He always had an end and aim in view and by steadily and persistently working thereto finally reached the desired goal and found himself the possessor of an ample competency for his declining years.

Wisely concluding that he had spent enough of his life in the pursuit of material things, Mr. Baugher, in 1902, turned his farm over to other hands and bought a beautiful house and lot in North Webster, where, surrounded by all that can in any way minister to his comforts, he is now spending his days in quiet retirement.

Mr. Baugher's character as a man and citizen is without a blemish and it is to such sterling people as he that our country is

largely indebted for its progress and prosperity along agricultural and industrial lines. He is a plain and unassuming man, well endowed with good sense, and his many acts of kindness as well as his genial manner have won for him a warm place in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

Politically he has always been a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in party affairs. He has never held official position, neither has he ever manifested a desire in that direction, preferring the quiet work of the farm to the unsatisfactory lot of the partisan and professional place hunter. In his religious belief he is a Methodist, to which church his wife also belongs, both being zealous workers and liberal contributors. To Mr. and Mrs. Baugher have been born seven children, only three of whom are living at the present time: John A., a farmer of Tippecanoe township; William F., who is engaged in farming and stock raising in the township of Turkey Creek; and Christian, whose home is in the state of Kansas.

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GEORGE VANCE.

There are few citizens of Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, who stand as high in the esteem of their neighbors as does George Vance. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, January 1, 1827, is a son of Michael and Rebecca (Mills) Vance, and is paternally of German descent, the great-grandfather being the first of the family to come to America. He located in Pennsylvania, whence, a few years later, he removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he married Rebecca Mills, whose parents

were from New Jersey, of French descent, and had a family of thirteen children, viz: Curless, John, George, Mary, Rebecca, Lucy, Israel, Harrison, Lucinda, Lettie A., Harvey, William J. and Joshua.

George Vance was reared a farmer and lived on the home place until October, 1847, when he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Milliken, a daughter of Matthew and Anna (Heekathorn) Milliken, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Vance have been born nine children, of whom, however, there are only three now living, namely: William J., who was born December 4, 1848, first married Mary Walters, and after her death was united in matrimony with Mary Olinger, who is also deceased; Daniel, born January 4, 1851, married Catherine Bollinger, and lives in Starke county, Indiana; and George W., born August 17, 1862, married Effa Reed, and lives in Lake township.

At his marriage Mr. Vance went to housekeeping on rented land in Ohio, on which he lived until 1854, when he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and bought a farm of ninety-seven acres in section 31, deep in the woods, on which he erected a hewed-log house, went manfully to work and cleared off the timber from the land, and assiduously continued his labor until he had earned enough money to pay for it. He now has a fine brick dwelling and a substantial barn and all necessary outbuildings, and has added to his possessions until he owns a half section, and at one time was worth twelve thousand dollars, all of which he secured through his own industry and excellent management.

In politics Mr. Vance has been a lifelong Democrat and has done all in his power to



MRS. GEORGE VANCE

George Vance

promote the success of his party at the polls. He has never sought public office, but in the spring of 1882, being very popular with his party, was elected township trustee on the Democratic ticket and served two years in such a manner as to show himself to be a most competent official and to the complete satisfaction of the public. In religion Mr. Vance has been a devout and consistent member of the United Brethren church for thirty years and has filled the position of trustee with commendable activity and zeal. He contributes freely to the maintenance of the church and uses his influence in every manner to advance its prosperity. He is a whole-souled gentleman and a public-spirited citizen, and is ready at all times to use his means and influence for the promotion of such public improvements as will conduce to the comfort and happiness of his fellow citizens, and there is probably not another man in the township who is held in higher esteem by the population, regardless of all sects, politics or professions.

JOHN A. MOCK.

This gallant ex-soldier of the Civil war and representative citizen of Kosciusko county, with his residence in North Webster, Tippecanoe township, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 28, 1840, a son of John and Lydia A. (Sechrist) Mock. The parents were of German extraction and of ante-Revolutionary American descent on the paternal side, and this fact may, to some extent, account for Mr. Mock's own martial impulses and predilections.

George Mock, great-grandfather of John

A., was a native of Germany and came to America at the period when the colonies were in the midst of their struggle to disencumber themselves from the rule of Great Britain. His sympathies were at once aroused in the cause of liberty and he became a private in the army of the heroic patriots and rendered good and faithful service until it had conquered a peace which blesses his adopted country with liberty until the present hour. At the close of hostilities the war-worn hero settled in Pennsylvania, where John Mock, the grandfather of John A., had his nativity. This grandfather grew to maturity in the Keystone state and was there twice married. To the second marriage John Mock, father of John A. Mock, was born. From Pennsylvania the grandfather migrated to Ohio, where he purchased a farm, on which he lived until 1847, when he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and, in April of the same year, settled one and one-half miles north of Webster on a tract of eighty acres which he had purchased while it was still deep in a forest and from which not a single tree had been cleared or even felled. Eventually, however, he converted the forest-home into a desirable farm, on which he lived until death.

John Mock, the father of John A., about the same time that his father purchased his land in this county, bought eighty acres, also in the wilderness, where he resided seven years, then sold this farm and purchased and settled on what is known as the Quackenbush farm, where he passed his remaining years. He was not only a farmer, but later became a preacher in the German Baptist church. To his marriage with Miss Sechrist were born the following named

children—Martha, John A., Polly, Elizabeth, Samantha, Levi, Aelia, Joseph, Anna, Lavina, and Alfaretta. Of this family there are seven still living.

John A. Mock was early trained to a backwoods life and rendered much assistance in clearing up his father's eighty-acre farm, but did not neglect his attendance at the old log school house when opportunity was afforded. October 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Second Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, under Capt. Lebo, was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and fought at Shiloh; was in the Chattanooga campaign and at Chickamauga, and during the Rebel raid led by Gen. Joe Wheeler was not out of the saddle for fourteen consecutive days. The winter of 1863-4 was passed in east Tennessee, and in the spring following his regiment joined Sherman in front of Atlanta, Georgia, which city was kept under siege until its fall, when the regiment was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, under General Thomas. It was reorganized at Eastport, Mississippi, and sent with General Wilson on his famous raid, then returned to Nashville, and was finally discharged at Edgefield, Tennessee, July 22, 1865, the war having closed three months previously. During this long service Mr. Mock sustained but one wound, and that a slight one, and was daily on duty. For his faithful service he now receives a pension of eight dollars per month.

On his return to his father's farm in Tippecanoe township, Mr. Mock hired the place for one year and married Miss Hattie James, a daughter of John M. James. This lady was more than ordinarily well educated and for several terms had taught school in Kosciusko county. After marriage Mr.

Mock located in Pierceton, where he was engaged in teaming for two years, and then emigrated to Kansas and rented a farm for two years, but was driven out by the grasshopper pest. He next went to Huntsville, Alabama, where he farmed two years. Here his wife died, her remains being interred in the cemetery of that beautiful city and Mr. Mock then returned to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1873. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mock one child, Victor D., was born in Alabama, March 9, 1873; he is now engaged in general merchandising in North Webster, Indiana, and was married to Ida Middleton, March 27, 1893. They have one child, Ethel Harriet, born July 3, 1895. The mother of this young miss is a native of Indiana and was born at North Webster, August 16, 1871, and is the daughter of George and Barbara (Jarrett) Middleton, who were among the early pioneers of Kosciusko county, and he is probably the oldest settler now living in Tippecanoe township. In 1876 the second marriage of John A. Mock took place, the lady of his choice being Sarah Myers, who bore him one child, now deceased. Her own death occurred in 1886.

Mr. Mock, who started his business life with nothing, is now worth at least five thousand dollars clear. In politics he is an ardent Republican and has frequently represented his locality in county, state and congressional conventions of his party. He is a notary public, and has filled several public offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. During President Harrison's administration he was postmaster at North Webster; he has served two full terms and a fraction of a term as township trustee and during his incumbency

of this office erected four brick school-houses in rural districts and one in town; he was township assessor three years. Fraternally he is a member of John Murry Post No. 124, G. A. R., and formerly was commander of the North Webster post. He is recognized as one of the most energetic and enterprising, as well as useful, citizens of Tippecanoe township and enjoys the respect of a wide circle of friends, being a devout member of and ex-trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DANIEL H. CARPENTER.

In nearly every community are individuals who by innate ability and sheer force of character rise above their fellows and win for themselves conspicuous places in public esteem. Such an one is the well-known gentleman whose name appears above, a man who has been identified with the history of Kosciusko county for over fifty-eight years, during which period his life has been closely interwoven with the material growth and development of his county, while his career as a progressive man of affairs has been synonymous with all that is upright and honorable in citizenship.

Many years ago Mr. Carpenter's paternal grandfather came to America from Germany and settled in Vermont where he reared a family and spent the remainder of his life, dying in a very early day. He had four sons and two daughters, one of the former being Harvey Carpenter, who left his native state when a young man and went to New York, where for a number of years he worked at his trade, that of a brickmaker.

Subsequently he changed his residence to Huron county, Ohio, where, in addition to manufacture of brick, he carried on farming, meeting with success in both pursuits. He married while in York state and subsequently moved to Huron county, Ohio, where his wife died, after bearing him seven children, namely: Angeline, Albert, Hannah M., Sarah L., Daniel H., Harris and Homer, the last two twins. Of the above children who once gathered around the happy hearthstone of Harvey and Mariah Carpenter, but one is living at the present time, Daniel H., whose name forms the caption of this article. Subsequently Mr. Carpenter married again and, as it proved, fortunately so, as the step-mother was kind and true and looked after the children that came under her care with the same tender and loving solicitude a natural mother would bestow.

In the year 1844 Harvey Carpenter and family came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and settled on a farm about two miles north of Webster, where they lived a few years, subsequently taking up their abode in the village of North Webster, where Mr. Carpenter engaged in the manufacture of brick. He continued that occupation as long as he was able to perform active labor, after which he lived a retired life until his death in the year 1852. He was a man of considerable local prominence, well read and widely informed, and for many years took an active interest in political affairs as a member of the old Whig party. Subsequently he became a Republican and as such remained until the close of life.

Daniel H. Carpenter was born November 11, 1836, in Huron county, Ohio, and when eight years old was brought by his parents to Kosciusko county, Indiana, with-

in the limits of which he has spent the greater part of his life since that time. After attending the subscription schools of his neighborhood until his sixteenth year, he began working with his father on the latter's brick yard and later turned his attention to carpentry, in which he soon acquired great efficiency and skill. After working a few years for other parties, he bought out one of his employers, from which time forward he took contracts and in a short time became widely and favorably known as a successful builder.

Mr. Carpenter contracted for quite a number of buildings in and around Webster, besides erecting many edifices of different kinds in various parts of the county, numerous barns, dwellings and public buildings, which still stand, attesting his skill as an architect and workman. In the spring of 1850, in company with several other parties, he started on the overland trip to far-away Oregon, driving through with three yoke of oxen and reaching the Pacific coast in the following October. During the journey he met with many striking experiences and not a few adventures which if narrated in detail would make an article of absorbing interest. He remained two years in the far west, traveling over a great part of Oregon, California and several territories and visiting many interesting places along the blue Pacific sea.

Mr. Carpenter returned east via the isthmus of Panama to New York city, thence to Kosciusko county, which he reached in due time. In 1861 he started a wagon shop at Webster. He operated for a limited period alone, subsequently working at the business in connection with undertaking, in both of which his success was very encouraging.

After several years he closed the wagon shop to devote his entire attention to undertaking, which he continued to follow with large financial profits until May, 1901.

Meantime, on the 30th day of March, 1862, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage to Miss Catherine C. Austin, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Austin, who moved to this part of Indiana a number of years ago from the state of Ohio. Immediately after his marriage he rented a small house in North Webster, but two years later purchased the property where he now resides, improving the place in many ways until it became one of the most beautiful and attractive homes in the town. He continued to look after his various business interests until 1865, in March of which year he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, joining the command at Indianapolis and proceeding forthwith to the Carolinas, where the regiment did guard duty principally until the close of the war. Mr. Carpenter served until the cessation of hostilities, receiving his discharge October 4, 1865, after which he returned home and again resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life. By industry, close application and judicious management of his business affairs he succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency and since the spring of 1901 has been practically retired from active life.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were born five children, namely: Alice C., born December 13, 1868, died December 10, 1897; Mattie J., December 28, 1871, married C. A. Light, a merchant of Wilmot, Indiana, and they have one child Alice Ruth, born February 13, 1900, the only grandchild; Stella A., March 26, 1873, lives at home and keeps house for her father; James A.,

March 4, 1876, also lives at home, and Norman H., whose birth occurred September 4, 1882, is still a member of the home circle. The mother of these children departed this life on the 15th day of January, 1888. She was a most estimable lady devoted to her home and family and by her sweet disposition and beautiful moral nature won the love and esteem of a large circle of friends. She was a pious Christian, a member of the Methodist church, and her religious faith, which did so much to make life cheerful and bright, sustained and soothed her when she exchanged earth for immortality.

Mr. Carpenter has always been more or less interested in public affairs and his inclinations and reading naturally led him into the domain of politics, although he has never been what is popularly termed a partisan. His father and, indeed, the entire Carpenter family were originally Whigs and later Republicans and on attaining his majority he wielded the elective franchise in support of the latter party. From his twenty-first year until 1876 he voted the Republican ticket, but from that time his political course began to be somewhat independent. Bound by no party ties, he supported the candidates who in his judgment were best fitted for the offices sought, but this did not prevent his nomination by the local Democracy in the spring of 1879 for the office of township trustee. Possessing peculiar qualifications for the position, he developed great strength and, his friends from all parties rallying to his support, he was triumphantly elected, although the township had usually gone Republican by an overwhelming majority. So faithfully and efficiently did Mr. Carpenter discharge his official functions that he was chosen his own successor in 1883, but two

years later he failed of election by only four votes. During his first term he did much in the way of general improvements, among which were two fine school houses, and before the expiration of his second term the number of new school buildings had been increased to five. It is generally conceded, irrespective of party ties, that the township has never been served by an abler or more popular public servant, his official record being without a blemish. In addition to the trusteeship, he also filled the office of constable a number of terms and had he seen fit to permit his name to go before the county convention he doubtless would have been rewarded with more important official stations than those which he ably filled. From 1854 to 1858 Mr. Carpenter carried the mail between Warsaw and Millersburg, a distance of thirty-one miles. He made two trips each week, going one day and returning the following day. Starting at Warsaw he took in on the route Oswego, North Webster, Syracuse, Benton and Millersburg.

Mr. Carpenter was made a Mason in 1865 and has been an active and enthusiastic member of the Mystic Tie ever since, holding several important official positions in the local lodge with which he is identified, serving for a period of twenty years as secretary, thirteen of which were in succession. While subscribing to no religious creed, he is a believer in revealed religion and has always considered the church a great and potential factor for the moral and spiritual uplifting of humanity. He is a liberal contributor to all ecclesiastical organizations and benevolent enterprises, although liberal in his views and tolerant of the opinions of others. As a man Mr. Carpenter is easily the peer of any of his fellow citizens in all that constitute up-

right living and correct citizenship. He is a close and intelligent observer, has read much, and takes pains to keep himself well informed upon current events. He is quiet in demeanor, a thinker, and a man of deeds rather than words. He is essentially a man of the people, because he has large faith in humanity and is optimistic in all of his views. The high esteem in which he is held by the people of his community is a worthy tribute to a most excellent man and his name has and always will occupy a conspicuous place on the roster of Kosciusko county's progressive and representative citizens.

JOHN KLINE.

Conspicuously identified with the business and material interests of North Webster and the township of Tippecanoe is the subject of this sketch and he has won for himself an honorable position in the business world and is a distinctive type of the successful self-made man. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and to which the biographer may revert with feelings of respect and satisfaction. Identified in a prominent way with agriculture and the mercantile business and having attained prestige by successive steps from a modest beginning, it is eminently fitting that a sketch of his life, together with an enumeration of his leading characteristics, be given in this connection, as he is recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community along material lines and today is recognized as one of the progres-

sive and representative men of the county of Kosciusko. Mr. Kline is widely and favorably known in commercial circles. Having started in a lowly capacity, he has forged to the front and, by faithful service and prompt discharge of long duty devolving upon him, finally acquired a fortune and became one of the financially strong and reliable men of this part of the state.

The Kline family had its origin in Germany. His father, Henry Kline, was born in that country and when a lad of tender years came to America in company with a brother, Jacob, and settled in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. In his native land he had early been apprenticed to a tailor and after coming to this country worked at the trade in an Ohio town, where he became acquainted with a young lady by the name of Christina Baugher, who worked in the same shop in which he found employment. She was also from the fatherland and came to the United States when quite young. The acquaintance ripened into a tender attachment, which in due time terminated in marriage, soon after which, in the spring of 1847, the young couple migrated to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and settled in the township of Tippecanoe.

Henry Kline came to this county a poor man, but rich in a well defined purpose to make the most of such opportunities as presented themselves. For some time he worked at clearing land for the insignificant sum of thirty cents a day and would frequently work at his trade far into the night when he could find any tailoring to do. He had a vigorous constitution and his capacity for work was the wonder of the neighborhood in which he lived. Shortly after his arrival in Tippecanoe township his

wife received a small amount of money which she inherited from a relative in Germany, and this enabled him to purchase fifty-six acres of land a short distance northwest of the town of Webster. Moving to his purchase Mr. Kline addressed himself manfully to the task of clearing and preparing it for cultivation, and while thus engaged he continued of nights to ply the needle, by means of which sufficient money was earned to meet the modest expenses of his family. After clearing a goodly portion of the land he concluded to engage in the mercantile business at Webster, as the location was a favorable one for trade and the opening at that time decidedly auspicious. Accordingly he purchased a general stock and by carefully studying the wants of his customers, as well as by his agreeable manners, soon built up a large trade, which continued to grow in magnitude until he became one of the most successful country merchants in the county. Investing his profits from time to time in land which increased rapidly in value with the growth and development of the country, he soon found himself on the high road to prosperity. He prosecuted his business successfully as long as he was able to manage his affairs and at his death, which occurred in 1886, his wealth was estimated as something over thirty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Kline was a typical representative of the successful German-American citizen and his influence upon the material and moral development of the community was decided and far-reaching. His liberal contributions to all religious and benevolent enterprises became proverbial, and as a man and citizen none stood higher in public esteem or did more to benefit his town and

neighborhood. He was a pillar in the local Evangelical congregation and by far its largest contributor, giving freely his means to support the gospel and looking after the church with a kind and fatherly interest as long as he lived. In politics he was a Democrat, but he never had any inclination to enter actively into political affairs, contenting himself with voting his principles and letting others manage campaigns and hold the offices. Mrs. Kline survived her husband about two years, dying in 1888, respected by everybody in the neighborhood. She was an earnest Christian woman, zealous in church and charitable work, and proved a valuable helpmeet to her husband in his days of adversity and sharing in a modest and becoming manner the prosperity which came to him in later years.

Of the twelve children born to Henry and Christina Kline all are deceased but the subject of this sketch, who was the tenth in order of birth.

John Kline, of this review, was born December 3, 1846, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. When an infant he was brought to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and his earliest recollections are of the country home where, as soon as old enough, he was put to work in the woods and fields. He grew to young manhood strong and vigorous of body and thoroughly familiar with the important lesson of self-reliance. When only ten years old he began taking an active interest in the affairs of the farm, assisting to the extent of his ability his father, who at that time was in humble circumstances and struggling manfully to get a start in the world. Owing to the large amount of work to be done on the place, young John's education was neglected and he grew to maturity with

only a limited knowledge of books. Beyond the ability to read fairly well and write a tolerably legible hand, his training did not go, but later, when he began life for himself, he took down his old arithmetic and by close and careful study, aided occasionally by others, he mastered the ordinary rules and became quite skillful as an accountant. The ease and rapidity with which he could solve intricate problems, especially those pertaining to business, led his neighbors to offer many of their affairs to him for correct solution, especially such as calculating interest, making estimates and other matters requiring more than ordinary mathematical skill. He also read with avidity such books and papers as fell into his hands and thus in time became not only practically well educated, but widely informed upon general matters and current events.

In 1867, when a little past twenty-one years of age, Mr. Kline chose a companion in the person of Miss Elizabeth Zintzmaster, a native of Germany, who bore him seven children; the oldest of these was Henry T., who married Alta Willis and resides in North Webster; Frederick married Martha Hunt and resides in Pierceton; William married Margaret Makemson and makes his home in Whitley county, this state; Edwin E., who married Minnie Hunt, is a merchant doing business at Cromwell, Indiana; John J., a miller by trade, lives in North Webster; Mary C., unmarried, is still an inmate of the parental home; and Elizabeth P., the youngest, died when about five months old. Mr. Kline afforded his children advantages of which he was denied in youth, and they are all well educated.

About 1871 Mr. Kline began merchandising in North Webster and, like his father before him, soon won the confidence of the people and obtained a liberal share of patronage. He carried a large and carefully selected stock of general merchandise and for a period of fifteen years did a very lucrative business, becoming in that town one of the leading merchants of the county. Possessing naturally a business mind, he easily adapted himself to circumstances and by careful management and judicious intercourse with the people built up a trade of large proportions. At the expiration of seventeen years of active and successful commercial life he retired with a fortune of fifty thousand dollars, much of which has been invested in real estate in various parts of the county, his lands at the present time numbering nine hundred acres, representing a value of over thirty thousand dollars. He also owns good business property in Webster, besides a beautiful and well-appointed modern home, and is directly interested in enterprises which add very materially to his large income. Mr. Kline has met with success far beyond that which attends the average tradesman and he is cheered by the consciousness that nearly every dollar of his fortune came to him as the legitimate result of close application to business and judicious management. As a financier he has few equals, knowing well how to make investments so as to insure the largest possible returns. While behind the counter he made a careful study of human nature and won his numerous customers by his suave and agreeable manner as well as by fair and honorable dealing. He is popular with all classes of people and by legitimate means has earned

the high esteem in which he is today held by the citizens of his town and surrounding country.

On February 17, 1886, Mr. Kline was called upon to part with the wife of his youth, the faithful companion whose willing assistance and patient sacrifices did so much to cheer and encourage him in the days before fortune crowned his efforts. On April 27, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Lindamood, whose parents, Noah and Lovisa (Foltz) Lindamood, were natives of Virginia. From that state they moved to Ohio, thence, after a six years' residence, to Kosciusko county, Indiana, settling on a farm northwest of North Webster. Noah Lindamood became one of the large land owners and wealthy farmers of this section and was the first man to introduce drain tile into the township of Tippecanoe. He was an industrious man, in fact a hustler, and at his death left an estate worth somewhere in the neighborhood of nineteen or twenty thousand dollars. He was one of the leading Republicans of Kosciusko county, a liberal contributor to churches and benevolent organizations, and left a reputation as an earnest Christian which his descendants prize more than they do the ample fortune which he accumulated. He departed this life on the 27th of May, 1889, and eight years later his wife followed him to the silent land. They had a family of five children, namely: Elizabeth A., Mary V., Ber-
linda C., Ophelia O. and Thomas B., the last two named being deceased. Mrs. Kline was educated in the schools of Pierceton and Ligonier and for a number of years enjoyed the reputation of being one of Kosciusko county's most successful teachers.

She taught many terms and became widely and favorably known for her efficiency and skill in handling pupils and her ability to impart instruction.

Mr. Kline is a Democrat in politics and, without being termed a partisan, has taken considerable interest in party affairs. He is a charter member of the Masonic lodge at North Webster and for several years held the office of secretary in the same. His religious belief is in accord with the Evangelical creed, of which church he and wife are leading members and to the success of which they have contributed liberally of their means. They are active in religious and benevolent work and endeavor in their daily walk and conversation to live up to their high ideal of Christianity. They have a comfortable home and ample means to make life pleasant, and plenty of warm friends and agreeable associates. Their lot is indeed a pleasant one and the future has nothing to cause them a single fear. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have made the most of the world and the happiness which they now enjoy is the legitimate result of lives directed and controlled by high moral resolves and correct principles.

FRANK MOREHEAD.

This gentleman now figures as one of the enterprising farmers of Tippecanoe township, but in former years, during the troublous period from 1861 to 1866, his record as a brave defender of the national union helped to make up the history of the most sanguinary struggle ever waged between the forces of freedom and treason.

In the peaceful pursuits of civil life he has faithfully done his share in the development of his section of the state and as a native son of Kosciusko county few have done more to advance its resources, materially and otherwise. Such men as he constitute the mainstays of the commonwealth, accordingly it should be the duty of every true lover of his country to encourage the formation of character that builds up and sustains the best interests of the state.

Joseph Morehead, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the earliest settlers of Kosciusko county. He came here in 1839 from his native state, Virginia, and entered two tracts of land, one consisting of eighty-four and a fourth acres and the other, a little to the south, containing a quarter-section. He erected his cabin on the former tract and began the life of a pioneer, subjected to all the hardships and vicissitudes characteristic of that early period. He remained where he originally settled until his death. The family subsequently changed their residence to the other place heretofore mentioned. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Champion, lived until the year 1897, spending the latter part of her life with her son, the subject of this review. They were the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter, the majority of whom grew to mature years.

Frank Morehead was born on the original homestead in Tippecanoe township, May 24, 1842, and spent his childhood and youthful years in close touch with nature as a farmer's boy. In such schools as were then common throughout northern Indiana he received a limited education, his principal learning being of an intensely prac-

tical character received while working in the woods and fields and later by reading such books and papers as he could procure. He proved a valuable assistant on the farm until the breaking out of the great Rebellion, when he responded to his country's call for volunteers, enlisting September 20, 1861, in Company B, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Fort Wayne and, proceeding thence to the state capital, was soon sent to the front in Kentucky, the Thirtieth forming part of Buell's command during the campaign following the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Morehead met the enemy on many bloody fields, among the more noted of which may be cited Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, and nearly all of the hotly contested engagements of the celebrated Atlanta campaign to Jonesboro, where his period of enlistment expired. After his discharge he returned home, but, the war continuing in all its fury and the government needing the services of every able-bodied man, especially trained soldiers, he felt it his duty to again tender his aid towards crushing the formidable hosts that were putting forth every effort to dismember the Union. Accordingly, after a brief stay, he entered the army the second time as member of Company G, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, which was assigned to duty at Alexandria, Virginia, but which did not participate in much active service. Returning to Indianapolis at the close of the war, he was there discharged, after which he came home and once more resumed the pursuit of agriculture in his native county.

Mr. Morehead passed through many dangerous and trying experiences and was twice wounded, the first time in the foot at

Stone River, and at Chickamauga, where one of his hands was pierced by a musket ball. These wounds, though exceedingly painful, were by no means serious, neither did they long incapacitate him from active service. His record as a soldier is without spot or blemish, as he was ever ready for duty and was never known to shirk a responsibility or turn his back upon danger in the face of the enemy. On account of wounds received he is now drawing a monthly pension of ten dollars, a sum ridiculously inadequate when his services are compared with those of others who are drawing much larger sums from the government.

Since the war Mr. Morehead has carried on farming in Tippecanoe township and now owns a comfortable and well-stocked place, supplied with many of the conveniences of life. His career as a civilian is equally as honorable as his record on the march, in the trying campaign or on the field of carnage, discharging in full his duty as neighbor and friend and, as nearly as possible, living up to his ideal of citizenship. Through his own exertions and perseverance he has earned a fair competence, besides winning a reputation which places him among the honorable and upright men of his community.

Mr. Morehead was married, March 27, 1887, to Miss Caroline Lesslie, a union blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters; all of the latter are deceased, as is also the mother, who departed this life in 1897. The sons are Joseph F., Everett E. and Lloyd H., the last named married and living at home with his father.

Mr. Morehead is a Republican and as such has rendered his party efficient service

by always voting his principles. In religion he is a Methodist, belonging to the North Webster congregation, with which his wife was also identified. In the year 1865 he joined the Masonic fraternity and has been an enthusiastic member ever since, having filled important positions in the lodge to which he belongs. Mr. Morehead has led a quiet life and his integrity has always been unassailable. He is one of the substantial and worthy men of his community, with no ambition for anything but the sphere of a private citizen, and his many friends bear willing testimony to his amiable qualities and sterling characteristics.

ORLANDO F. GERARD.

This well-known citizen of North Webster, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is a native son of this county and dates his birth from the 25th day of March, 1859. Isaac Gerard, the subject's father, was born in Ohio, but when a young man of twenty-three came to Kosciusko county and settled in the township of Tippecanoe, where he worked at his trade of carpentering. He was a fine mechanic and nearly all the frame houses on the original plat of Webster were erected by him, besides a number of barns, dwellings and other edifices in various parts of the country. He had not been long in the county until he formed the acquaintance of Miss Louisa Kirkpatrick, daughter of one of the early settlers, and the attachment soon ripened into love, which in due season led to marriage. Isaac and Louisa Gerard began housekeeping in North Webster and continued to live there

about two years, when they took up their abode on a farm in Harrison township, where, in addition to working at his trade, Mr. Gerard also carried on the pursuit of agriculture. He purchased the place, consisting of eighty acres, and made it his home until the death of his wife in 1864, at which time he broke up housekeeping and lived among his children. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard had five children: Lawrence R., who married Clara Leslie, is a merchant doing business in Noble county, this state; Orlando F. and Malissa L. are twins, the latter now the widow of O. E. Little, formerly of this county; she lives in the town of North Webster; Marcellus married Rebecca Cook and lives in South Whitley; William E., the youngest, married Lizzie Koontz and at the present time is engaged in the livery business at Pierceton.

The subject of this review was but five years old when deprived of a mother's guidance and sollicitude, after which he and his twin sister became inmates of their grandparents' home. Under their hospitable roof he grew to maturity, meanwhile attending the district schools and when not thus engaged assisted with such work as was required on the farm where his youthful years were spent. He remained with his relatives until his marriage, which was solemnized with Miss Lavina Moeck, daughter of John Moeck, who was one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of the township of Tippecanoe. For one year following their nuptials Mr. and Mrs. Gerard lived on the Moeck farm and at the expiration of that period rented a place in Tippecanoe township, on which they resided about the same length of time, then moving to Whitley county. Mr. Gerard farmed

in that county one season and then purchased forty acres in Tippecanoe township, to which he moved in 1883 and which he cultivated until 1885, when he abandoned agricultural pursuits and accepted a clerkship with J. F. Bockman, who kept a general store in the town of North Webster. After continuing in the capacity of salesman three years he and J. A. Moeck became partners and soon afterwards erected a large brick block in North Webster, which they stocked with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise and the following six or seven years did a large and lucrative business, during four years of which time the subject was assistant postmaster. Subsequently Mr. Gerard went to Pierceton and worked for one year in the general store of William McNamara, but afterward returned to North Webster, where, after the resignation of Jacob Dullinger as postmaster, he was appointed to fill the vacancy and had charge of the office until June 2, 1902, when he resigned, having been regularly appointed in May, 1896, and reappointed in October, 1901, proving himself a most capable and obliging public servant.

Mr. Gerard is a man of splendid business ability and has managed with judgment and skill the various enterprises in which he has been engaged. He has always endeavored to be in sympathy with the best interests of the community in which he lives and his public spirit has prompted him to take a leading part in many movements having for their object the general good. Notwithstanding a rather unpropitious beginning, by assiduous attention to business and probity of life he surmounted many obstacles in the pathway of success and gradually forged to the front until he not only

found himself the possessor of a handsome property, but occupying a conspicuous place in the confidence and esteem of the public as well. He has assisted in promoting the prosperity of the thriving town in which he now resides, at the same time aiding greatly in developing the resources of his township and county, using his means as well as his influence to bring this highly favored section to the notice of investors and home seekers.

Mr. Gerard, although a man of wide information and strong convictions, is not what would be termed a politician, although he has always manifested a lively interest in party affairs, voting the Republican ticket ever since attaining his majority. He joined the Methodist church a number of years ago and ever since becoming a member has been earnest and zealous in religious work. He has been class leader in the congregation worshipping at North Webster, also superintendent of the Sunday school, in both of which capacities his services have been very effective in promoting the cause of religion in the community. His daily life, which is in perfect harmony with the faith he professes, bears eloquent testimony to the genuineness and force of the gospel as a great moral and spiritual agency. As a neighbor and citizen he has long enjoyed an enviable reputation and his career throughout has been successful and remarkably free from criticism, which fact is due largely to his energy of disposition, uniform probity of character and an earnest desire to discharge his every duty as he shall answer to his conscience and his God.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerard have not been blessed with any children of their own, but

they have furnished a home for an adopted daughter, Bertha Gerard, who was born in the year 1887. This young lady has been reared and educated under their care and she is the recipient of the same favors and solicitude that would be meted out to a child of their own flesh and blood. Mrs. Gerard is her husband's able and faithful assistant in his religious and moral work for the good of the community.

NAT. W. KLINE.

The history of Kosciusko county is not a very old one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness within the last century and has reached its magnitude of today without other aids than those of industry. The people who redeemed its wilderness fastnesses were strong-armed, hardy sons of the soil who hesitated at no difficulty and for whom hardships had little to appall. The early pioneers, having blazed the path of civilization to this part of the state, finished their labors and passed from the scene, leaving the country to the possession of their descendants and to others who came at a later period and builded on the foundation which they laid so broad and deep. Among the latter class is the prominent farmer and enterprising citizen by whose name this article is introduced. While his arrival was not as early as some, yet he came in the formative period and has done much to develop and advertise to the world the wonderful resources of a county that now occupies a proud position among the most progressive and enlightened sections of Indiana.

Nat. W. Kline was born May 13, 1831, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Kline, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. In an early day the ancestors of the Kline family in America came from Germany and settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where the subject's father was born and grew to young manhood. With his parents he then went to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, when that part of the state was a new and comparatively undeveloped country and there lived the life of a successful farmer, marrying Elizabeth Musser, whose parents were also among the early pioneers. Subsequently he bought the old Musser homestead, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, where he reared his family and upon which both he and his wife afterwards died. Eleven children were born to John and Elizabeth Kline, Timothy, Samuel C., John, Philip, Jacob, Michael, Daniel, Nat. W. and three, one son and two daughters, that died in infancy.

Nat. W. Kline was reared to manhood in his native county and state and early decided to follow agriculture for a life work. When a young man he married Miss Henrietta Van Dawson, of Stark county, Ohio, and for one and a half years thereafter lived on the home place which he cultivates on the shares. At the expiration of that time his wife was called to the other world, and subsequently, March, 1853, he entered into the marriage relation with Miss Catherine Zintmaster, daughter of John and Philipine (Tice) Zintmaster, who came to this country from Germany when Mrs. Kline was one year old. These parents settled in Stark county, Ohio, and there the subject's wife grew to maturity and re-

ceived a good education in the best schools that part of the state afforded.

In the fall of 1854 Mr. Kline moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and settled in Turkey Creek township, on a piece of land which he received in exchange for his interest in a saw-mill in Fulton county, Ohio. He at that time also owned eighty acres of land in Fulton county, Ohio, forty of which were received by his father as a grant for services as a soldier in the war of 1812 and which he had purchased from his father. Subsequently Mr. Kline traded his land in Ohio for eighty acres adjoining his original eighty in this county, making in all a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and in one body, and in 1864 he purchased eighty acres more adjoining this on the east. His place in Turkey Creek township consisted of two hundred and forty acres, upon which but little improvement worthy of mention had been made prior to his taking possession. In due time, by hard and long-continued toil, he cleared and fitted for cultivation seventy acres and built a fine residence, which was destroyed by fire while he was absent in the army. Some time after his return from the war Mr. Kline sold the place and purchased a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres a short distance south of North Webster, on which he erected a good dwelling and other buildings, making it one of the best cultivated and most valuable farms in that part of the county. Subsequently he bought an additional hundred and forty acres and still later, by trading two hundred and sixty-nine acres for eighty acres, he received four thousand dollars in cash, and from the sale of another hundred-and-twenty-acre tract he received eight thousand dollars in money. Meantime

Mr. Kline came into possession of land in Missouri and in the spring of 1883 he moved to Jasper county, that state, where he continued to reside until 1900, when he returned to Kosciusko county and purchased the home in North Webster which he now occupies.

Mr. Kline has been a successful farmer and stock raiser, everything prospering to which he turned his hand. By skillful management he acquired a large amount of valuable land in this county and elsewhere. He possesses ability of a high order and the prosperity which has always attended him demonstrates a sound judgment and clear insight into financial matters such as few farmers attain.

When the great Civil war broke out Mr. Kline showed his patriotism and love of country by enlisting in Company B, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, mustering at Fort Wayne and proceeding via Louisville to Tennessee, where the regiment joined the command under General Buell in time to take part in the bloody battle of Shiloh. On the 7th day of April, 1862, he received a painful wound on the left leg which disabled him for further active service; as soon as sufficiently recovered he was sent to Indiana to recruit for the regiment and while thus engaged secured twenty-two men from North Webster and vicinity and sent them to the front. He did this work while suffering greatly from his injury, being obliged to use crutches at the time and with the aid of these getting about only with much difficulty. By reason of his disability he did not complete his term of enlistment, receiving his discharge at Indianapolis on the 15th day of January, 1863. Mr. Kline proved a brave soldier and his record is re-

plete with duty gallantly performed. He suffered much for his country, having never recovered from his wound, and at the present time he receives from the government a pension of ten dollars per month.

Since the war Mr. Kline has devoted himself closely to his business affairs, with results already indicated. He is now one of the financially strong and reliable men of the county, also one of its most intelligent and enterprising citizens. Deeply interested in the material development of his township, he takes an active part in public affairs and lends his influence to any and all enterprises which promise to promote the general prosperity of the community. He has been a supporter of the Republican party ever since old enough to vote and in his younger days took quite an active part in politics, but of late contents himself with merely exercising the elective franchise. He served four years as justice of the peace and filled the office of township trustee eight terms, during which time he did much in the way of improvements, devoting considerable attention to the highways, bridges, etc., besides building and equipping some of the best schoolhouses in the county. His official record is without a blemish and the public, irrespective of political affiliations, bears testimony to the able and impartial manner with which he looked after the people's interests.

Mr. Kline's first marriage was without issue. His present wife has borne him seven children, namely: Alice C., wife of T. E. Mcgranahan, of Joplin, Missouri; John R. married Fannie Gawthrop and lives in the town of North Webster; Nathaniel J., an attorney at law, practicing his profession at North Webster, married Susan



W. W. WORLEY FAMILY GROUP

then branched out into the railroad business. He learned telegraphy in Silver Lake and worked as supply operator and agent in various towns on what is now the Michigan division of the Big Four railroad for about a year. He then took an agency at Urbana, next at Silver Lake and then accepted the agency at Claypool, in which position he remained for twelve years. During all this time he was especially favored with success and health, which allowed him to be on duty constantly, never losing a month's pay. He was shipping agent also and in reward for his faithful attention to all duties he was held in high esteem by the officials. He resigned this position to accept the office of trustee of Clay township, having been easily elected to that place on the Republican ticket. His term of five years and three months expired in September, 1900. During this time he built the new school house in Claypool, a high school was added and the school graded, making the educational advantages of Claypool second to none in the county, excepting those of Warsaw. In the improvement of roads he erected the first stone arch bridges ever used in the township, and his example is still followed.

He has been active in political work for years and is considered one of the public-spirited men of the town. In April, 1889, he invested in his home farm, which, with hired help, he has improved and cultivated, having cleared considerable of the land and laid tile drain. This farm contains one hundred and forty-five acres. He owns a second farm of eighty acres, both being devoted to stock farming. This business has become Mr. Worley's specialty and he takes great pride in raising fine cattle, sheep and hogs. As a member of the firm of Cald-

well, Leigh & Worley, he has handled a great deal of stock, buying, selling and shipping. He is also a member of the firm of Worley, Rhoades & Jamisen, which deals in horses. Their barns are located on a farm and they buy horses for the eastern market, which has proven a profitable business. During 1900 the firm handled seven hundred horses.

Mr. Worley was married, February 20, 1886, to Miss Angynettie Bloom, of Claypool. She was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, November 24, 1864, her parents being John and Nancy (Berkstresser) Bloom, both now deceased. Her father was born in Hollensberg, Germany, April 22, 1820, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Worley, in February, 1901. He followed the pursuit of farming, and in politics was a Democrat. Mrs. Bloom was born in Yates county, New York, September 18, 1825, and died March 31, 1894. Both were members of the German Lutheran church. Mrs. Worley was educated in the common schools of this county and is a lady of marked intelligence and genuine worth. By her wise counsel and encouragement she has proven a true helpmate to her husband, assisting him nobly in the establishment and beautifying of their home. She is a member of the United Brethren church, with which he is also in sympathy. They have four children, Winnie Winona, Faun Edna, Frankie Foss and George Eleanor. Winnie will graduate in the class of 1902 at Claypool, Faun is a member of the seventh grade, Frankie is a member of the fourth grade and all have taken musical instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. Worley possess one of the most complete and best-selected family li-

braries in the southern part of the county. Encyclopedias, histories, biographies and works by all the leading authors grace the shelves of their library and prove an important adjunct to the education of their children. Fraternally Mr. Worley belongs to Lodge No. 73, F. & A. M., at Warsaw, and is also a charter member of Tent No. 83, K. O. T. M., at Claypool, having held at offices of record keeper, chaplain and sergeant. Mrs. Worley is a charter member of Tent No. 103, L. O. T. M., at Claypool, and has held the positions of chaplain and past commander, being at present inside guard.

DAVID HAMMAN.

The gentleman whose name initiates this article is a native of Ohio, a state which has been the cradle of much of our western civilization and upon which the commonwealth of Indiana has largely drawn for its most enlightened, enterprising and progressive citizenship.

Going still further back in the family history, it is learned that his paternal grandfather in an early day left the vine-clad hill of Germany and joined the tide of emigration to the free land of America, settling in Pennsylvania, where Jacob Hamman, father of the subject, was born and reared. In young manhood Jacob took up his abode in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and there met and married Elizabeth Mock, who bore him eleven children, nearly all of whom grew to mature years and became useful men and women. In 1840 he came to Kosciusko county and settled in Turkey Creek township, where he purchased a farm upon

which he spent the remainder of his life, he and his good wife dying after reaching ages beyond those allotted to the majority of mankind.

David Hamman was born February 16, 1829, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and at the age of twenty accompanied his parents to the new home in the county of Kosciusko. Prior to that time he attended such subscription schools as his native county afforded, but after coming to Indiana he received no educational training worthy of note, his time being taken up with such labor as an unimproved farm in a comparatively new country required. From his arrival in Kosciusko until the present day he has been intimately concerned with the best interests of the country as one of the foremost promoters of its prosperity and substantial development, and he now occupies a conspicuous place, not only as a leading farmer of the community in which he resides, but also as one of Tippecanoe township's estimable and representative citizens.

Mr. Hamman remained with his parents until twenty-nine years of age, meantime, from his twenty-first year, farming the home place for a part of the proceeds and looking after his father's interests. In August, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Pontius, daughter of Abraham and Sarah M. (Rolland) Pontius, natives of Pennsylvania, who in the fall of 1844 moved to Kosciusko county and settled in the township of Tippecanoe. Sometime previous to his marriage Mr. Hamman bought a place in Tippecanoe and to it he took his bride and began life in the woods, but little improvement having been made on the farm before he set up his first domestic establishment. By close application

he established those habits of industry and frugality which insured his success in later years. With the able assistance of his estimable companion he soon extended the area of cultivable land and in due time found himself upon the high road to prosperity with a good farm in his possession and many of the comforts and conveniences of life surrounding him. Mr. Hamman has always followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood and is regarded as an enterprising and typical farmer. His thorough system of tillage, the good order of his fences, the well-cared-for condition of his fields, the commodious and comfortable buildings all demonstrate his successful management and substantial thrift. Since his marriage he has lived on the farm which he now owns and his long residence in the community has won for him a very high place in the confidence and esteem of his many neighbors and friends. In every relation of life he has always been regarded as a representative citizen, discharging every duty devolving upon him with commendable fidelity and proving himself worthy the large measure of respect with which he is treated by all who know him.

Mr. Hamman has the satisfaction of knowing that every dollar he owns has been earned by his unaided efforts. Having a large family to provide for, his father could do little for his children when they started out to make their own fortunes, consequently each one was obliged to rely entirely upon his individual resources. Endowed with a liberal share of good common sense and possessing sound judgment, backed by a well founded purpose to succeed, Mr. Hamman has labored with the object pri-

marily in view of making a good home for himself and family and acquiring a competency for his declining years. This laudable desire has been realized and he is now in easy circumstances with a sufficient surplus for the proverbial "rainy day," which sooner or later comes to every individual.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamman are the parents of six children, namely: Daniel, deceased; Lucinda, wife of William Smalley, of Alexandria, this state; Amanda married John Brown, of Turkey Creek township; William married Dollie Angel and lives on the old farm; Ira married Elizabeth Arnold and follows farming and stock raising in Noble county; and Jesse, a farmer of Tippecanoe township, married Miss Eva Rolston.

Having accumulated a sufficiency of the world's goods to render the remainder of his and his wife's days comfortable and free from care, Mr. Hamman turned his farm over to his son and is now practically retired from active life. He has always been deeply interested in whatever tends to promote the prosperity of his township and county and to him as much as to any one man is the community indebted for the material development for which it has long been noted. He has also used his influence in behalf of all moral and benevolent enterprises, being a friend and liberal patron of the church, which he believes to be the most potential factor for substantial good the world has ever known or will ever know. The German Baptist denomination represents his religious belief, to which excellent body both himself and wife belong. As a good and intelligent citizen he takes much interest in political affairs, voting with the Republican party, the principles of which he

numerous instances of trouble growing out of incorrect surveys which marked the early settlement of West Virginia and several other southern states. Realizing that he would be obliged to turn the land over to the legal owner, Mr. Johnson made the most of a bad situation by selling his improvements to another party and in 1833 coming to the new country of northern Indiana. Leaving his family in West Virginia, he started on a tour of observation with the object in view of finding a favorable location where land could be cheaply obtained. He walked through the wilderness of Ohio and Indiana until he reached what is now Plain township, Kosciusko county, where he met some friends from his old neighborhood in West Virginia, with whom he stayed until he traveled over a large part of the surrounding country, noting its advantages and disadvantages as a place for a home. Being well pleased with the richness of the land, he selected a location on the government domain and then started on his return trip of five hundred miles, which he completed in just ten and a half days. Remaining that winter with his family, he returned to Indiana the following spring and put out a crop of corn on Turkey Creek prairie, after which he again went back to West Virginia on foot for the purpose of bringing his family to the new home in the wilds of Kosciusko county.

Loading his few belongings on a wagon, Mr. Johnson and his family started on the first day of October, 1834, for their future home, which, after a long and toilsome journey, in the face of many obstacles, they reached on the 1st day of November of that year, and immediately thereafter began making preparations for permanent settle-

ment. The family spent the following winter in a little cabin that had been previously used by a temporary settler and in March, 1835, Mr. Johnson erected a log house of his own on one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 9 of congressional township 33, but in what is now known as the civil township of Tippecanoe. By hard and almost unremitting toil he succeeded that spring in putting out five acres of corn and vegetables, which the following summer and fall yielded an abundant crop. Isaac was a lad of eleven years at the time and did his full share in helping clear the land and tending the crop during the summer season. Before the summer was half gone the entire family was taken with the ague, a disease then prevalent throughout Indiana. With no physician nearer than fifteen or twenty miles and no neighbor to minister to their wants or alleviate their sufferings, their condition was distressing in the extreme. During the first spring and summer they saw but two white women and the nearest neighbors, who lived several miles away, were so afflicted with the prevailing sickness as to be unable to render any assistance whatever. But all evils must end, soon or late, and so it proved in the case of Mr. Johnson and his family. After suffering untold misery for several months the ague was finally broken and by fall all were able to be up and about their several duties. During the winter of 1835 Mr. Johnson, with the help of his sons, succeeded in clearing about ten acres of land, which with what had already been fitted for cultivation made quite a respectable start in a country so new and undeveloped. From that time on better times prevailed and the pioneer family feasted well upon such articles of

diet as corn bread, potatoes, pork and wild game, the latter plentiful and easily procured. At Syracuse was a small mill, or more properly a corn cracker, which made a coarse article of meal, and to it Mr. Johnson resorted for what breadstuffs the family needed. To narrate in detail the trying experiences and hardships which the Johnsons encountered in getting established in their new home on Turkey creek would far transcend the limits of a sketch of this kind. Suffice it to say that by hard toil, close economy and great industry upon the part of all they gradually surmounted their unfavorable environment and in the course of a few years found themselves situated with a good farm and a sufficiency of this world's goods to place them among the more substantial class of people of the community.

Benjamin Johnson was a typical representative of the sterling yeomanry of the period, strong of limb, firm of purpose and a man whom all his friends and neighbors respected. He possessed intelligence beyond that of the average settler and took an active interest in the early affairs of the county, serving on the first election board which sat in Leesburg and figuring conspicuously in the county organization.

He was a member of the first grand jury ever impanelled in the county of Kosciusko, and ranked among the first school teachers of the county. He was also the township's first justice of the peace, in which position he served two terms, and in various other official capacities he rendered his fellow citizens efficient service during the formative period of the country.

The Johnson family has long been noted for longevity, a number of the subject's an-

cestors having reached advanced ages, and to this rule Benjamin was no exception. He lived a long and useful life, did a prodigious amount of hard labor, assumed many trying responsibilities and reached the ripe old age of ninety-four years before called to the other life. His influence upon the early history and development of Tippecanoe township was potential and far-reaching in effect and as a man and citizen he will always be remembered as one of the representative pioneers of the county.

Isaac Johnson was born in West Virginia on the 18th day of February, 1824. He spent ten years of his life amid the familiar scenes of his birthplace and then accompanied his parents to Kosciusko, where his early experiences were such as have been briefly outlined in preceding paragraphs. Before leaving his native state he attended two terms of school and after coming to Indiana he attended the schools which his father taught, thereby obtaining a sufficient knowledge of books to serve as a foundation for his subsequent career as a successful and progressive farmer. From boyhood he knew by practical experience the meaning of hard and honest toil and until his twenty-first year he remained at home assisting his father in clearing land and otherwise running the farm. On attaining his majority he rented the home place and farmed it thereafter for about three years, meeting with fair success in his work. Impressed with a desire to have land of his own, Mr. Johnson, when about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, went to the land officer at Fort Wayne and entered forty-six acres, about all the government land that was then untaken in the township of

Tippicanoe. He had money sufficient to pay the entry fee, but was obliged to borrow five dollars to complete his payments on the land. The spring and summer following his purchase he cleared five acres, which were sown in wheat that fall, and before the expiration of the first year he had paid back the money borrowed and received a deed for his place.

Mr. Johnson knew what hard work meant and he gave himself little rest until he had his farm cleared and in a good state of cultivation. On New Year's day, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Mock, daughter of Michael Mock, who came to Kosciusko county from Ohio sometime in the 'forties and settled in Tippicanoe township. Mr. Johnson prepared a neat log cabin of one room for the reception of his bride, and, with a bed given him by his mother, a box for a table, smaller boxes for chairs, a couple of pots, the same number of skillets, a few very cheap dishes, and some simple articles of tinware, the young couple began housekeeping very contentedly, if not in affluent circumstances. Subsequently he added two chairs to his stock of furniture, and, having good credit at a store in Leesburg, purchased other articles from time to time, until the little log cabin was fairly well supplied with household effects. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson spent some of the happiest days of their lives in this simple and humble manner, and now, after the lapse of over half a century, he looks back to the time in the rude cabin home with a thrill of pleasure such as never experienced when surrounded with more and much greater comforts and conveniences.

Mr. Johnson continued to purchase goods from the merchant at Leesburg on credit until his bill amounted to about fifty dollars, a very formidable sum at that time, especially to a young man who had no visible means of raising the money. When asked to settle he was in a most embarrassing predicament indeed, having no ready cash, nor did he know how to obtain it. While devising means to extricate himself from the dilemma, a happy thought came into his mind. At that time rat skins were selling for fifteen cents each and there was a great demand for them by fur dealers who had local agents in many parts of northern Indiana. His place being overrun with these rodents, Mr. Johnson procured a number of traps and such was his success in capturing the little animals that within two weeks he sold enough skins to cancel his debt, besides having a considerable surplus in his pocket.

Mr. Johnson states that his first farming implements were in keeping with his household furniture, few and of the most primitive pattern. He broke his ground with a wooden mold-board, used a harrow with wooden teeth, cut his grain with a hand sickle and a cradle, and did his other work in an equally slow and laborious way. In due time, however, a new and better era was ushered in and it was not many years until the log cabin gave place to a new and much more commodious and comfortable structure of frame, the simple household effects were replaced with modern conveniences, until the farm labor was performed by the newest and most approved implements and agricultural devices. He also added to his land until his farm contained

one hundred and nine acres, which for fertility and general agricultural purposes is not exceeded by any place of its size within the limits of the township.

Mr. Johnson has been an up-to-date farmer, exceedingly methodical in the prosecution of his labors, and he seldom fails to gather abundant harvests from his well-tilled fields. He has also devoted considerable attention to his horses, cattle and hogs, in fact, prosperity has all along attended him and he can now say that he owes no man, besides having ample means to make the remainder of his life comfortable. He has always been an optimist and by looking upon the sunny side of every cloud has not only made himself happy and contented, but rendered life pleasant to those about him.

Mr. Johnson is characterized by a pleasing personal presence, amiable disposition and an agreeable manner that wins and retains warm friendships. Held in the highest esteem by the people of his community, he is also well known throughout the county by reason of his long continued residence, and wherever he goes he is assured of warm greetings by those to whom his name has been a familiar sound ever since their childhood. During the sixty-seven years that have dissolved with the mists of the past since he came to Tippecanoe township he has seen many wonderful changes, not only in the county, but in the people as well. All of those who were here upon his arrival have either died or moved elsewhere, and others have taken their places, in turn to be succeeded by still newer comers until a new and entirely different generation now possess the land. Contemplating the past, Holmes' very beautiful and expressive lines

may be appropriately quoted in this connection:

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom,
And the names he loved so dear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, *Dulcina*, wife of Philip Arnold, of Tippecanoe township, and Benjamin F.; the latter married Miss Anna Gans, of this county, and died some years ago. Mr. Johnson was made a Mason at North Webster in the year 1866, and has served his lodge in various official capacities from worshipful master down. As worshipful master he served for twenty consecutive years, a fact which speaks eloquently of his ability as a presiding officer as well as for his standing as a bright and well-posted member of the Mystic Tie. Religiously he is a Methodist, to which denomination his good wife was also a member for a number of years before she died. Her death occurred August 18, 1895. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican, enthusiastic in upholding his principles and fearless in the expression of his opinions. He has served as different times as road supervisor and did much to introduce and improve the excellent system of public highways for which Tippecanoe township has long been noted.

In the foregoing lines have been briefly set forth the leading facts in the life history of one of Kosciusko county's oldest citizens and most worthy men. Honest, fearless in behalf of the right, and true to every duty devolving upon him, he has lived long and well and his name will continue to be honored by the people of a com-

munity for the advancement of which he devoted many of his best years and energies.

HENRY WILLIS.

Admired and respected for his general intelligence and culture, as well as for his sterling qualities as a neighbor and a citizen, no man in the town of North Webster stands higher in public esteem than the worthy individual the salient facts of whose life and characteristics are herein set forth.

Henry Willis is an American by adoption, but none the less a loyal citizen of this great republic and an ardent admirer of its free institutions. He was born August 30, 1833, in England, where his ancestors for many generations have lived. His father, James Willis, married a Miss Andrews, who died in her native county in 1838, and about three years later the father married a Miss Proctor. In 1842 they left their native land and went to Prince Edward's Island, in the dominion of Canada, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Henry Willis was a lad of nine years when he looked for the last time upon the familiar scenes of his beautiful native land, and from that time until his twentieth year he lived with his parents in Prince Edward's Island. After attending school until about fifteen years of age he began, in 1854, to learn the miller's trade and after becoming proficient in the same left Prince Edward's Island in 1857 and went to Kankakee, Illinois, where he soon found remunerative employment in a large flouring-mill. After remaining in that city until 1859 Mr. Willis returned to Prince Edward's Island and

married Miss Elizabeth McDonald, the ceremony being duly solemnized July 7th of that year. Mrs. Willis is of Scotch-English descent and inherits many of the amiable and sterling qualities of those two sturdy races. She is a native of Prince Edward's Island, born in the year 1834, her people being among the early settlers of that little country. After his marriage Mr. Willis returned with his bride to Kankakee, where he continued as a manufacturer of flour until 1869. Subsequently he moved to Wisconsin and was employed as a miller in that state until 1885, at which time he purchased the mill at North Webster, which he continued to operate with successful financial results until 1892, when he abandoned the manufacture of flour and retired to the beautiful little farm near the town where he is now living a life of honorable retirement. He sold the mill in 1893 to the Kline Brothers, after spending thirty-eight years in preparing the most important article of diet known to humanity.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis have been blessed with seven children, the oldest of whom, Alice, is deceased. Elizabeth J., the second born, married Frank Smith and lives in Colorado; William H., who married Minnie Smith, lives in Wisconsin; Alta May, now Mrs. Henry T. Kline, resides in North Webster; Arthur E. S., whose home is in Wisconsin, married Edna Sanger; Alice M., who is unmarried, was educated in the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and has achieved considerable distinction as teacher of elocution and physical culture; the youngest member of the family is Albert H., the efficient and popular clerk in the large general store at North Webster owned by V. M. Mock. Mr. Willis gave

his children excellent educational advantages and they are all noted for culture and refinement, as well as for broad general intelligence. They made the best of the opportunities afforded them and are now occupying positions of honor and usefulness in society.

Mr. Willis has always been a friend of education and has done much to promote its interests in the community where he now lives and elsewhere. He is a gentleman of broad culture, having read much of the world's best literature, while his acquaintance with history, politics, economics and the leading questions and issues, both at home and abroad, is by no means superficial. He is a deep thinker, a close observer and has well defined opinions and the courage of his convictions. Until 1896 he voted with the Democracy, but becoming dissatisfied with the party's policy on the financial question he repudiated the free silver idea as a specious and dangerous fallacy, detrimental to the business interests of the country, and that year cast his ballot for the opposition. Since then he has warmly supported the Republican party and is now one of its most earnest adherents. On matters religious Mr. Willis has read much and thought deeply. Recognizing the validity of the church's claims as a great moral and spiritual force, and supporting it with his influence and means, he has never identified himself with any ecclesiastical organization, believing that religion is largely a matter of conscience and that creeds and formulated systems of theology in a great measure defeat the purposes for which intended. Enthused with considerable local pride, he has given his sanction and aid to the advancement of the community materi-

ally, educationally and morally, and his influence at all times potent has always been exerted upon the right side of every great question. Mr. Willis has led a very active life and has discharged to the best of his ability every duty that has devolved upon him as a member in the body politic. Having no aspirations beyond succeeding well in his business affairs and preparing his children for the responsibilities which in due time would come to them as independent factors in the world, he has done well his part and is fully entitled to the quiet and seclusion of the retired life, which he purposes to live from now until the end of his earthly pilgrimage.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis are valued members of society and their hospitable home is a favorite rendezvous for the best social circles of the town and surrounding country. They are highly esteemed by their many neighbors and friends, and possess the unlimited confidence of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance. Mrs. Willis is an active member of the Methodist church, zealous in good works and popular in the local congregation which meets for worship in North Webster.

WILLIAM BANNING.

The worthy gentleman to a review of whose life the reader's attention is here-with invited is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Tippecanoe township and a gallant survivor of one of the greatest civil wars in the world's history. He is a sterling son of the soil, a self-made man in all the term implies, and

as one of the brave boys that donned the blue when the safety of our government was threatened by the armed hosts of treason is entitled to the respect and gratitude of every true and loyal American citizen.

William Banning is an Ohio man, born in Delaware county, that state, on the 21st day of July, 1835. His father was Jefferson Banning, a native of the state of Delaware and of German descent. When a young man Jefferson Banning went to Ohio, where he grew to manhood as a tiller of the soil. He married, in Delaware county, Ohio, Miss Martha Sellers, whose people were early settlers of Ohio, and became the father of eight children, namely: William, Wilson, Williard, Lester, Mary E., Rebecca, Elizabeth and Millie. When the subject of this review was about twelve years old his father moved to Whitley county, Indiana, where he followed agricultural pursuits for some time on land leased for the purpose and later purchased a small farm which he improved and upon which he and his good wife spent the remainder of their days. He was an honest, industrious man, well known in the community where he lived and highly respected by all who knew him for his many sterling qualities and manly living. He did not leave to his descendants a very large amount of worldly wealth, but that which is of far greater value, a spotless reputation which they prize as a priceless heritage.

It was William Banning's good fortune to be reared by excellent parents amid the quiet and peaceful scenes of healthful outdoor life on the farm. He was early taught habits of industry and thrift and in the common schools, which he attended at intervals

during his minority, he received a fair knowledge of such branches as were then taught. He remained at home, assisting with the labor of the farm, until attaining his majority, when he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture upon his own responsibility, continuing the same until August, 1864. He then enlisted for three years or during the war, joining Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Immediately after his enlistment Mr. Banning was sent to the front, reaching Nashville, Tennessee, in time to participate in the last bloody battle fought just outside the city, in which the Confederate forces under General Hood were defeated and their power broken. He served until the close of the war, but by reason of sickness did not take a very active part in movements against the enemy during the last few months. For several years after his discharge he suffered considerably from the effects of the disease contracted while in the service—in fact he has never entirely recovered, and at the present time is securing from a grateful government a pension of twelve dollars per month.

Returning to Whitley county after leaving the army, Mr. Banning and his brother, also a veteran of the Civil war, settled on a small farm which they had previously purchased near Larwell. Here they resided and jointly cleared and otherwise improved it and continued to cultivate it in partnership until about 1871, when his brother sold out and went west, and about one year later, in 1872, William purchased the farm where he now lives. He has operated the place with success and profit, becoming one of the enterprising and substantial farmers of his neighborhood, as well as one of the

substantial and enterprising citizens of the township of Tippecanoe.

Mr. Banning's farm is not as large as are some belonging to his neighbors, nevertheless he has brought it to a high state of tillage and by industry and successful management realizes as much from his acres as many do from places of much larger area. His improvements are all first class and the care and skill with which he prosecutes his labors show him to be well versed in agricultural science, with the ability to reduce the same to the largest practical account. As previously stated, he is a self-made man, as he began life's struggle with no aid whatever except such as his good strong arms, backed by a well defined purpose, afforded him. Starting at the very foot of the ladder, he has gradually ascended until he is now in very comfortable circumstances, having accumulated a competency of sufficient magnitude to make the remainder of his days free from care or anxiety. As a citizen his reputation is unimpeachable and as a neighbor and friend he is widely respected, none in the county standing higher in public esteem.

Mr. Banning is a married man and the father of three children, the oldest of whom is William, who still makes the parental farm his home. Arthur, the second in order of birth, married Miss Nora Needler and is a prosperous farmer of Tippecanoe township. Joseph, the youngest, is deceased. The mother of these children was formerly Mrs. Virginia Phares, widow of the late Riley Phares and daughter of Joseph and Martha (Dunn) Light. Mr. Banning is a Republican in politics, but is not an active worker during campaigns, as his health will no longer permit and his tastes

and inclinations have never led him in the direction of office seeking. He served as supervisor of his township, but has never held nor desired any other official station, preferring the quiet life of the farm and the sphere of the private citizen to any honors which the ballots of his fellow men can confer upon him.

Wherever Mr. Banning is known his word is as good as his bond, and his reputation for truth and veracity has never been impeached. It is such men as he that give stability and character to a community and although their names may not adorn the pages of history nor their deeds cause them to be numbered among the distinguished or renowned in the true sense of the word, they are great because humble, for greatness consists largely of humility. An earnest believer in the religion of the Bible, he has done much to advance the cause of Christianity in the community, being an humble and devout, but at the same time an aggressive member, of the Evangelical church of North Webster, to which body his wife also belongs.

CHARLES E. HARLAN.

This well-known citizen and prosperous farmer of Van Buren township was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, June 25, 1863, the site of his birthplace being about one and a half miles west of the village of Leesburg. His father was William Harlan, a native of Ohio, who was brought to Kosciusko county when a lad five years old. The father of William entered one hundred and sixty acres of land west of Leesburg in an

early day and was one of the pioneer settlers of Van Buren township. The subject's father was reared on this place and when old enough to begin life for himself engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he carried on in connection with stock raising as long as he lived. He was a self-made man, having been left without a father's care when twelve years old, and from that early age he was compelled to rely entirely upon his own resources for support. He accumulated a handsome property, provided well for his family and at his death left a fine farm and other valuable property, all of which was the result of his own labor and economy.

William Harlan was twice married, the first time to Miss Eliza Bogges, who became the mother of four children: E. J., Mary A., George and Sophronia. The second wife was Caroline Raker, a native of Germany, who came with her brother and sister to the United States at the age of eighteen years, the family settling in the county of Kosciusko; she was one of six children, Henry, Ludwig, Court H., William, Sophia and Caroline. Caroline Harlan bore her husband four children, namely: Charles, whose name introduces this biography; Lizzie, wife of Manuel Dubbs; Mattie, who married J. W. Robinson; and Hattie, now Mrs. W. D. Groves. The mother was born on the 3d day of November, 1838, and is still living. William Harlan's birth occurred on the 30th of April, 1829, and he departed this life August 17, 1897. He was an excellent citizen, a zealous member of the Christian church and a pronounced Republican in politics. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the peo-

ple of his township to a marked degree and will long be remembered as one of the honorable, upright and enterprising men of the community in which all but five years of his life were spent.

Charles E. Harlan attended the country schools during his childhood and youth and spent his early years in an uneventful manner on the home farm. He learned lessons of practical industry while assisting to cultivate the place and remained under the parental roof until 1890, on March 29th of which year he was united in wedlock to Miss Emma A. Goshorn, daughter of George and Margaret (Whitmer) Goshorn, both parents natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Harlan's father came to Kosciusko county in an early day and spent the remainder of his life here as a tiller of the soil. Immediately following his marriage Mr. Harlan settled on the place in Van Buren township, south of Milford, where he has since lived and prospered. He owns a fine farm of eighty-two acres, all in cultivation, and has made many substantial improvements, as is indicated by the attractive appearance of his home and its surroundings. He is a model farmer in that he prosecutes his labors according to system, and carefully studies the soil and its adaptability to the different products raised. He employs modern methods, uses improved implements and machinery and seldom fails to realize abundant returns from his crops and from the sale of the fine live stock which he raises. Mr. Harlan pays considerable attention to cattle of the Improved Jersey breed, of which he usually keeps quite a number and also markets every year a great many Poland China and Berkshire hogs, a business

which he has made very profitable in connection with his general work as an agriculturist.

Mr. Harlan is a good man and exercises the duties of citizenship as becomes a true and loyal American. He attends strictly to his own affairs, is prompt in meeting all of his business engagements and wherever known his word is as good as his note. A man of unimpeachable integrity and high sense of honor and justice, his influence has always been potent for good and as a neighbor and friend no one stands higher in the esteem of the people of Van Buren township. He voted the Republican ticket, but has never asked for office at the hands of his fellow citizens, having no inclination in that direction. Religiously he is an adherent of the Christian church, as is his wife.

The following are the names and dates of birth of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harlan: Vera L., March 24, 1802; Fred L., March 20, 1895; and Ethel Ilen, October 26, 1901.

DANIEL TOM.

The career of the well-known and highly respected gentleman whose name heads this review illustrates forcibly the possibilities that are open to men of earnest purpose, integrity and sterling business qualifications. A well-spent life and an honorable career constitute his record and now, after long years of honest toil, he is enjoying the fruits of his labors in honorable retirement, living in a beautiful home in the outskirts of Milford, esteemed by a host of

friends in the town and throughout the county.

John Tom, father of the subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1816 and when young accompanied his parents to Stark county, Ohio, where he lived about fifteen years. He then moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and settled in Van Buren township, where he purchased and improved an eighty-acre farm, becoming in the course of a few years a very successful agriculturist. He added to his real estate from time to time until he owned lands amounting to about four hundred acres, nearly all of which was improved and became very valuable. In addition to general farm work he raised considerable live stock and all of his business transactions appear to have redounded greatly to his financial advantage.

John Tom's wife was Elizabeth Hipsch; she became the mother of six children, of whom Daniel is the first born. The others are Mary, who married Daniel Nine, a farmer of this county; George married Lucinda Nine and is also engaged in agricultural pursuits; Harriet, wife of Enoch Hoover, lives on a farm in the township of Van Buren; Hamen died at the age of fourteen years and Lavina also departed this life in childhood. Mr. Tom was a leading member of the German Baptist (or Dunkard) church and in politics supported the principles of the Democratic party. His wife was also a communicant of the German Baptist church and a woman of sterling qualities of head and heart. She and her husband were both of German lineage and as long as they lived were noted for their upright lives and for the good work they did in behalf of religion, benevolence and charity.

Daniel Tom, the subject proper of this sketch, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1827. His childhood and youthful years sped away on the farm, and in the old-fashioned schools common to the period he received his first instruction in the mysteries of book lore. He early became accustomed to the varied duties of agriculture and remained with his father until the age of twenty-one, assisting to clear and cultivate the farm, meantime laying broad and deep a solid foundation for his subsequent career as one of Kosciusko county's progressive husbandmen and useful citizens.

On attaining his majority Mr. Tom left home and for about four years thereafter worked by the month as a farm hand, carefully saving his earnings and perfecting his plans for the future. At the age of about twenty-five he chose a companion and helpmeet on life's journey, being happily married on the 3d day of August, 1854, to Miss Rachael Nine, daughter of Jonathan and Catherine (Crowl) Nine. Purchasing a farm of one hundred and twenty acres about five miles south of Milford, he moved his bride thereto and began life's struggle under very favorable auspices, meeting with encouraging success from the beginning and establishing a reputation as a systematic and enterprising farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Tom made judicious investments in real estate as opportunities afforded, adding to his land at intervals until he became the possessor of a valuable tract containing three hundred eighty and a half acres, all of which came to him as the well-timed results of his own labor and management. His estate now numbers two hundred sixty and a half acres, the other having been divided among his children, whom he assisted

in many ways aside from the land deeded them. In his various affairs he has displayed excellent judgment and discrimination, all of his transactions having been conducted with due regard to the ethics of business, the result being a reputation for sterling honesty of which he and his many friends fully appreciate.

Mr. Tom is a broad-minded, progressive man, ever active in promoting the general welfare, liberal in the expenditure of his means to advance the cause of religion and morality and a strong advocate of law and order in all the terms imply. He has given his time and attention entirely to farming and stock raising and the neat and thrifty appearance of his place, its improvements and high state of cultivation, indicate the careful supervision and close application with which he has attended to his duties. Recently he purchased a beautiful plat of fifteen acres adjoining the town of Milford, on which is a neat and attractive home, surrounded by shade and fruit trees, well-tended gardens and fine lawns, where he purposes to spend the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of the rest and quietude which he has so well earned.

Personally Mr. Tom is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances and there is no more popular man in the town and township of his residence. He has well and faithfully discharged the duties of citizenship, is a close observer of current events that shape the history of the nation and since old enough to wield the elective franchise has been a pronounced supporter of the Democratic party. While interested in the success of his party's nominees, he does not take a very active part in political affairs, though

ready at all times to give a reason for his views and maintain their soundness. He has never been ambitious to hold office, but at the earnest solicitation of his friends some years ago he was elected trustee of Van Buren township and proved a capable and popular official; he also served as road supervisor and as such was untiring in his efforts to improve the highways within his jurisdiction.

Mr. Tom is a member of the Progressive branch of the German Baptist church and a pillar of the congregation worshipping in Milford; his family are also identified with the same religious body, all of them being esteemed members and active workers. Mr. and Mrs. Tom have had four children: Katherine M., born September 25, 1855, is the wife of John Bartholomew and the mother of one son and one daughter, Hattie and Franklin; John F. was born on the 27th of May, 1857; he married Kate Price, has one son, Earl, and carries on farming in the township of Van Buren; Mary E., whose birth occurred on the 28th of May, 1859, died December 3, 1861; James E., born March 16, 1868, is a prosperous farmer of Van Buren township; he married Della Bearinger and has a family of four children.

Mrs. Tom's parents, Jonathan and Katherine Nine, moved to Kosciusko county in an early day from Ohio and settled on a quarter section of land in the southern part of Van Buren township, which Mr. Nine purchased from the government at one and a quarter dollars per acre. They lived for some years in a little log cabin and experienced the usual hardships and difficulties that fell to the lot of the pioneers. Mr. Nine cleared a good farm and became

one of the leading agriculturists as well as one of the substantial citizens of this community. He reared a family of ten children, several of whom still live in Van Buren township, and died a number of years ago at the ripe old age of eighty-six years; his wife also lived to be quite old, dying at the age of eighty-eight years, six months and two days, and now rests beside her husband in the quiet palace of the dead whose doors do not outward swing.

JACOB J. TROUP.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, wise statesmen, renowned scholars and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and are indebted to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

Among the substantial tillers of the soil in Kosciusko county, Indiana, is the enterprising gentleman under the caption of whose name this article is written. Jacob J. Troup is a native of Kosciusko county, having been born in the township of Van Buren, October 22, 1856. His paternal



JACOB TROUP RESIDENCE

grandfather, Benjamin Troup, was a native of Pennsylvania, but left that state in early manhood, going to Canada and settling near Fort Erie, in the county of Wellington, where, in 1820, his son John B. was born. John B. Troup was reared near his birth-place and there married Elizabeth Shirk, who bore him nine children: Mary A., Peter, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Betsey, Judea, Jacob J., Wilson and William H. After living in Canada until forty-five years of age John B. Troup moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, settling near the village of New Paris. After a short residence there he changed his abode to Van Buren township, Kosciusko county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, a vocation which he followed throughout the remainder of his life. He subsequently returned to Union township, Elkhart county, and thence to Marshall county. In connection with farming Mr. Troup worked at the carpenter's trade and for many years was accounted a skillful mechanic. He was also noted as a huntsman in early life, having spent considerable time in the woods and killed much game both in sport and as a means of varying the family's bill of fare. As a man he was highly esteemed and for a number of years was an active and zealous member of the German Baptist church.

Jacob Troup spent his early life in Union township and during his minority attended the country schools of winter seasons, devoting the rest of the time to the rugged duties of the farm. He became familiar with all kinds of manual labor required of country boys and remained at home until the age of twenty-one, meantime bearing his share of the family's support. November 16, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss

Zona Funk, daughter of George and Maria (Sparkling) Funk, after which he settled on a farm west of Milford and cultivated the same about one year, moving to his present home at the expiration of that time.

Mr. Troup owns a farm of two hundred acres, which, in point of fertility, general productiveness, improvements and all that constitute a prosperous country home, is not excelled by any other of its size in the county of Kosciusko. He cleared about twenty-five acres of land himself and by systematic work and successful management has brought the entire place to the high state of cultivation for which it has long been noted. He is a man of progressive ideas in all that pertains to agricultural science, a reader of the best literature relating to farming and possesses the ability to reduce all worthy theories to practical tests. In connection with tilling of the soil he is largely interested in live stock, giving special attention to blooded shorthorn cattle and Chester White and Poland China hogs, in the raising and selling of which he has been remarkably successful.

As a business man Mr. Troup possesses good judgment and clear insight, and can generally anticipate with accuracy the end of a transaction. His relations, business or otherwise, with his fellow men have always been characterized by the utmost candor and his integrity is of that kind which wins confidence and is never questioned. There are no better citizens than Mr. Troup, as he always manifests a lively interest in the country and its welfare and is public spirited to the extent of using all legitimate means within his power to promote enterprises whereby the people of his township and county may be benefited. In religion he

subscribes to the doctrines of the Progressive branch of the German Baptist (or Dunkard) church, being one of the leading members of that large and influential body in the township of Van Buren, his wife also belonging to the same society. Politically Mr. Troup is a Democrat, but has never aspired to public office.

Mr. and Mrs. Troup have had six children, two of whom are deceased; Irwin J., born August 31, 1881, married Mrs. Alma Oster and is a farmer of Van Buren township; James P. was born on the 29th of April, 1882; Lillie M., November 12, 1883; Kittie V., whose birth occurred May 30, 1889, died on the 10th day of April, 1902; Zola M. and Zora F. were twins, but the former is deceased.

Mrs. Troup's parents were natives of Ohio, but by reason of their dying when she was quite young her knowledge of the family is considerably limited. The names of her brothers and sisters, as she remembers them, are as follows: Alice, George, Effie, William, Darcense and Peter. At the age of six years Mrs. Troup was left an orphan and from that time until her marriage she lived in the family of her husband's uncle. In return for his kindness in raising her and ministering to her wants when an orphan, she took her benefactor to her own home in his latter days and tenderly cared for him until his death, which occurred August 13, 1900.

JAMES PLUMMER.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch has long enjoyed prestige as a leading citizen of the community in which he

resides, and as an official against whose record no word of suspicion was ever uttered he was for many years an important factor in the history of Kosciusko county. Reared amidst the wild scenes of pioneer life and knowing full well what it was to have a home far removed from the advantages of civilization in a dense forest, through which the wolves prowled and deer roamed, he early became inured to hard work and knows how to appreciate honest toil at its true value. His prominence in the community is the legitimate result of genuine merit and ability, and in every relation whether in the humble sphere of private citizenship or as a trusted official with great responsibilities resting upon him, his many excellencies of character and the able and impartial manner in which he discharged his every duty won for him an enviable reputation as an enterprising and representative self-made man. In Mr. Plummer's veins flows the blood of a long line of sterling English and German ancestors. Early in the colonial period the Plummers were living in North Carolina, in which state many years later John Plummer, the subject's father, was born. When a young man he went to Preble county, Ohio, when that part of the country was but sparsely settled, and then purchased land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His father also was an early settler of Preble county and spent the remainder of his days there as a successful cultivator of the soil.

Some time in the 'twenties John Plummer changed his residence to Union county, Indiana, where he entered about eighty acres of government land, from which in due time he cleared and developed a good farm. The old Hannah Creek church, one

of the first organizations of the Christians (or Disciples) in eastern Indiana, was built on this land and the society is still kept up, being at this time a strong and healthy organization.

Among the early settlers of Union county were the Harveys, located not far from the place where Mr. Plummer originally built his home. In this family was a daughter, Ibbie, who in due time became the wife of John Plummer and the union resulted in the birth of seven sons and one daughter, namely: Mary, Henderson, Daniel, John, Frederick, Eli, Samuel and James.

In early life John Plummer united with the Christian church and some years later was chosen an elder of the congregation to which he belonged. Subsequently he entered the ministry and for a period of twenty-five years preached acceptably for many churches in various parts of Indiana and became widely known for his ability as a public proclaimer of the gospel and for its exemplary Christian character. He did much to introduce the doctrines peculiar to the Disciples among the sparse settlements of Union, Kosciusko and other counties and is remembered for his zeal as a pioneer preacher at a time when it required great fearlessness and independence to combat and overcome the prejudice which long prevailed against the faith he represented.

Early in the 'thirties John Plummer disposed of his interests in Union county and entered nine hundred and sixty acres of land in what is now Prairie township in the county of Kosciusko. Later he purchased second-handed an additional two hundred acres, partly woodland and partly prairie, and became one of the largest real estate owners in Prairie township. There were

living in the township at the time of his arrival the Summey, Harlan, Hughes, Bishop, Powell and one or two other families, these being the first permanent residents of the territory now included in the township of Prairie. Mr. Plummer cleared a great deal of land, but continued to exercise the duties of his holy office as a minister of the gospel as long as he lived, working in the woods and fields of week days and frequently riding from ten to twenty miles to fill his appointments upon Lord's days. He bore a prominent part in public affairs, served as justice of the peace for a number of years and, as an old-line Whig, was a local politician of considerable repute. His influence was always potent for good and his death, which occurred about the year 1856 or '57, was greatly deplored in the community. Mrs. Plummer survived her husband some years, departing this life in 1866.

James Plummer, of this review, was born in Union county, Indiana, August 9, 1826. When a lad of nine years he was brought by his parents to Prairie township, Kosciusko county, and as soon as old enough to be of any practical service was put to work in the woods where, by yielding the ax for many years he developed strength of muscle and of general bodily powers that enabled him to make a full hand at an age when most boys are barely out of their childhood. In such schools as the country then afforded he obtained a rudimentary education; his first teacher was a Mr. Moore, who seemed to think the easiest way to reach a boy's intellect was by means of a tough hickory rod vigorously applied. This pedagogue did make the boys "smart," if he did not succeed in awakening their men-

tal faculties, as he meted out condign punishment for what would now be considered the most trifling and insignificant infractions of school discipline.

Mr. Plummer's second teacher was a gentleman by the name of John F. Parks, who organized a little subscription school in a small log cabin on the Plummer homestead. While in every way superior to the former, except perhaps in his ability to wield the birch. Mr. Parker possessed only mediocre ability and beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic to the "double rule of three," his professional attainments did not go. Subsequently, when education in northern Indiana received an impetus by reason of a more liberal expenditure of public money, better qualified teachers were employed, and when a young man Mr. Plummer, under the direction of such, made substantial progress in his studies and became unusually well informed for that day.

After the death of his father the subject and his brother Eli purchased of the other heirs their respective shares in the home farm and they continued to run the place jointly until the latter's death in 1804. Since then James Plummer has owned the estate and is now one of the largest and most successful agriculturists and stock-raisers in the township, also one of its most enterprising and intelligent men of affairs. In his business dealings he has been uniformly successful, owning a large and valuable amount of real estate, and ranks with the financially strong and reliable men of his township and county.

Mr. Plummer has read much and thought much and his mind is well stored with a large fund of valuable knowledge, derived not only from books and papers,

but from contact with the world in various business and official capacities. A student of political history, particularly that relating to the origin and development of parties, his reading and investigation early led him to become a Whig and later a Republican. Many years ago he became a potent factor in local politics and a recognized leader of his party in the township in which he lived. The first official position to which he was elected was that of township clerk, the duties of which office he discharged in an able and satisfactory manner for a period of eleven years. Subsequently, in 1804, he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners to represent the northern district and he filled the place until 1870, having been chosen his own successor in 1803. During his incumbency as commissioner much important business was transacted, among which was the sale of the old county farm and the purchase of the present one, the erection of the buildings and other improvements, and the levy for the new court house, which was built in 1872. Numerous public improvements were made in different parts of the county, in all of which Mr. Plummer took the lead, although he proved a safe and conservative custodian of the people's interests and never inaugurated any measure or undertook any enterprise unless fully satisfied of its necessity and that in so doing he would be heartily supported by intelligent public opinion. Mr. Plummer retired from the board with a clean record and the people of the county, irrespective of political ties, speak in the highest terms of his efficiency and faithfulness as a painstaking public servant. He still takes an active interest in local and general politics,

as well as in county affairs, using his influence to promulgate principles which he deems best for the country and expressing his opinions freely upon all matters.

Mr. Plummer has been a member of the Masonic brotherhood for nearly forty years; he belongs to Leesburg Lodge No. 181, in which he has held official positions from worshipful master down. He is an enthusiastic Mason and endeavors to exemplify the noble precepts and teachings of the order in his relations with his brethren and with the world at large. He was blessed with godly parents and in childhood and youth received instruction in religion and morality which has had a controlling influence upon his life and character. When young he united with the Christian church and so has continued to the present, rarely absenting himself from public worship unless by reason of sickness or some exceedingly important cause. He is a close student of the sacred scriptures and considers them a sufficient rule of faith and practice without the aid of any human creed or man-made articles of faith. Mr. Plummer is a liberal supporter of the congregation at Leesburg, in addition to which he also freely contributes to all benevolent and charitable enterprises whereby the needy and unfortunate may be benefited. All movements having for their object the material advancement of the community have his support, as he has always stood for progress and improvement in all those terms imply.

Mr. Plummer has never married. He has devoted his time and energies to society and to the world and his life has been fraught with great good to his fellow men. Few men in Kosciusko county are as widely known and none stand higher than he in the

esteem and confidence of the public. He has lived according to his highest conception of manhood and citizenship and his life may be studied with much profit by the young men of the rising generation.

ISAAC M. POWELL.

This worthy old pioneer is one of the few remaining links in the chain that connects the present age to a period long buried in the mists of the past. He enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living settler of Prairie township, and has been a witness of Kosciusko's development from the virgin forest and prairie to its present prosperous condition as one of Indiana's most advanced and enlightened counties. Homes and villages have sprung up on every hand since he first saw the county in its primitive wildness and beauty; forests have disappeared before the ax wielded by the strong arm of the woodman; farms, with fertile, well-tilled fields, fine orchards, comfortable buildings and all the adjuncts of civilization, have taken the place of the tangled wilderness which sheltered numerous beasts of prey and, at no very remote period, the painted savage. The music of traffic, mingled with the notes of ceaseless industry, make melody where once the solitudes were broken at intervals by the scream of the ferocious wild animal or disturbed by the symphony of the breeze, the dirge of the winter storm, or the first blasts of the terrible tornado.

The Powell family, to which the subject belongs, is of German descent and was first represented in this county by certain an-

cestors who came to the shores of the new world at a very remote period in the past and settled in Virginia. In an early day Mr. Powell's paternal grandfather migrated to Ohio, when that state was on the outskirts of civilization, and there John Powell, the subject's father, was born and reared. Among the pioneer families of Ohio who located near the Powell settlement were the Morrisses, also natives of Virginia. A daughter, Dorothy Morris, grew to young womanhood in the neighborhood and between her and John Powell an intimacy sprang up which eventually resulted in marriage.

Mr. Powell and his wife began house-keeping on rented land and he continued to till the soil in that way until 1832, in the spring of which year he came to Elkhart county, Indiana, before the land was opened for settlement, and selected a site for his future home. Clearing a number of acres, he put out a small crop and after tending it that summer returned to Ohio, and late the following fall removed his family to the wilderness of what is now one of the fairest and most prosperous counties of northern Indiana. After spending the greater part of one winter there and experiencing many vicissitudes and hardships, he went the following February to that part of Kosciusko county known as Prairie township and selected a claim in section 11, upon which he erected a small log cabin, after which he returned to Elkhart county for his family. During his absence a number of friendly Indians, who had a small village a short distance south of his claim, tore down the cabin, cut new logs and rebuilt it from the ground up, chinking the cracks, putting on a good roof and making of the little edifice

a tolerably comfortable habitation for those times. Mr. Powell's surprise upon his return with his family may be better imagined than described. From that time on, as long as the Indians remained in the country, their relations with the pioneer's family were of the most pleasant and agreeable nature and many acts of kindness were shown by both parties while they continued as neighbors.

With the exception of the Powell family, there were no permanent settlers in Prairie until the spring of 1834, at which time one Hiram Summey moved to the township and a little later the same year James Bishop and family located a claim and became residents. Privation and hardship appear to have been the common lot of these three families, as they were far removed from any settlement and were obliged to go a distance of thirty-two miles to reach the nearest mill, and in cases of sickness, which were by no means infrequent, the sufferers had to rely upon simple home treatment or await the arrival of a physician who lived twenty-two miles away.

Isaac M. Powell was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 29, 1830, and was but three years old when the family located in the wilderness of northern Indiana. He grew up during the pioneer period and experienced in full all the trials, privations and sufferings which fell to the lot of those whose early lives were surrounded by such conditions. For several years after the Powells moved to Kosciusko county the few settlers lived too far apart to maintain a school, consequently the children were obliged to get along without educational privileges, or else received at home such little instruction as their parents were able

to impart. The subject's first teacher was one John Young, who taught a small subscription school sometime in the 'thirties. He is remembered as a man of comparatively no intellectual attainments and appears to have used the rod as his chief means of imparting knowledge. The next pedagogue to wield the scepter of authority over the young in the neighborhood was a deaf man by the name of Moore, who made up for loss of hearing by the strength of muscle with which he applied the birch to the backs and legs of the pupils that attended his school. Under the direction of these and other equally incompetent teachers young Isaac's early intellectual growth was retarded rather than developed, and the wonder is that he made the progress that he did in the few elementary branches which at that time constituted the curriculum of the backwoods schools. Subsequently, when a young man, he applied himself very diligently under more competent instructors and, realizing the value of an education, pored over his books of evenings and of spare times until he was pronounced sufficiently qualified to teach the children and young men and young women of the neighborhood.

Mr. Powell taught one term in Prairie township in 1853, and while his school would hardly come up to the high standard by which schools of the present day are measured, he was far in advance of the majority of teachers at that time and made a great reputation as a popular and efficient instructor. From the time he was able to be of any assistance on the farm his days were spent in a ceaseless round of toil and he contributed his full share towards clearing the land and cultivating the soil. On attaining his majority he took charge of the

home place and farmed the same until his marriage, which was solemnized October 23, 1854, with Miss Angeline Summey, daughter of Frederick and Adeline (Trumbull) Summey. Mrs. Powell's parents were among the early settlers of Kosciusko county, moving here in the spring of 1833 and entering land in Prairie township. After his marriage Mr. Powell located in Clunette, where he lived until the fall of 1856, when he purchased a farm in Prairie township, which he made his home till 1874. In that year he disposed of his place at a good round figure and purchased the old homestead, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres of fine land, which with improvements since added and the high state of cultivation to which it has been brought, is now conservatively estimated to be worth twenty thousand dollars. This is one of the largest and best-cultivated farms in a township long noted for its advancement in agriculture and general development, also ranking with the finest and most valuable places in the country.

Mr. Powell has been a progressive farmer and his financial success has been commensurate with his efforts as an intelligent husbandman and the interest he has always taken as a student of agricultural science. By carefully studying the nature of soils and paying particular attention to the proper rotation of crops he has never failed to reap bountiful harvests from his well-tilled fields, while his success as a raiser of fine live stock has added much to the ample means which are now his.

After accumulating a comfortable fortune, Mr. Powell wisely concluded to retire from the active work of the farm, and in a life of honorable retirement enjoy some of

the fruits of his many years of toil. Accordingly he turned his agricultural interests over to others and of late has been living in quiet and content, doing little besides looking after his private affairs and giving to those who manage his place the benefit of his ripe experience.

To Mr. and Mrs. Powell have been born six children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Nelson W., July 29, 1855, married Ella Anglin and lives in Prairie township; Warren J., September 25, 1857, married Jerusha Webster and also lives in the township of Prairie; Mary A., born November 14, 1859, is the wife of Charles L. Wray, a farmer and stock raiser of the same part of the county; John R., January 5, 1863, died of smallpox in the spring of 1864; Dorothea K., born October 28, 1867, died December 15th of the same year; the youngest of the family, Fred S., was born October 23, 1869, and died in October, 1896.

Mr. Powell has always taken pains to keep himself well informed upon current events and political affairs, having been quite a reader, as well as a close and intelligent observer. In national, state and district affairs he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but in matters purely local he votes for the man regardless of political ties. In 1878 he was elected assessor of Prairie township, serving eight years, and in 1900 he was again elected to the office, the duties of which he is now discharging, having three years yet to serve before the expiration of his last term. His judgment upon all matters coming within the range of his office is sound and he has proved himself in every respect worthy the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citi-

zens. His popularity with the people as well as his eminent fitness for the office he holds are demonstrated by the fact of his having been elected assessor by forty majority in a township which has always been reliably Republican by from thirty-five to sixty votes. In the year 1882 Mr. Powell was his party's candidate for county treasurer. Running ahead of his ticket by almost five hundred votes, the overwhelming strength of the opposition could not be overcome; he was defeated by a small majority after a very gallant fight, the race more than ever attesting the high esteem in which he is held by Republicans and Democrats alike. Fraternally Mr. Powell is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 181 at Leesburg. He has filled various offices in the lodge, and, believing in the great principles upon which the fraternity is based, has been largely controlled by them in his daily life.

In the widest sense of the term Mr. Powell is a Christian, sincere in his belief, active in reducing the precepts of Holy Writ to practice, and untiring in his efforts to spread the gospel at home and in lands beyond the seas. He and wife hold membership in the Christian (or Disciples) church and are among the most zealous workers in the congregation with which they are identified.

Mr. Powell's protracted residence in the county of Kosciusko has made his name widely and familiarly known throughout all of its parts. His life and the history of Prairie township have been pretty much the same thing. He has seen the community grow from an insignificant backwoods settlement into one of the most prosperous of the commonwealth. His coming here and

the existence of the township were coeval events, for much of its growth and prosperity are indebted to him. He has been one of its humblest laborers and wisest counsellors. He has been a western man in the broadest sense of the term; realizing the wants of the people, he has supplied the demands generously and unsparingly. His has been a long life of honor and trust and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth that his name has never been coupled with anything disreputable and that there has never been the shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unflinching honesty. Mr. Powell has been a consistent man in all he has ever undertaken and his career in private life and as an official has been utterly without pretense. He is respected by all who know him and the county of Kosciusko can boast of no better man or more enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM BALSLEY.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to front and winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellow men. Such is the record of the popular citizen of Prairie township to a brief synopsis of whose life and character

the reader's attention is herewith respectfully invited. William Balsley is a native of Kosciusko county and a son of one of the many substantial men that Ohio has given to the Hoosier state. His father, John Balsley, was born in Ohio of German parentage, and his mother, Nancy N. Davis, also a native of Ohio, was of Irish lineage. These parents were married in Morrow county, Ohio, and were among the original pioneers of northern Indiana, moving to this county as long ago as 1834 and settling in what is now Prairie township. Two years later John Balsley entered two hundred acres of land in sections 4 and 5 and after obtaining patents from the government began clearing his land and otherwise improving it. He was a true type of the strong, determined pioneer whom no obstacle could dishearten nor any hardships discourage. He developed a good farm, accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to make his latter years comfortable, and died in 1871 at the age of seventy years. His wife, to whom he was largely indebted for the success which he attained, reached the age of seventy-six years when she was called to the other life in 1893. They were an estimable couple, highly respected in the community and lived consistent Christian lives, for many years having been zealous members of the Baptist church. It is a fact worthy of note that the large majority of the pioneers were men of strong political convictions, a rule to which John Balsley was no exception. In early life he was an ardent Whig, but when that old historic party ceased to exist he became equally zealous as a Republican and so continued to the end of his days. Mr. and Mrs. Balsley had four children: George W., deceased; Mary,

wife of Joseph Jackson, of Edgar county, Illinois; William, of this review, and one that died in infancy.

William Balsley was born on the home farm in Prairie township April 6, 1846, and to the present time has spent his life within the geographic limits of Kosciusko county. In his childhood and youth he attended the common schools and until eighteen years old remained on the farm, attending to such duties as fell to his lot and proving a dutiful son and valuable assistant. At the above age he bought forty acres of the farm where he now lives, going in debt for the land without the promise of any assistance other than that which two strong arms and a vigorous physical constitution backed by a determined will, provided. He built a log house on his place and, addressing himself to the task of clearing off the timber, soon saw the forest monarchs fall under his lusty strokes and it was not long until a goodly number of acres were ready for the plow. He continued to prosecute his labors alone about four years when, thinking that more effective service could be accomplished with the aid of a companion to take care of his home and keep his domestic affairs in order, he married, on the 5th day of December, 1865, Miss Margaret J. Lyons, whose parents came to Kosciusko county from Ohio about the year 1863. Mrs. Balsley has received a good education and for some time prior to her marriage was a teacher in the public schools of this township.

Mr. and Mrs. Balsley began housekeeping in the little log cabin he had formerly built and for a number of years thereafter lived lives of contentment, bending all their energies to improve their condition and add to their possessions. By hard work and suc-

cessful management Mr. Balsley gradually succeeded in his undertakings, and in due time increased his original purchase until he found himself the fortunate possessor of one hundred acres of land, the greater part of which he has highly improved. His present beautiful dwelling, one of the best buildings of the kind in the township, was erected in 1869 and stands on the spot formerly occupied by the little log house in which the good wife set up her first domestic establishment. Mr. Balsley's residence is modern in every detail, contains nine large and commodious rooms and was constructed after plans prepared entirely by Mrs. Balsley, whose good judgment is manifest throughout the entire structure. The house is a model of comfort and utility, supplied with water from a large and well-built cistern, and the furnishing is in harmony with the interior designs and architectural beauty of the edifice. Surrounding the house are shade trees, every feature of the building and premises bespeaking a spirit of thrift and good taste which makes the place one of the most beautiful and comfortable rural homes in Prairie township.

As stated in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Balsley went in debt for his land and when he and his wife began housekeeping he was compelled to borrow money with which to purchase the few articles of furniture and household utensils necessary to begin life with any degree of convenience and comfort. Since then his course has been steadily onward and upward and today he owns one of the most attractive and valuable farms in the county and a dwelling costing, including his own labor, nearly two thousand dollars. Mr. Balsley has been a man of resources and his judgment and tact in the manage-

ment of his agricultural interests and business transactions have enabled him to overcome obstacles which would have discouraged a man of less energy and will power and win for himself a high standing in the community where he lives. By no means an old man, being in fact in the very period of life, he has already acquired sufficient means to enable him to turn his interests over to his son and retire from the active duties of the farm.

Personally Mr. Balsley is a warm and true friend. Fearlessness is one of his marked characteristics and he shuns not to do what he considers his whole duty, regardless of the consequences. Above all, he has been a man of unquestioned integrity and unblemished honor, and he will do nothing which could lower himself in his own esteem or in that of others; his standard is high and he has always endeavored to live so that his example might safely be imitated by the young men of the rising generation. Ever ready to contribute of his means and influence to all objects, whether material, charitable or religious, he is considered one of the most enterprising and progressive men of the community and in a large sense he is and always has been a true benefactor of his fellow men.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Balsley, two of whom, John and William, are deceased. Charles, the surviving son, was born on the 2d day of June, 1878. He is a well educated young man and possesses musical talent of a high order, being an accomplished violinist and also an organist and pianist of rare ability. For several years he was leader of the Prairie Township Band and as such did much to promote the efficiency and skill of its dif-

ferent members, making the society one of the leading and most popular musical organizations of the kind in the county of Kosciusko. He married Miss Ada Maloy, of this county, and recently took charge of his father's farm, which he will manage from this time forward.

William Balsley is a Republican in his political views and since old enough to exercise the rights of citizenship has been a firm adherent of his party and a zealous worker in its ranks. He is usually chosen to represent his precinct and township in conventions, but has never aspired to office, the only public position he ever held being that of supervisor. In matters religious he has well defined views. While not connected with any church, his purse has been at the command of religious and benevolent objects, especially to the local organization of the Church of God, of which his wife is an earnest and consistent member. Mr. and Mrs. Balsley are among the oldest people of Prairie township in point of consecutive residence and none in this part of the county are more widely and favorably known.

HANS SWANSON.

Among the substantial men whose labor and influence gave impetus to the agricultural interests and general material improvements of Kosciusko county in years gone by and who today occupies a high place in the esteem of the community in which he lives is the worthy gentleman whose name introduces this article. Connected as he was for a period of years with one of the most important railroad companies in the

west and prominently identified with the material growth of Kosciusko and Marshall counties, he has been a forceful factor in the industrial circles and a leading citizen in all that concerns the public good.

Hans Swanson is an American by adoption, but the country has no more loyal supporter nor have its laws and institutions a more ardent admirer. He is of Scandinavian birth and hails from far-off Norway, having been born in Christiania, the capital of that country, in the month of March, 1851. His people for generations were natives of the Northland and from the most reliable information obtainable appear always to have obtained their livelihood as tillers of the soil. His father, a farmer by occupation, did not own real estate of his own, but cultivated land as a renter, as do many of the respectable middle class Swedes and Norwegians. He provided well for his family, but was not able to furnish any of his children with much of a start in life owing to the conditions which the landlords exacted from their tenants.

From the age of seven until his fourteenth year young Swanson attended the public schools of his native country and made rapid progress in his studies. When eighteen years of age he severed the ties which bound him to his home and started out to make his own living as a farm laborer, receiving for his services from six to twelve cents per day. Having read much about America and heard from some of his countrymen who had gone thither favorable reports of the great country beyond the waters, he determined to seek his fortune there as soon as he could save money sufficient to pay his passage. Finding it next to impossible to lay by enough

from his scanty earnings to purchase a ticket to the United States, he finally applied to a friend for a loan. The money borrowed, with what he already had saved, enabled him to carry out his desire of long standing, and in April, 1869, he looked for the last time upon the romantic scenes of his childhood. Taking passage on a vessel for New York, he reached that port in due time and found himself a stranger in a strange land, where manners and customs radically differed from any he had hitherto known. From New York he made his way westward as far as Marshall county, Indiana, stopping at the town of Bourbon, where he secured employment as a wood chopper with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Swanson remained at the above place until 1871, when he changed his abode to Atwood, Kosciusko county, meantime becoming a section hand on the road, in which capacity he continued until promoted foreman of a section in 1879. While working as a common hand his wages were but a dollar per day, yet from this meager sum he managed to lay by little by little until at the end of seven years he found himself the possessor of three hundred dollars in cash. With this money he made the first payment on a piece of land valued at twenty-one hundred dollars, going in debt to the amount of eighteen hundred dollars, a step which few would have ventured to make. Renting the farm to a good tenant, he remained with the railroad as section foreman at increased wages, continuing thus for four years, during which time his earnings, with what he received from the proceeds of the place, were sufficient to cancel the indebtedness on the land.

A fine farm free of incumbrance marked

a new era in the life of Mr. Swanson and from that time forward his progress as an agriculturist was steady and substantial. He brought to the farm the same energy and determination that marked his course on the road and by thrift and economy, supplemented by the best kind of management, soon succeeded in increasing his estate, purchasing additional land from time to time until he now has three hundred and fifty acres, conservatively estimated to be worth at least fifteen thousand dollars. He also owns much valuable personal property, notably fine live stock, good farming implements, besides a handsome surplus of ready capital, which with his other possessions assures a future free from the cares by which so many people in old age are beset.

Mr. Swanson was married September 8, 1878, to Miss Carrie Johnson and is the father of four sons. The oldest is Scott, who married Mary Guy and lives on one of his father's farms. Harry, the second in order of birth, is his father's able assistant on the home place. Charles and Walter, who are also at home, are promising young boys, educated and standing high in the esteem of the people of the community. Mr. Swanson is a warm friend of education and gave his children the best school privileges obtainable. Scott is a graduate of the Atwood public school, and the other sons are well advanced in their studies.

Mr. Swanson's political views are decidedly Republican and for some years he has been an active worker in the party, believing firmly in the correctness of its principles and the dignity of its mission. He has been a delegate to a number of conventions, county and township, but would never permit his name to come before these bodies

as an aspirant for official honors. He is an enthusiastic member of the Pythian fraternity, having passed all the chairs in his lodge and at the present time holds the office of vice chancellor. For eight years he was master of exchequer, the duties of which important position he discharged in an able and praiseworthy manner. He is also a charter member of the American Order of Gleaners, in which he carries a liberal insurance, his wife belonging to the same society. Religiously they are both identified with the United Brethren church of Atwood, of which Mr. Swanson has been trustee for a number of years. He is active in the Sunday-school, besides being first and foremost in all good work of the congregation; in fact, he is and for years has been one of the pillars of the church, ready at all times to contribute to its financial support, and has never failed in his allegiance to his vows as an humble and devout disciple of the Nazarene.

Mr. Swanson has long been a prominent factor in advocating and working for public improvements. He stands for progress in all the term implies and in this respect has set an example which should be followed by those who are at all interested in the material prosperity of the township and county. During the twenty-three years of his connection with the Pennsylvania railroad as section foreman he had the unbounded confidence of his superiors. In the inspection of that part of the road between Fort Wayne and Plymouth in 1891 his section was pronounced second to but one on the division, a fact which speaks well for his efficiency as a manager of men and for his faithfulness in making his employers' interests his own.

Mr. Swanson is strictly a temperate man

never having indulged in any kind of intoxicants nor used tobacco in any of its forms. His correct habits and temperate manner of living have brought him superb health, in which respect his family has also been greatly blessed. Although a foreigner by birth and entertaining fond memories of his native land, he is firm in his allegiance to the country of his adoption, which he believes to be the greatest and best domain upon which the sun has ever shone. He is a great admirer of its laws and institutions, and if necessary would prove his loyalty as a citizen by laying down his life in its defense.

In many respects the career of Mr. Swanson is peculiarly instructive and commendable. It is a complete triumph over apparently insurmountable obstacles by a young man with absolutely no means at his command except his hands and inflexible integrity. He came to the new world, as already stated, a stranger with nothing at his command but a determination to make the best of his opportunities, and how well he has succeeded in this laudable endeavor is demonstrated by the fortune he has acquired in material things and the high position in the world which he has reached. He is one of the most popular men of his community, genial, companionable, ever ready to do a favor or make a sacrifice whereby his fellow man may be benefited or the country profited.

Like her husband, Mrs. Swanson is also a native of Norway. As wife and mother she has diligently and earnestly watched over and reared her family, instilling into the minds of her offspring correct principles and sparing no pains to foster noble,

manly habits. She embraced religion in her youth and throughout her life has manifested a pure, noble Christian character.

CHARLES M. MILLER.

While Virginia has been aptly termed the "Mother of Presidents," she has also given to the country many of its most enterprising and successful people in minor capacities and thousands in the humble sphere of private citizenship trace their ancestry back to the Old Dominion. This is true of the gentleman whose brief life history is set forth in the following lines. Just when the original progenitor of the Miller family became a resident of Virginia is not known, but it is supposed to have been at a time antedating the colonial struggle for independence. A number of years ago there was born in that state one William Miller, who, when in young manhood, went to Ohio, thence in a later day moved to Miami county, Indiana, and settled near the town of Chili. He was twice married, the first time in Ohio, which union resulted in the birth of children as follows: John, James, William and Milton. All were soldiers in the Civil war, the last named being killed while battling for the Union. Mr. Miller married his second wife, Catherine Palmer, after coming to Indiana and she bore him children, namely: Samuel, Charles M., of this review, Ulysses S. G., Eliza J., Mary Etta, Dora, Belle, Bertha and Emma G., all living but Mary Etta.

By occupation William Miller was a farmer. He purchased a fine tract of land

near Chili and continued to cultivate the same until 1864, at which time he disposed of his interests in Miami county and moved to the county of Kosciusko. On coming to the latter he bought one hundred acres in Harrison township, to which he subsequently made additions until he was the owner of four hundred and twenty acres, the greater part of which under his successful management became highly improved. He was a prosperous man and an enterprising citizen, although quiet in his ways and a great lover of his home and family. All who knew him honored him for his many sterling qualities of manhood and the communities in which he lived never knew a more upright or praiseworthy citizen. When a young man he became identified with the Baptist church and as a member of that large and progressive body he did much to disseminate its tenets, and donated liberally to the Highland congregation, which met for worship in a building erected on his farm. Mr. Miller was a deeply pious man and for many years was a pillar in the local church in which he held the office of deacon. His life was fraught with good works in the service of God and humanity and he died a triumphant Christian death in November, 1899. Mrs. Miller is a fit companion for a noble husband and, highly respected for her lovable Christian character, is still living in Kosciusko county.

Charles M. Miller is one of Indiana's native sons and is proud of the commonwealth which gave him birth. He was born in Chili, Miami county, on the 12th day of January, 1862, and when two years old was brought by his parents to the county of which he is now an honored resident. It was his good fortune to grow to the years

of maturity amid the quiet and peaceful scenes of rural life, and on the farm he first learned the lessons of self-reliance which have been of such value to him in his subsequent career. When old enough he entered the common schools, where he proved an apt and diligent pupil, becoming at an early age master of the branches constituting the prescribed course. In his nineteenth year he obtained a teacher's license and taught his first term in the winter of 1881-2 in the township of Etna. Mr. Miller developed much more than average ability and tact as an instructor and his services were in great demand during the years he devoted to educational work. He continued to teach in the schools of Kosciusko county until 1896, meanwhile making a record which brought him prominently to the notice of the public by reason of his ability in imparting instruction and in the matter of discipline, where so many teachers fail.

In 1881 Mr. Miller chose for a life companion Miss Sarah C. Huffer, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Bullenbaugh) Huffer, natives of Pennsylvania and of German lineage. Mrs. Miller was born in Prairie township October 27, 1861, attended the district schools and received as good an education as they were capable of imparting. After his marriage Mr. Miller farmed as a renter for several years, meanwhile devoting the winter season to school work. Subsequently he purchased a farm in the township of Prairie and continued to cultivate the same until 1891, when he abandoned agricultural pursuits and engaged in the general mercantile business at Atwood.

During the past twelve years Mr. Miller has carried on merchandising quite successfully and has become one of the potential

factors in the public affairs of his town and township. Like the majority of his fellow citizens of Prairie, he is a Republican in his political affiliations and for some years past has been an active party worker, representing his township in conventions and using his influence untiringly to promote the success of the ticket during campaigns. In 1900 he was nominated and elected trustee of Prairie township, the duties of which office he has discharged to the present time in a manner eminently satisfactory to the public. He has made a number of valuable improvements in the matter of highways, etc., and having been a teacher for many years, thus realizing the needs of the schools and appreciating the value of a higher order of professional excellence on the part of the teachers, he has devoted much attention to the subject of education within his jurisdiction. It has been his aim to employ only such teachers as are intellectually and professionally qualified for the work of instructing the young and favorable results of his endeavors in this regard are already plainly apparent.

Mr. Miller was reared by religious parents and their wholesome influence had much to do in shaping his life and moulding his character. He is a man of pronounced religious views and, with his wife, subscribes to the creed of the United Brethren church. For six successive years he has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school and is the present incumbent of the office. His training in the secular schools peculiarly fitted him for this responsible position and the Sunday school of which he now has charge is one of the best disciplined and most thorough in its work of any in the town of Atwood. He is also a member

of the board of church trustees, while his efforts in behalf of the congregation and the good work he has done to promote its efficiency have nobly seconded the pastor's labors in bringing souls into the kingdom of the Most High. Mr. Miller is a charter member of Atwood Lodge, No. 320, K. of P., in which he passed all the chairs. He is also connected with the order of Gleaners, an insurance and benevolent society, holding at this time the highest office within the power of the organization to bestow, that of chief gleaner.

Personally Mr. Miller is a gentleman of quiet demeanor, unassuming in his relations with his fellow men, but nevertheless popular with all classes and most highly respected by those who know him best. He has read and thought much, possesses a broad mind well stored with valuable knowledge, and it is but just to say that he is characterized by much broader views and wider culture than the majority of men. Well posted in the general and political history of the country and keeping in touch with the times on current events, he is a loyal citizen and a true type of intelligent and symmetrically developed manhood.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born children as follows: Floyd E., whose birth took place in June, 1882; Amy E., September, 1884; Fred C., August 26, 1886; Ruth C., April 24, 1892; and Ralph W., who was born on the 19th day of November, 1899.

MRS. MAGGIE ANGLIN.

Wholly devoted to home and domestic duties, doing through all the best years of her life the lowly but sacred work that comes



MRS. MAGGIE ANGLIN



J.G.ANGLIN

within her sphere, there is not much to record concerning the life of the average woman. And yet what station so dignified, what relation so loving and endearing, what office so holy, tender and ennobling as those of home-making wifehood and motherhood. A celebrated writer and biographer once said that the future destiny of a great nation depended upon its wives and mothers. May this not also be said concerning the future that is bone of her bone, blood of her blood and flesh of her flesh, and which is incalculable in its results and will never be fully known until eternity solves the problem? In the settlement of the great middle west woman bore her full share of hardship, sufferings and other vicissitudes, helping man in the rugged toil of wood and field, cheering him when cast down and discouraged, sharing his dangers, mitigating his sufferings, in the end quietly and unostentatiously rejoicing in his success, yet ever keeping herself modestly in the background and permitting her liege lord to enjoy all the glory of their mutual achievements. In a biographical compendium, such as this work is intended to be, woman should have no insignificant representation. As man's equal in every qualification save the physical, and his superior in the gentle, tender and loving amenities of life, she fully merits a much larger notice than she ordinarily receives, and the writer of these lines is optimistic enough to indulge the prediction that in a no distant future she will receive due credit for the important part she acts in life's great drama and be accorded her proper place in history and biography. The foregoing lines were suggested after a perusal of the leading facts in the life career of the worthy and highly respected lady whose name furnishes

the caption of this article, a lady who has done well her part in the world and whose career from the beginning has been a simple, but beautiful poem of rugged, toilsome duty faithfully and uncomplainingly performed as maiden, wife and mother.

Miss Maggie Zentz, daughter of Christian and Rachael (Bowers) Zentz, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, where her birth occurred on the 10th day of March, 1844. Originally the Zentzes came from Germany and the name was familiar in various parts of Maryland at an early period in the history of that colony. Mrs. Anglin's father was born in Maryland in 1809 and the mother, also a native of that state, first saw the light of day the same year. The Bowers were also of German origina, and, like the Zentz family, lived in Maryland in the time of the colonies. In an early day representatives of both families migrated to Stark county, Ohio, in the local annals of which both names are still familiar. They settled in the same locality and in due time an intimacy sprang up between Christian Zentz and Rachael Bowers which, ripening into love, led to marriage about the year 1837. The fruits of this union were five sons and two daughters, namely: Jeremiah, who married Lucinda McClintoc; Mrs. Harriet Rose; Mathias L., unmarried; William H. married Margaret Smith; Margaret, the subject of this sketch; Solomon married Lydia Clark; Samuel, who chose a wife in the person of Matilda Ruby; all are living except William H. The Bowers have long been noted for longevity, the mother of these children dying at the age of eighty-six years, while several of the family almost reached the century mark. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Anglin was Mathias Bowers,

who was born in Maryland December 13, 1774, and on the 25th of December, 1795, was united in marriage to Catherine Hauck. This union was blessed with the following children: Jacob, born November 1, 1796, married Sarah Talmer; Elizabeth, born June 29, 1798, became the wife of Adam Kimmel; Sarah, born August 16, 1800, was the wife of Jacob Koontz; Susan, born July 12, 1802, was the wife of David Shrivvers; Magaline, born November 20, 1804, was united in marriage with Mr. Traster; John, born July 6, 1807, married a Miss Grogg; Rachael, who was born September 14, 1809, and became the wife of Christian Zentz, was the mother of Mrs. Anglin; William, born October 25, 1811, married Sallie Grogg; David, born April 18, 1814, married; Anna, born November 9, 1815, was the wife of Abraham Grogg; Charlotte, born May 10, 1821, was the wife of Samuel Bogun.

By occupation Christian Zentz was a farmer and in addition to his labors as such he operated for a number of years a saw-mill on what was formerly known as Beech creek. After living in Ohio until 1857 he disposed of his farm and other property interests there and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana. At that time there was still considerable government land remaining in this part of the state and Mr. Zentz at once entered eighty acres in Etna township, of which he erected a comfortable plank house and began clearing the dense timber with which his place was overgrown. He succeeded in his purpose of making a good farm and in due time became quite well situated, but did not long remain to enjoy the fruits of his toil, departing this life in 1869.

Maggie Zentz was a strong little miss of

thirteen when the family moved to the new home in the woods of Kosciusko county. As all possible help was needed in developing the farm, she hesitated not to go into the clearing and bear her part in the hard work required. It was not long until she learned to wield the ax and grubbing hoe with great dexterity and when fourteen or fifteen years old could easily do an ordinary hand's work in gathering and piling brush, grubbing and tending to the burning logheaps. She helped grub the undergrowth from the spot on which the original plank dwelling stood, and, after its destruction by fire, labored equally as hard on the frame building by which the first was replaced. For a couple of years she attended the public schools and availed herself of every meager advantage which they afforded. After her sixteenth year she never, as a student, saw the interior of a school room, but subsequently by much reading made up in a large measure her early educational deficiencies. Her acquaintance with good literature is wide, in addition to which she has always kept in close touch with current events and is now a well informed woman of much more than ordinary culture. From the age of sixteen years she worked out and made her own living until the time of her marriage to John Granvil Anglin, to a brief review of whose life the reader's attention is herewith respectfully invited.

Mr. Anglin was a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, born in the township of Etna on the 26th day of January, 1842. His father, Isaac Anglin, one of the county's earliest pioneers, came here from Barbour county, West Virginia, and took an active and prominent part in the development of the country. He married in his na-

we state Miss Catherine Briggs, who bore him children as follows: John G.; Mary, wife of Jacob Ringenberg, both deceased; William B. married Ellen Rusher; Hiram died in infancy; and Elam H., who married Cassie Thomas. The children born to the parents of Isaac Anglin were as follows: Nancy (Mrs. James Heatherly), Jane (Mrs. David O'Neal), Abigail (Mrs. John O'Neal), Sarah (Mrs. Bennet Hudkins), Mary (Mrs. Samuel Urit), Catherine (Mrs. Samuel D. Hall), William (married Sophia Phillips), James (married Matilda Hall), John (married Sarah Johnson), Elizabeth (Mrs. Joel Martin), Rachel (unmarried), Addred (married Rachel Neter), Isaac (father of John G. Anglin, married Catherine Briggs), David (married Harriet Wheeler). The parents of Mrs. Isaac Anglin were born these children: Catherine (Mrs. Isaac Anglin), Elijah (married Elmina Miner), William (married Ellenor Moore), John (married Mary Harlan), Rachel (Mrs. Adrian Anglin), Fredrig (unmarried), Levi (unmarried), Milton (unmarried), Hiram (married Alice Frazier), Harrison (unmarried).

The early life of John G. Anglin was pretty much like that of all lads raised amid the stirring scenes of a new country. When old enough to work he bore his full share in the woods and fields and grew up a strong, active young man. At the age of twelve he received his first instruction in the mystery of books, walking three and a half miles to a little school which he attended about two or three months of the winter season. In addition to the daily walk of seven miles and the long hours of study he was obliged to assist in starting the fire in the morning when his turn came, and in this way what

education he acquired was obtained. He grew up an increasing help to his father until attaining his majority, when he began earning money for himself by farming on his father's land, continuing this kind of employment until his marriage, at the age of twenty-five. Shortly after marriage he set up his first domestic establishment on eighty acres of land in Prairie township given him by his father and at once addressed himself to the task of its development. In addition to agricultural pursuits he early began dealing in all kinds of live stock, buying and shipping to the eastern and western markets. He followed this line of business for about eighteen years with most satisfactory financial results, accumulating thereby a fortune which placed him among the wealthiest men of the county. In 1891 Mr. Anglin purchased a third interest in the Etna Green Flouring Mill and later became sole owner of the property. This enterprise, like his other business affairs, proved largely successful and returned him no small part of his income.

Mr. Anglin had a natural aptitude for business and a capacity for inaugurating and carrying to successful conclusion large undertakings. By keen, discriminating judgment and executive ability of a high order he added to his possessions from time to time until he became, as already stated, one of Kosciusko county's largest property holders and successful men of affairs. In addition to his real estate, which consisted of six hundred acres of choice land, he accumulated much valuable personal property, his fortune at the time of his death being conservatively estimated at forty-five thousand dollars. He was essentially a self-made man and earned every dollar in his

possession by fair dealing and legitimate means, never having resorted to questionable schemes or speculative methods. A few weeks prior to his death he divided the greater part of his property among his children, reserving sufficient to make the remainder of his own and his wife's days comfortable and free from care.

Of Mr. Anglin, personally, much in the way of praise can be said. Strictly honest, he never defrauded a fellow man to the value of a penny and throughout a very active business career none of his motives were ever impugned nor was there ever a breath of suspicion against his integrity or private character. In the largest sense of the term he was a Christian and demonstrated by word and act the genuineness of the faith he professed. Discarding all human creeds and statements of doctrine, he united with the Christian church, which takes the Bible alone as its rule of faith and practice, and remained loyal and true to the same until called from the church militant to the church triumphant. He was a liberal supporter of the good work both at home and abroad, but made no ostentatious display of his piety or benevolence, performing his kindly deeds in a quiet and unobtrusive way, as became a true disciple of the Nazarene. Measured by the highest standard of excellence, his life was a noble success and eminently worthy of emulation. His activity was uninterrupted until a short time before his departure and as long as he lived he did with his might what his hand and brain found to do. In politics he supported the principles of Democracy and while an ardent believer in the traditions and doctrines of his party and active in promoting its success he was not a partisan nor in any sense

ambitious for official or public distinction. He enjoyed popularity with all classes and his reputation as a neighbor, friend and citizen was such as to gain a large share of public esteem, all who knew him respecting him for his many sterling qualities of head and heart. Mr. Anglin lived on his farm in Prairie township until 1867, at which time he changed his residence to the village of Etna Green, where, after a short illness, he fearlessly but trustfully yielded up his life on the 7th day of June, 1869, the primary cause of his death being cancer.

Mr. and Mrs. Anglin reared a family consisting of two sons and three daughters, namely: Louemina C., wife of J. Burkett, of Wisconsin; Annetta E., now Mrs. Charles Klinger, living in Scott township, this county; Melvin J. married Sarah Estep and resides in Milford; Edward W., who married Florence Ganhorn, lives in Etna Green; the youngest of the family, Matilda E., wife of John Wesley Stackhouse, is also a resident of the above village. Since her husband's death Mrs. Anglin has continued to live in Etna Green, where her beautiful Christian character and useful life have won for her an abiding place in the confidence and esteem of the populace.

She has the unbounded love and affection of her children and is also highly esteemed by a large circle of warm personal friends in Etna Green and elsewhere. In her beautiful home she dispenses with free hand a genuine hospitality which sweetens the welcome accorded her guests and in a spirit of charity she contributes liberally of her means to benevolent objects. No worthy person applying to her for aid is ever turned empty-handed away, and, like the village preacher of whom Goldsmith speaks, her

case is known to all the poor and unfortunate. She has frequently responded with liberal donations to religious purposes and to the Christian church, of which she is an amiable and faithful member, has often visited by her benefactions.

Mrs. Anglin is a lady of culture and refinement and her years set lightly upon her, some having been very miserly in her case. The matter of ailments which are considered the sure precursors of an advancing age, she possesses, as in the days of her prime, her physical and mental powers and ability to remain many years to make the world brighter and better because of her presence. All who know her praise her as she cheerfully makes any sacrifice to promote the happiness of others, modestly keeping herself from the public gaze while performing the many noble charities and kindly deeds with which her name has long associated. She is of nature's true noble women, a modern Arcas in her works of faith and labors of love, and the great future, whose doors do not outward swing, has nothing which she need fear.

THOMAS J. WRIGHT.

The gentleman whose brief life record is herewith presented is a leading agriculturist of Prairie township and belongs to one of the first pioneer families that effected a settlement in Kosciusko county in the early years of its history. He was born near the town of Milford, this county, on the 4th day of October, 1833, and is the son of John and Mary (Goodnight) Wright, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Maryland. His ancestors on both sides of the house were among the early settlers of

those two states and later the name became widely known in the middle West, especially throughout northern Indiana, where many of the name are now living. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Goodnight. Many years ago her father's family moved to Virginia and located not far from where the Wrights resided and Mary Goodnight met and married. Some time later they migrated to Union county, Indiana, thence, about 1832, settled in the county of Kosciusko, locating in the woods near the present site of Milford Junction, Van Buren township. Mr. Wright pre-empted land there and when this part of the state was put upon the market in 1836 he went to the law office at Wirmar and entered one hundred and sixty acres, from which he afterwards cleared and developed a fine farm. He made many substantial improvements, experienced all the hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer times and became one of the leading farmers and stock men in his community, earning the reputation of an enterprising citizen. He continued to live on the farm where he settled until about the year 1861, at which time he retired from active life and changed his residence to Milford, where his death occurred four years later.

John Wright was an influential man and a most exemplary citizen. Industrious and economical, he acquired an ample competence and for many years was classed with the most successful farmers of Kosciusko county. He was a leading member of the Baptist church and as such was instrumental in planting several local societies of that denomination among the sparse settlements of Kosciusko county. Nine children were born to John and Mary Wright, namely: Newell,

Oliver, John, Thomas J., Cynthia, Sarah, Hannah, Nancy A., Mahala and George W.

The childhood and youthful years of Thomas J. Wright were spent on the home place in the woods of Van Buren township and by reason of the absence of schools he grew up without the educational facilities which the majority of boys enjoy. As soon as old enough he was put to work with the ax, an implement which he learned to wield with great dexterity, and while a boy in his early 'teens he worked alongside of men and did the same amount of labor which they performed. Living remote from neighbors, he had few associates and so sadly were his educational privileges neglected that at the time of his marriage he could not write. Later in life he made up for this deficiency by diligent private study under the direction of his wife, who had been a successful school teacher; he not only became well acquainted with the ordinary branches, but obtained a wide and varied knowledge of history and general literature and became well informed upon current events. He was especially apt in orthography and it was almost impossible to find a word in the English language that he could not spell correctly and that, too, upon the impulse of the moment. In years gone by the old-fashioned spelling school was a popular institution socially as well as educationally, and to it is traceable the knowledge of orthography which the majority of young men and women of the early times possessed. Mr. Wright was accustomed to attend these popular gatherings and invariably carried off the honors as the champion speller, being always the first one chosen and the last to take his seat in the final contest of the evening.

When a young man he married Miss Rebekkah Fuller, daughter of Miner and Mary (Mayor) Fuller, the father born in Pennsylvania, the mother a native of England. The Fullers were descendants of General Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, and the Major family came from England in an early day and settled in that part of Pennsylvania where the former had resided since before the Revolutionary struggle. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and settled at Milford, at which place and elsewhere in Van Buren township Mrs. Wright taught school for several years before her marriage.

After his marriage Mr. Wright began farming as a renter on his father's farm and subsequently moved to Prairie township, where he also cultivated the soil on land leased for the purpose. He began life in very limited circumstances, but by energy and perseverance gradually surmounted the many obstacles by which he was beset and in due time found himself the possessor of sufficient means to make a payment on an eighty-acre tract of wild land to which he at once moved and which has since been his home. His experience in felling the forests and developing his farm was similar in all respects to the hard work which the early settlers in all new countries were obliged to perform, and need not be described in detail in this connection. Hard and long-continued toil was his lot, and, cheered and encouraged by his faithful helpmate, he gradually extended the area of his cultivable land until he had one of the best improved farms and most valuable in the township of Prairie. He has added to his possessions at different times and today is classed with the most enterprising and successful farmers

and stock raisers in the community, owning property conservatively estimated to be worth over ten thousand dollars, every cent of which has been earned by his own efforts.

Mr. Wright has been a hard-working man and he attributes his success to consecutive industry and careful management. As a tiller of the soil he ranks with the most progressive of his fellow citizens and in the matter of live stock, especially the breeding and raising of fine Berkshire hogs, his success has long been assured. He keeps himself well posted in everything relating to agricultural science and puts his knowledge to practical use in the cultivation of his crops, being considered one of the most successful corn raisers in the county of Kosciusko.

In his political affiliations Mr. Wright is a pronounced Republican, and since attaining his majority has never failed to cast a ballot in behalf of his party at any election. He has frequently represented his township and county in conventions. During his incumbency he took great interest in educational matters, especially in beautifying school property; he erected several fine buildings and added to the attractiveness of all schoolhouses within his jurisdiction. On account of his own limited intellectual advantages in youth, he has always taken a lively interest in educational matters and uses his influence to advance the standard of professional excellence among the teachers of the township in which he lives.

Mr. Wright has a beautiful and attractive home, every feature of which indicates the presence of contentment and thrift. He believes in using the good things of this world and has lived so as to get from life the greatest amount of pleasure and profit

possible. Among his neighbors he is highly regarded as a citizen and discharges every duty incumbent upon him with the object in view of promoting the general welfare of the community, materially and morally. Mrs. Wright was a zealous member of the United Brethren church. While not connected with any church organization Mr. Wright has profound respect for religion and is liberal in the support of the congregation with which his wife is identified. He exerts a wholesome influence in behalf of all moral reforms and movements which promise to benefit humanity and speaks with no uncertain meaning when the good of the community is under consideration.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wright has been brightened by the presence of seven children, all of whom have left the family fireside and started in the world upon their own responsibility. Ella, the first born, married Eli Klinger, a well-known farmer of Harrison township; Lewis F. married Emma Orcut and lives in Colorado; Thomas N., of Rochester, Indiana, married Ada Yager, of this county; Albert married Mattie Burt and is a liveryman at Etna Green; Myrtle is the wife of William Crayton and lives on a farm in the township of Harrison; Harry lives in Tippecanoe township, this state, and is also married, his wife being formerly Miss Elsie V. McCruen; Charles, the youngest of the family, is deceased.

DAVID S. WELCH.

David S. Welch, grain buyer and local agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Atwood, is a gentleman of marked business

ability, qualified in every way for the important position he occupies and it is but just that specific recognition be accorded him in the pages of this volume. Back to staunch old Irish and German stock does he trace his lineage and that in his character abide the sterling qualities that have ever marked the true types of those nationalities is manifest when the more salient points of his life's history are considered. Consecutive industry, invincible spirit and unwavering honor are among his prominent characteristics, and these, with many other admirable traits, have naturally secured him a position in the respect and esteem of his fellow men and won for him a commendable standing in the business world.

At what time in the past the ancestors of the American branch of the Welch family came to America is not known, but it is supposed to have been at a period antedating the colonial struggle for independence. They settled in Virginia, as did also the Groves family, from which the subject is maternally descended. The Welches were planters and some of them appear to have been large slave-holders and firm believers in the right of man to use his fellow man as a menial and an article of traffic. Among the descendants of the original ancestors was one Joseph Welch, who took issue with his relatives upon the matter of involuntary servitude. He early manifested a profound antagonism to slave-holding and when arriving at the years of manhood determined to no longer live in a state cursed with the presence of this, to him, most nefarious institution. Accordingly he left the familiar scenes of his native place and migrated to the free soil of Ohio, where for a number of years he worked at cabinetmaking, which

he had formerly learned in Virginia. He continued to follow his trade in the Buckeye state until his removal, in an early day, to Lagrange county, Indiana, where he entered a quarter-section of land in what is now the township of Bloomfield. On coming to this state Joseph Welch turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and followed the same with good results until his retirement from active life, after which he took up his abode in the town of Lagrange, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying there in 1863. During the time spent on his farm he cleared and brought to a high state of tillage one hundred acres of fine land and was considered one of the model agriculturists of the community in which he lived. As a citizen he ranked with the best men of his township and county and his influence was invariably exerted upon the right side of every moral question. Politically he was one of the leading Republicans of his neighborhood, and as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church he led a quiet, consistent church life. The maiden name of Mrs. Joseph Welch was Elizabeth Groves. She also was pronounced in her allegiance to the Methodist church, lived consistently with her religious profession and died trusting in the merits of a Saviour whom she had so long and faithfully served. Joseph and Elizabeth Welch were the parents of seven children, whose names are as follows: John W., Thomas C., Cessna E., Jacob, R. S., Mary and Lucy.

D. S. Welch, the direct subject of this review, was born in Madison county, Ohio, August 7, 1834. The advantages which come from a life in close touch with nature in all of its varied phases were his and until fifteen years old he spent his time in the

fields, performing such duties as usually fall to the lot of lads reared amid the peaceful pursuits of the farm. Meanwhile he spent three winter seasons in such schools as the country afforded and at the above age took up carpentry, which he followed until attaining his majority. When a little past twenty-one he engaged in the mercantile business at Lagrange in partnership with an older brother, going in debt for their stock of goods and trusting to the future to make good the amount they assumed. The business proved successful from the start and the firm continued for a period of sixteen years, during which time the store became one of the leading establishments of the kind in Lagrange. At the expiration of this period the subject severed his connection with the business and with a capital of about five thousand dollars came to Kosciusko county, locating at Atwood, where he invested a portion of his means in a large stock of miscellaneous merchandise and again announced himself a candidate for a share of public patronage. He opened his store at Atwood in 1866 and continued to sell goods until 1882, meantime purchasing a beautiful farm of seventy-five acres in Harrison township, besides making other fortunate investments. In connection with merchandising he began, some time prior to 1882, to buy and ship grain and ultimately disposed of his stock and devoted his attention to the latter business, which he has since carried on with flattering success.

Mr. Welch's well-known abilities in his various lines of trade were early recognized by the management of the Pennsylvania railroad, who offered him the position of local agent. This he accepted and proved in

every respect a most competent and popular agent, his relations with the company and with the public as well being of the most satisfactory character. He has discharged the duties of the position to the present time and no doubt can remain with the company as long as he sees fit to retain the place.

Mr. Welch has built up an extensive and lucrative grain business, the amount of his yearly shipments comparing favorably with those of the largest buyers in this section of the state. Kind and obliging in all of his dealings and possessing the faculty of winning friends, he has attracted the major part of the trade of a large area of territory surrounding Atwood and numbers among his customers the best people of the country. By discriminating judgment, careful management and judicious tact he has amassed an ample competence and enjoys the reputation of being one of the strong financial men of the county of Kosciusko.

Mr. Welch has a fine modern home in the town of Atwood, which was presided over for some years by his estimable wife, whose maiden name was Sarah J. Hill. She was the daughter of E. and Hannah Hill, natives of New York, and bore her husband five children, namely: Maggie E., wife of Oscar Wallace, of Warsaw; Cora B., wife of Sherman A. Pyle, of Lagrange; Fred C., who married Grace Phillips and lives in Michigan; and Frank E., who entered into the marriage relation with Miss Blanche Blue and at the present time is his father's associate in the grain business.

The mother of these children was a lady of many excellent traits and for a number of years a pious and consistent member of the United Brethren church. After a happy

and contented married life she was called to the other world, her death occurring on the 6th day of January, 1902.

Mr. Welch is not identified with any church, although he is a man of deep feeling and has pronounced views relative to religious matters. He is a liberal supporter of the congregation to which his wife belonged, but his benefactions are by no means confined to that society alone, as he gives with a free hand to all enterprises by means of which the moral and religious condition of the community may be benefited. He was made a Mason when twenty-one years of age, and since that time has been an active worker in the fraternity, belonging at present to the lodge at Warsaw. He has filled all the principal official positions in the lodge, from master down, and is also a leading member of the chapter meeting in the above city.

Mr. Welch believes that all good citizens should take an active interest in politics, as the government of our country depends upon the elective franchise. His reading and investigation, as well as his natural inclinations, early led him to espouse the principles of the Republican party and from the age of twenty-one to the present time he has been an ardent supporter of the party to which he belongs. During campaigns he is an active worker and not infrequently has his advice been sought and his suggestion followed in some of the most stirring elections in the history of the county. He has never been an office seeker, but in 1880, at the suggestion of many friends, his name was permitted to go before the convention for nomination as county treasurer. Other competitors with strong following being in the field, he failed to receive the honor, but

this in no wise lessened his ardor in behalf of the successful candidate in the ensuing campaign.

Few citizens of Kosciusko county are more widely known or more highly esteemed than the honored subject of this sketch. He has been successful in business, respected in social life and as a neighbor has discharged his duty in a manner becoming a liberal-minded, intelligent citizen of the state where the essential qualities of manhood are duly recognized and prized at their true value. He has figured prominently in the public affairs of his township and county and the position he today occupies as a potential factor in the community has been well and nobly earned.

JAMES E. SMITH.

For a number of years the subject of this review enjoyed much more than local repute as an educator, but since 1808 he has devoted his entire time and attention to mercantile pursuits. He is one of the widely known young men of Kosciusko county, of which he is a native, and ever since early manhood has contributed much to the material development and intellectual growth of the different communities in which his lot was cast. The branch of the Smith family of which the subject is an honorable representative was known from very early times in Pennsylvania, in which state his grandfather was born and reared. This ancestor later moved to Fulton county, Ohio, where the family lived until about the year 1855, at which time they came to Kosciusko county and settled in the township of Harrison.

Henry T. Smith, father of James E., was a young man when his parents moved to this county. He grew to maturity on the home farm in Harrison township and in 1862 was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ames, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Kosciusko county, their arrival antedating the year 1836. Mr. Ames became a large land owner and influential citizen and to him as much as to any one man was Harrison township indebted for much of its earlier growth and prosperity. Some years after his death his widow married Mr. Smith, the subject's grandfather, and she is still living at an advanced age.

Some time after his marriage Henry T. Smith took up his residence in the town of Bourbon, Marshall county, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He was an honest, hard-working man and he continued to reside in the above town until the death of his wife, which occurred November 1, 1878. She bore him four children: Mary J., wife of Frank Day, a business man of Chicago; James E., of this review; Cora E., who married Elias Hart, a farmer of North Dakota; and Minnie L., wife of Prof. L. D. Vaughn, a teacher of Prairie township, living in Atwood.

James E. Smith was born in Harrison township, Kosciusko county, on the 21st day of August, 1865. Until his fourteenth year he lived with his parents in the town of Bourbon and at the proper age entered the public schools, which he attended at that place until the death of his mother. Deprived of the love and tender solicitude which only a mother knows, and that, too, at an age when a boy most needs her wisdom and guidance, young Smith was thrown

upon his own resources and compelled to carve out, unaided, his destiny in a cold and uncharitable world.

The year following the breaking up of his home ties he worked for his board and clothing and such was the efficient service he rendered that the year following he was hired by a farmer at seven dollars per month. While thus engaged, he attended of winter seasons the public schools and realizing the value of education, not only as a means of intellectual development but also as a potent factor in aiding its possessor to surmount unfavorable environments and make his way through life successfully, he prosecuted his studies with zealous earnestness and soon outstripped the majority of his classmates. While attending the district schools he did chores for his board and by carefully husbanding his earnings the rest of the year laid by in due time sufficient means to enable him to attend a term at the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso. Mr. Smith entered that well known and popular institution in the fall of 1883 and by diligent application made such headway in his various studies that the following year he successfully passed an examination and obtained a teacher's license. He taught his first term in district No. 9, Prairie township, in the winter of 1884-5, and the following fall was graduated from the commercial department of the Valparaiso Normal College with a creditable record.

Mr. Smith brought to his school work a mind well disciplined by close and critical study and from the beginning of his career as an educator his success was assured. While a student in college he paid especial attention to the art of imparting instruction and his methods of teaching, as well as his

tact in governing, at once made him popular with pupils and patrons. His second term was also taught in the township of Prairie, and he continued educational work in that part of the county until 1898, with the exception of the winter of 1885 and 1886, when he taught a term in Etna township.

In October, 1886, Mr. Smith and Miss Della Hillery were made husband and wife; the latter was born in Prairie township. This union was severed by the death of Mrs. Smith, who answered the summons to the other life on the 30th day of May, 1888, leaving one child, Merlin O., whose birth occurred September 6, 1887. He is an exceedingly bright and affable lad, devoted to his studies and gives promise of future usefulness. He was graduated from the common schools in 1901 and is now a student of the Atwood high school, where he has already made an honorable record both in his studies and general deportment. Mr. Smith's second marriage was solemnized with Miss Elizabeth Huffer, daughter of Daniel Huffer, a native of Pennsylvania and one of the enterprising farmers of Kosciusko county; this union has been blessed with three children, one of whom is deceased; the other two are Rex Edwin, born December 28, 1898, and Ruby B., whose birth occurred August 18, 1901.

In the summer of 1893 Mr. Smith bought a half interest in a hardware store at Atwood and during the five years following sold goods in connection with teaching, devoting the winter seasons to the latter occupation and the other months to merchandising. In 1898 he purchased his partner's interest in the business and has since been sole proprietor, being now in the en-

joyment of a large and lucrative trade which is continually increasing in volume. His success in the mercantile line has more than met his expectations. He has a large and carefully selected stock and by always keeping on hand every article in the hardware line, and carefully attending to the wants of his customers, he has established his business on a solid basis and the future outlook is in every way bright and encouraging.

When Mr. Smith was first married his prospects were any thing but brilliant. He had no means worth mentioning and it required all of his salary as a teacher to maintain his humble domestic establishment and keep hunger from the door. By the closest kind of economy he succeeded in laying aside a small amount, sufficient to make a payment on the hardware interest which he purchased, and from that time on a better era began to dawn. Since obtaining entire control of the business he has forged rapidly to the front until he is now worth in excess of five thousand dollars, all of which has come to him within the last three or four years. Not the least of the factors which have contributed to his success are his genial manners and desire to please. Kind and affable to all, he possesses the tact to win friends and his place of business is well known to the farming community adjacent to the town, his customers being among the best and most reliable men of the village and surrounding country.

Not only as a teacher and business man has Mr. Smith won a respectable standing in the community, but as a public-spirited citizen, interested in general improvements and matters political, he has also become widely and favorably known. As a Repub-

ican he has wielded a potential influence in his township, which he now represents on the county central committee, and in the management of campaigns his services have contributed much to the success of his party at the polls. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 326, K. of P., of which he was the first chancellor commander, and was honored by being chosen its first representative to the grand lodge.

Much of the success which has recently crowned Mr. Smith's efforts is due to his estimable wife, who has proven herself not only a companion but a helpmate in the widest sense of the term. She is a well educated lady, deeply interested in religious and charitable work, and as a zealous member of the United Brethren church of Atwood has endeared herself to the community by her beautiful Christian benevolence, as well as her activity in the cause of religion. After completing the common school course she took full courses in business and stenography and for several years enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most successful teachers in the Kosciusko county public schools. Mr. Smith is also identified with the United Brethren denomination and for several years past has been zealous in the Sunday school work, serving as superintendent, and at the present time is teacher of one of the largest and most intelligent classes of any Bible school in the town.

Briefly and as succinctly as possible have been recorded in the foregoing lines the leading facts in the life of a very active and successful man, and it remains for a future writer to prepare a more complete and appropriate biography.

WILLIAM W. MCKINLEY.

In a quiet cemetery near the thriving city of South Bend, Indiana, may be seen an old grave of an unusually large size, at the head of which stands a modest stone containing a simple epitaph to the memory of James and Mary McKinley. These were the grandparents on the paternal side of the subject of this sketch, also of the late William McKinley, one of America's most distinguished statesmen and the beloved president of the United States, whose recent tragic death at the hand of a cowardly assassin caused sorrow in every loyal American home and awakened the profound sympathy of the civilized world. The name McKinley is destined to occupy an honored place in American history as long as time endures. It will remain forever a monument of the grand possibilities which may be realized under the benign influence of our free institutions and will continue in the future, as it has been in the past, a stimulus to nobler deeds and greater activities on the part of a young man of intelligence and energy upon whom fortune casts no benignant smiles.

Paternally the McKinley family is descended from sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, the antecedents of the American branch coming to this country in an early day from the Emerald Isle. In a quiet rural burying ground in that beautiful, romantic and historic sea-girt land, sleeping the sleep that knows no waking on the side of the valley of shadows, lie the bodies of many of the McKinley family, some of whose graves are marked by appropriate epitaphs, while others rest beneath unknown sod which time

for untold years has clothed with recurring vestures of living green.

Mr. James McKinley, above referred to, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1783, married Mary Rose on the 20th day of August, 1804, and in an early day moved to eastern Ohio. Subsequently he came to Indiana and located near South Bend, where he spent the remainder of his life. A remarkable coincidence in connection with the death of this sturdy couple is the fact that both were called away on the forty-third anniversary of their marriage, August 20, 1847, and their bodies were buried in the same grave. At the time of his death James McKinley was aged sixty-three years, eleven months and one day, and his wife's age was fifty-eight years, nine months and five days when she exchanged the earthly life for immortality. Among the children of James and Mary McKinley was a son by the name of John, whose birth occurred either in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, or in eastern Ohio. He married in the latter state Miss Eliza J. Boyle and became the father of eleven children, whose names are as follows: James, Benjamin H., Alexander H., Mary, John W., Lucius B., William W., Sarah E., Ira and Henry M., seven of whom are living at the present time.

John McKinley remained in eastern Ohio until 1855, at which time he disposed of his interests there and came to Indiana, locating on a farm near Muncie, Delaware county, where for a few years he followed agricultural pursuits. When a young man he prepared himself for the Methodist ministry and some time after coming to Indiana he entered upon the active duties of the holy office by taking charge of a circuit

containing several churches in Delaware and other counties in the west central part of the state. He continued as an itinerant a number of years and at one time served as presiding elder of his district. His reputation as an earnest, eloquent preacher of the gospel became widely known and the various churches over which he exercised pastoral control grew in numbers and influence, thus causing his services to be in great demand at the meeting of the conference when circuits and charges were apportioned among the various ministers. In the higher and most responsible position of presiding elder he was equally energetic and displayed fine executive abilities in the management of the district in his charge. John McKinley lived a useful life unselfishly devoted to the service of God in saving men, and in the church triumphant he no doubt wears many jewels in his crown of rejoicing by reason of the large number of souls brought into the Kingdom through his earnest efforts as an able minister of the Word. He departed this life at Muncie in 1890; his wife preceded him to the other world by five years, dying in the year 1891.

William W. McKinley, whose name appears at the head of this article, is the seventh child of John and Eliza McKinley and was born in the town of Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, August 20, 1850. He was five years old when brought to Indiana, from which time until nineteen he remained with his parents and assisted with the varied duties of the farm in Delaware county. In his twentieth year he left the home fireside and went to Missouri, in which state he worked at any honorable employment he could find until 1873, when he returned home and made arrangements to improve

his education, which unfortunately had been greatly neglected during his childhood and youthful years. With the exception of a few broken terms in the district schools he had received little intellectual training, and, realizing the need of greater knowledge than he then possessed and appreciating the advantages which education would bring to him, he determined to subordinate every other consideration to the one great end of becoming a scholar.

Having perfected his plans, Mr. McKinley in 1881 entered the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso, taking a select course of studying with the two-fold object in view of enlarging his intellectual horizon and preparing himself for the profession of teaching. Applying himself assiduously to his studies, he labored zealously until completing the prescribed course, after which he received a high-grade license, enabling him to teach in the public schools of Kosciusko county. He taught his first term at the town of Oswego and there demonstrated much more than average ability as an instructor and disciplinarian. Meeting with success and encouragement in his first attempt, he was encouraged to continue the work and for a period of ten consecutive years he taught at various places in the county and earned an enviable reputation as a scholarly and skillful educator.

While engaged in educational work Mr. McKinley always carried first-class licenses and never permitted himself to fall behind in any matters of progressive pedagogy. By diligent application, he kept himself fully abreast the age both in scholarship and method, was an active participant in the deliberations of institutes and teachers' associations, in which he exercised a decided in-

fluence upon the public-school system of Kosciusko county. For several years he taught common district schools, but as his name and reputation became more widely recognized he was chosen principal of a number of graded schools, notably among which were those in the towns of Burket and Atwood. He also had charge of three normal institutions at Atwood and Warsaw respectively, and as an instructor of teachers fully sustained the reputation he had formerly won in the subordinate positions.

Unfortunately for Mr. McKinley, he became afflicted with rheumatism and that, too, in such an aggravated form as seriously to interfere with his efficiency in the school room. This dreaded ailment continued to increase in violence until at length, from the age of twenty years, he was compelled to use crutches to aid his locomotion, and, although partially recovered, he still suffers greatly at times and is now in a sadly crippled condition. By reason of this infirmity, together with the demands of his private business affairs, he retired permanently from school work in 1890 and has since devoted his attention to merchandising.

On the 4th day of November, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of William W. McKinley and Miss Laretta Hayhurst, daughter of Bazeleel Hayhurst. Mrs. McKinley's parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish-English lineage. They came to Kosciusko county in pioneer times and settled in Harrison township, where the father entered land and afterwards became a successful farmer. He was also a well-known citizen and after a long and useful life died on the place which he originally purchased from the government.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley's happy married life has been blessed with one child, Trella Z., who was born April 28, 1888. She is a bright miss of fourteen in whom her parents have centered many fond hopes, and at this time is pursuing her studies in the schools of Atwood. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley began housekeeping in the above town, which they have since made their home. While teaching in 1890, the subject bought an interest in a small mercantile business in Atwood and at the expiration of his term that year purchased the entire stock and became the sole proprietor. He soon added to the stock and the business, under his efficient management, has continued to increase until he now has one of the best arranged and most extensively patronized stores of the kind in the town. By carefully studying the tastes of his customers and catering to the demands of the trade his business grew to such proportions as to render necessary a room of greatly enlarged capacity. Accordingly, in 1895, he erected his present building, a neat and substantial structure which answers well the purpose for which intended; he also built a residence four years later and is now well situated, both from business and domestic points of view.

As is well known by all who have given the matter serious attention, the teacher is the hardest worked and poorest paid of any of our public servants; it is also a fact patent to all that more is required of him than from the individual in any other of the learned professions. Few educators are noted for material wealth and if perchance a teacher now and then be found well situated it may be taken for granted that his means have not been earned in the school room. After

spending ten of the best years of his life in this noble and elevating work, Mr. McKinley found himself the possessor of means barely sufficient to meet current expenses. To better his condition financially was one of the prime reasons that induced him to retire from the profession and turn his attention to a vocation which promised more liberal returns and less consecutive toil. Since engaging solely in merchandising he has met with encouraging success and is now the possessor of a handsome property and a competence running well up into the thousands, every dollar of which has come to him as the result of carefully laid plans, mature judgment and skillful management.

It is not too much to claim for Mr. McKinley intellectual culture and general information far in excess of the average man. With a mind well disciplined by scholastic and professional training and many years of contact with the young as a teacher, he has become widely informed on many subjects. He is a careful reader of the world's best literature, a close student of current events, and his knowledge gives him prestige among his fellow citizens as one of the most scholarly and best posted men in the community. Such a man would naturally take much more than a passing interest in political, economic and kindred subjects and this the subject has done for a number of years. Well acquainted with the history of parties, his inclinations and reading early led him to look upon the Democratic party as the party of the people and as embodying his ideals of representative government. When old enough to exercise the right of election franchise he gave his allegiance to that party and has been one of its ardent supporters ever since. At one time his name

headed the ticket as candidate for representative to the general assembly, but the county being strongly Republican he went down in the general defeat, although running far ahead of the other candidates of his party.

Mr. McKinley is a man of independent mind, strong in his convictions, and gives free expression to his opinions when called out in discussion. He has never tried to gain any prestige by reason of his close relationship to our late distinguished President, believing the motto, "What I am, not what my relations are," to contain the true philosophy of life; while proud of his ancestry and of the prominence which the word McKinley has gained in history, his firm convictions are that every man should rely upon his own efforts and carve out his own fortune and destiny.

Mr. McKinley is prominent in Odd Fellowship, having passed all the chairs in lodge No. 493, of which he is a member, besides representing it in the grand lodge upon two occasions. He has a profound and reverent regard for sacred things and believes the visible church to be the most potent factor for revolutionizing the world for good and winning man to the highest life. His membership with the United Brethren denomination dates back many years, and since becoming a resident of Attwood he has been one of the leaders of the local congregation. For several years he served as class leader and as a Sunday school worker and official, and has done effective service in advancing the moral and religious status of the community. Mrs. McKinley is also an active church member, alive to all the good work of the congregation and its various societies, and with her

husband is highly esteemed by all with whom she is acquainted. Thus briefly and perhaps imperfectly have been set forth the salient facts and prominent characteristics in the life and character of one of Kosciusko county's intelligent men and public benefactors. Honored by all who know him for his useful and blameless life, highly regarded as a citizen, it is eminently fitting in closing this sketch to compliment him by saying that the community in which he lives has never known a better type of intelligent, scholarly, courteous, Christian gentleman.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley have in their possession a couple of interesting and valuable relics. One is an old parchment deed, bearing the date of June 25, 1841, and signed by President John Tyler, and which bears title to one hundred and sixty acres of land. The other relic is an emery ball, which is covered with an embroidery of knit cloth, in which is worked the date of its making, 1783.

JOHN W. ANGLIN.

Few indeed are the residents of Kosciusko county whose identification therewith dates from 1837. For sixty-seven years John W. Anglin has made his home in Prairie township, one of the honored citizens and substantial men of the community. He was born in Barbour county, Virginia, September 12, 1835, and is the son of James and Matilda (Hall) Anglin, both parents natives of that state and of Scotch-Irish origin. James Anglin was a farmer by occupation. In 1837 he sold his place in Virginia and came to Kosciusko county, Indi-

ana, entering a large tract of land in Prairie township and also purchasing considerable real estate in the county of Marshall. His place in Prairie township was unimproved at the time he took possession and he erected there a little log cabin of the conventional type and began life in a true pioneer style. In due time he cleared a number of acres, which were broken by oxen, as he did not own horses until some years after his arrival. He became a very successful farmer and acquired ample means, the greater part of his fortune consisting of real estate, which increased rapidly in value with the growth and development of the country. He was one of the leading and influential men of his neighborhood, took an active part in advancing the material interests of his township and county and departed this life in 1874, highly esteemed by a large circle of friends who had learned to prize him for his sterling qualities and exemplary Christian character. Mrs. Matilda Anglin preceded her husband to the grave in 1857 and subsequently he married another lady, Mary Scott, who is still living. Mr. Anglin's first marriage resulted in nine children, namely: David H., Harvey M., John W., Mary, James F., Samuel D., Elizabeth, Addison and Hiram. Of these four were born in Virginia and five in Kosciusko county, Indiana. The second marriage was blessed with five children, nearly all of whom grew to years of maturity.

When three years old John W. Anglin was brought by his parents to Kosciusko county and his early experiences were characteristic of the pioneer period in which he grew to manhood. For several years his only playfellows aside from his brothers were the Indian children that lived near by,

between whom and their white companions warm and friendly feelings soon sprang up. They roamed the woods together, took part in mimic hunts, tested their marksmanship with bows and arrows and in many other ways passed the time very pleasantly as long as the red man remained in the country. Young Anglin early became proficient in the use of the ax, and when a lad of fifteen made a hand at any kind of work with that implement. He became one of the most skillful choppers in his neighborhood and seemed never to tire while cutting cord wood, making rails, clearing land or doing any kind of work requiring strength of muscle and earnestness of purpose.

Mr. Anglin's only educational privileges were such as the subscription school, taught in a little round-log cabin, afforded; he seems to have distanced his classmates in his studies, however, for as early as 1853 he was selected to teach a term near his father's place and from what can now be learned his school was a success, measured by the standard of excellence as then recognized. He continued to live at home, assisting with the farm work, until about twenty years of age, when he turned his attention to carpentering, in which he early displayed unusual efficiency and which he followed with success and profit until 1882.

Meanwhile Mr. Anglin became interested in farming and some time in the early 'sixties came into possession of a place in Prairie township which he has since made his home. He purchased additional land from time to time until his place comprised two hundred and eighty-three acres, its present area, and at a very conservative estimate it now represents a value of at least fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Anglin was married March 29, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Cook, whose birth occurred on the 18th day of December, 1844. Her parents, George W. and Mercy S. (Redrow) Cook, were natives of New Jersey, but early came to Indiana and settled in Randolph county, thence later moved to the county of Kosciusko, where they were living when the marriage of their daughter took place. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Anglin moved to their present place of abode in Prairie township and now have a beautiful home, every appearance of which bespeaks a spirit of thrift, happiness and content. They have the following children: Laura B., born September 4, 1867; Arthur W., born January 1, 1872, married Emma V. Crabbe and is also a resident of Prairie; George W., born October 7, 1874, is now a student in the medical department of the Chicago University; Blanche B., born August 15, 1877, married Harvey E. Crabbe and died at Buffalo, New York, June 13, 1901; Homer B., who was born June 12, 1879, is a single man and lives on the home farm, which he manages.

In his political affiliations Mr. Anglin is a Democrat, but he has never been a very active participant in party affairs. In matters of business he has always been characterized by sound judgment and the ample means which are now his are the result of the exercise of those correct principles which when properly directed invariably win success. As a citizen he has discharged every duty in a most exemplary and praiseworthy manner and as a neighbor and friend none stand higher in the confidence and esteem of the community. Religiously, he is a Methodist, and his wife also belongs to that church, both being very active in the good

work of their congregation, especially in the Sunday school, where their services have long been of great value.

Since the year 1882 Mr. Anglin has devoted his attention principally to looking after his agricultural interests and selling farm machinery, his success in the latter being very gratifying. He has been a member of the State Horse Thief Association for about thirty years, during which time he has been instrumental in bringing in a large number of law breakers to justice and securing for several of them long sentences in the state prison. Mr. and Mrs. Anglin are among the oldest and most highly esteemed people of Prairie township and by reason of long residence their names have become widely known throughout the county. All who know them speak in high praise of their many estimable qualities and the general wish is that they may be spared many years to the community in which they have lived so long and so well.

As being of interest to the readers of this volume, the following newspaper extract referring to the subject's daughter, Blanche B., is here reprinted:

Blanche Bernice Crabbe, daughter of John W. and Mary E. Anglin, was born at Clunette, Kosciusko county, Indiana, August 15, 1877, and died at her home in Buffalo, New York, June 13, 1901. On the 22nd of September, 1897, she was united in marriage to Harvey E. Crabbe, also of Clunette, and who had been her friend and ardent admirer from earliest childhood. This union proved to be a peculiarly happy one, and while of a short duration was characterized by extraordinary devotion and felicity, the attachment being beautifully reciprocal.

Sister Crabbe united with the Methodist Episcopal church in Clunette when about sixteen years of age, and retained her membership in the home church till after her marriage and removal to Buffalo in 1897, at which time she identified herself with the Linwood Avenue Methodist Episcopal church of that city, of which church she remained a faithful member till the

day of her death and translation to "the church of the first-born above." She was the recipient of a very marked religious experience during a revival meeting, conducted by the Evangelist C. W. Ruth, in the winter of 1896, and the influence of that meeting remained with her to the end. Her Bible was her constant companion and her trusted guide. The prayer-meeting was her delight, and her earnest prayers and inspiring testimonies will long be remembered by her fellow-worshippers. Her pleasant smile, her kind words and her winsome ways made her a great favorite, attracting all and repelling none. She had remarkable social powers, and made her life a blessing to the sick, the aged, the poor and the stranger. Her life was one of unusual gentleness and sweetness. She suffered much for several years, and her last illness was prolonged and painful, yet no murmur escaped her lips. Like her Master, she suffered in silence, one of her favorite passages being: "He was oppressed, and He was afflicted, yet He opened not His mouth." Another: "For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed to us." She has passed through suffering to glory, and will be found among that white-robed throng "which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

The funeral was attended from the home in Buffalo, also from her former home and birthplace, and the little church in Clunette where she gave her heart to Christ, and which she had loved from her childhood days. The services in both places were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Frank H. VanKeuren, of Buffalo, New York, assisted at Clunette by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Fetro, also by Rev. Mr. Farmer, pastor of the United Brethren church in the same place. The interment was at Leesburg, Indiana, four miles distant. She is survived by a husband, father, mother, sister and three brothers, all of whom feel very keenly the great loss which they have sustained.

MARSHALL MAKEMSON.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. Mr. Makemson, of this review, has been a lifelong resident of Kosciusko county and by his genealogy repre-

sents two old and well known families, one of Irish descent and the other of German origin. The subject's paternal grandfather, a native of the beautiful and romantic Emerald Isle, came to the United States in an early day and settled in Ohio. Among his sons was John Makemson, who grew to maturity in the Buckeye state and about the year 1834 or 1835 came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and purchased a quarter-section of land in what is now the township of Washington. He was a true type of the rugged, iron-willed pioneer of that period, and it is a matter of family history that the bill of fare of his first meal in Kosciusko county consisted of corn pone and raccoon flesh. He was a man of well-defined purpose and never failed to carry to successful completion any work or enterprise to which he addressed himself. Beginning life in a new country and under many unfavorable auspices, he let nothing deter him and before the lapse of many years he had a fine farm under cultivation, besides owning much of the land adjoining his original purchase.

John Makemson was much more than an ordinary man—indeed one of his mental make-up and characteristics is as one to a thousand. By successful real estate transactions he made money very rapidly and in the course of years his holdings amounted to over two thousand acres of as fine land as Kosciusko county contained. In addition to farming and dealing in real estate, he was also largely interested in live stock. He purchased cattle all over this and surrounding counties, pastured them until the market was favorable and then shipped to the eastern cities, where he never failed to receive liberal prices. As a dealer in and raiser

of cattle he long enjoyed the reputation of being the largest and most successful business of the kind in northern Indiana, and in an early day he also amassed large wealth from the sale of nursery stock, his nursery being the largest and most successful at that time in Indiana north of Indianapolis. Every enterprise to which he devoted his energies prospered and at one time he enjoyed the distinction of being not only the most active business man in Kosciusko county, but also the wealthiest.

John Makemson established a reputation for industry, honesty, integrity, prudence and judgment such as few men attain. He always possessed energy, resolution, determination and in early life acted according to the motto, "I will find a way or make one." His good common sense, caution, foresight and accurate powers of observation, together with the traits above named and others of equal importance, enabled him to overcome every obstacle and establish a career highly successful in all of its parts. He accumulated wealth simply as the result of growth and exercise of the qualities enumerated, and dealt with his fellow men in the high and honorable way that never fails to win esteem and regard.

Mr. Makemson was a pious man and originally an active member of the Seventh Day Baptist church. Later in life he became a Methodist and so continued to the end of his days. Politically he was a Whig and later a Republican. He took an active interest in public affairs and at one time was elected treasurer of Kosciusko county, the duties of which he discharged in a manner satisfactory to the people regardless of politics. He was twice married, the first time, while living in Ohio, to Ariel Davis, a union

which resulted in the birth of six sons and three daughters. Subsequently he entered into the marriage relation with Sarah Bright, who bore him four children. Mr. Makemson's private character was without a stain and his name is associated with no questionable transactions. He is kindly and affectionately remembered by his kindred, friends and acquaintances as a man of generous and noble impulses, for his many acts of kindness and beneficence and for all the noble qualities of intelligence and enterprising citizenship. He had the Christian's love for his fellow men, used his large means liberally for the extension of religious and charitable objects and his name and fame are destined to be long remembered in the annals of northern Indiana, especially in the history of the county for the material advancement of which he gave his best years and energies.

Marshall Makemson was born in Washington township, Kosciusko county, July 3, 1845, and is a son of John and Ariel Makemson. He remained at home, working on the farm until his twenty-third year, meanwhile during his 'teens attending the common schools and obtaining a limited education. When a youth of seventeen he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, entering the service February 9, 1865, and receiving his discharge the following August. Returning home he determined to acquire a better education, accordingly he entered the graded schools of Pierceton, where he took up the higher branches, and subsequently became a student of the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso. After pursuing his studies for a considerable length of time and making substantial progress, he re-

turned home and resumed agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, continuing the same until his marriage on the 16th of January, 1868, to Miss Hettie Roe, who bore him four children, viz: Rema, Ora A., Flosie, deceased, and Carl M., deceased. His second marriage, which was solemnized June 8, 1888, was to Sarah Kuhn, who has borne him three children, Walter, Florence M. and one that died in infancy unnamed.

Not long after his first marriage Mr. Makemson engaged in general merchandising at Pierceton, Indiana, where he carried on a successful business for three years. Disposing of his stock at the expiration of that time, he moved to the farm in Tippecanoe township where he now lives, the place being one of the several quarter sections which his father divided among his children. But little improvement had been made on the place up to the time of his taking possession and the present high state of cultivation to which it has been brought and the comfortable dwelling, commodious barn and other substantial buildings it contains have been the result of his own labors and enterprise.

In all that constitutes advanced agriculture Mr. Makemson is a model farmer and the success he has achieved in this vocation alone entitles him to a conspicuous place among the most progressive men of the county in which he lives. He has added greatly to the value of his land and by judicious dealings in various business enterprises has accumulated an ample fortune, sufficiently large to make his situation one of independence. Not a little of his money has come to him from the sale of fine hogs, of which he is considered one of the largest and most successful raisers in the county.

Mr. Makemson is a Republican, but while not an active partisan he has been greatly interested in the success of his party and has done much effective service both as an advisor among the local leaders and as a worker in the ranks when campaigns have been in progress. Fraternally he is a member of John Murray Post, G. A. R., and at one time was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but of late has not been actively identified with that organization.

Like his father before him, Mr. Makemson is a man of pronounced religious views and makes the church to which he belongs paramount to every other consideration. The Methodist creed embodies his faith and as class leader, superintendent of the Sunday schools and in the capacity of private member he has rendered efficient service and to the best of his ability lived up to his ideal of Christian manhood.

Mrs. Makemson has proved in every sense a fitting partner to her husband, sharing his trials and helping him to face them, rejoicing in his success and taking pride in his prosperity, until now, in the sunshine of a contented home, they are surrounded with happiness which results from difficulties conquered and obstacles removed. She is devotedly attached to the church with which her husband is identified and is noted for her good works and charities generously bestowed upon the unfortunate and the deserving poor.

There have been few cascades, eddies or shallows in Mr. Makemson's life stream; it has always had an ever deep and steady flow. He moves steadily on, attending faithfully to his own affairs and observing the maxim of one of America's greatest busi-

ness men, "Do what you do thoroughly and be faithfully in all accepted trusts." He always has a fixed end and aim in view, and when he acts it is quietly and with precision. He has a strong and positive will and in his make-up there is no hypocrisy and nothing favoring of ostentation or show. He is liberal to the worthy and performs his charities in a quiet, unobtrusive way, which characterizes the true philanthropist and genuine lover of his kind. Throughout his life Mr. Makemson has first of all been true to himself and it has then followed that he could not be untrue to any man. One of his main ambitions has been to do good to his fellowman individually, and at the same time to use his influence so as best to subserve the general welfare of the community. In him Tippecanoe township has a truly good man, a useful citizen and the community a popular and genial friend and neighbor whose sympathizing nature leads him to make any reasonable sacrifice if thereby the material and oral status of his fellow men may be promoted.

DAVID STOLER.

This octogenarian and one of the oldest living citizens of Washington township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was born November 3, 1817, a son of John and Magdalena (Fluke) Stoler, both of whom were of German extraction.

Martin Stoler, paternal grandfather of David, whose name stands at the head of his biographical record, was the first of the family to come to America, where he had

married: he settled in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming and where his son John, father of David Stoler, was born. The part of what is now the Keystone state in which Martin Stoler was at that time was still inhabited by the Indians, who became antagonistic, and drove Martin and his family to Virginia, where they resided seven years, and then returned to the farm in Pennsylvania which Martin had first settled upon and where these pioneers passed the remainder of their lives.

John Stoler, father of David, grew to manhood on the Bedford county, Pennsylvania farm, and there married Magdalena Fluke, who bore him seven children, viz: Abraham, who lived to be ninety years old; Catherine, who died in the fall of 1901, in Pennsylvania in her ninety-fifth year; John; Mary; Philip; Susanna and David.

David Stoler was reared on the home farm in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, but at a proper age was apprenticed to the trade of masonry, and when twenty years old left the homestead to work as a journeyman mason and also at farming. About this time, 1839, he married Miss Barbara A. Shoup, a native of his own state, and continued to work at his trade about eight years longer, in connection with farming.

In October, 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Stoler came to Indiana and settled in Washington township, Kosciusko county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the southwest corner of the township and paid for it all, excepting one hundred dollars. He built a log cabin and converted the wild place, in course of time, into a first-class farm, living on it till 1862. From that time until 1875 he worked elsewhere at cabinetmaking, but still did a great

deal of this class of work on his own premises.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stoler have been born eleven children, viz: Martin H., George W., Drucilla, Frederick, William, Lovica, two that died in infancy in Pennsylvania, Samuel P., Tobias and James.

Mrs. Barbara A. Stoler was called away in 1860, and Mr. Stoler chose for his second wife Mary Banta, whom he married in 1803, but to this union no children were born. This lady died in June, 1803, and Mr. Stoler next married Elizabeth A. McFarson, who died June 22, 1901, also without issue. Since then Mr. Stoler has lived alone on his farm.

Mr. Stoler has for sixty years been a member of the Presbyterian church, of which for many years he has served as a trustee and as sexton. In politics he is a Democrat and has always enjoyed the confidence of his party, whom he has served as supervisor of his township. His neighbors have always respected Mr. Stoler as one of the most upright of men, and his long life of usefulness has merited this recognition by his many friends, who all warmly esteem him.

DAVID DAUSMAN.

Among the leading men and representative farmers of Kosciusko county none enjoy a higher standing or have achieved a greater measure of success than the worthy subject of this review who lives on one of the most beautiful and attractive places in the township of Jefferson. Mr. Dausman has been a potential factor in the local af-

fairs of this part of the country ever since becoming a resident of Kosciusko county, thirty years ago, and today there are few men as widely known or who have accomplished as much as he towards the material development of one of the most fertile regions in the northern part of Indiana. As the name indicates, the Dausman family is of German origin. David Dausman, father of the subject, was born in Alsace, Germany, March 27, 1816, and when thirteen years of age was brought to America by his parents, David and Mattie Dausman, who settled in Canada. Shortly after his arrival in the new world young Dausman began working at the potter's trade and on becoming proficient engaged in the manufacture of pottery, which he continued with marked success until 1873, meanwhile devoting a portion of his time to farming. In his young manhood he married Miss Magdalene Byers, who was born in Canada, near Niagara Falls, on the 2d day of February, 1817. Subsequently David Dausman and family moved from Canada to Elkhart county, Indiana, where he entered land, choosing for his future home a tract in what is now the township of Jackson. He made of the latter a comfortable home and continued to live thereon until his death, which occurred in August, 1890. Mrs. Dausman is still living, making her home at this time with a married daughter in Kosciusko county. David and Magdalena Dausman reared a family of eight children, whose names are as follows: Jacob (deceased), Anna, Mary, Michael (deceased), David, Catherine, Samuel and Moses.

David Dausman, whose name forms the caption of this article, was born in Union township, Elkhart county, Indiana, August



RESIDENCE OF DAVID DAUSMAN

3, 1848. He was fortunate in being descended from thrifty ancestors, his parents being noted for their industrious and frugal habits as well as for the sterling moral worth which was ever a prominent characteristic of their lives. Young David inherited these excellent traits and early exemplified them in his childhood and youth while assisting his father with the work of the farm and obtaining an education in the common schools. He grew up with the predominating idea of relying upon himself, and while still young began to formulate plans for his future course of action. He remained under the parental roof until after his majority and then decided to devote his life to agricultural pursuits, a resolution which he carried out with results that are today plainly apparent to the people of his community and throughout Kosciusko county in general.

As a worthy helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Dausman chose Miss Tillie Phillips, of Wayne county, Ohio. Mrs. Dausman was born August 23, 1851, the daughter of Lewis and Harriett (Orwig) Phillips, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively; these parents moved to Indiana in 1865 and settled in Elkhart county, where Mrs. Dausman grew to womanhood and it was here also that her marriage was solemnized.

Two days after his marriage Mr. Dausman took his bride to Kosciusko county and began housekeeping on a farm in Tippecanoe township, where he lived about three years as a renter. Subsequently he changed his residence to the township of Jefferson, where in 1877 he purchased the land from which he has since developed one of the finest farms and most beautiful and attractive homes in that part of the county. When

Mr. Dausman moved to his place he found it without improvements of any kind and covered with a dense growth of forest and underbrush which required a prodigious amount of hard labor to remove. Like many others in similar circumstances he threw all the energy of his being into the task before him and knew little rest or recreation until he had reduced other improvements in keeping therewith. In the course of time the forest was cleared away, stumps removed, fences built, a successful drainage system inaugurated, and recently one of the finest brick residences in Jefferson township erected, in addition to which barns and other out-buildings were put up until the farm now bears every evidence of the advanced prosperity which has characterized the career of the proprietor since he set out to make a home and carve out a destiny.

Mr. Dausman's farm contains one hundred and twenty acres and is a model in all of its improvements and appointments. Everything on the place gives evidence of the industry, care, good taste and successful management of the owner, who, as stated in a preceding paragraph, has honorably earned and well sustained the reputation of one of the county's most enterprising and progressive farmers as well as one of its clear-headed, shrewd and far-seeing business men.

In addition to cultivating his own land, Mr. Dausman is the business manager and general overseer of the Dunning estate, which is perhaps the largest and most important agriculturist interest in Kosciusko county, containing eighteen hundred and seventy-one acres, much of which is in a high state of cultivation. This large place is owned by David M. Dunning, of Auburn,

New York, a capitalist and man of affairs. To manage successfully such a large interest requires sound judgment and business ability far above the average, both of which, with other equally meritorious qualities, Mr. Dausman possesses in an eminent degree. He has proven worthy of the confidence reposed in him and has never failed to render a strict reckoning to the entire satisfaction of the wealthy capitalist whom he represents.

In a business sense Mr. Dausman's life has been much more successful than that of the average farmer; although he began without the least pecuniary help from anyone, he has by close application to his affairs amassed a competence. This has been the result of individual efforts and he is therefore a conspicuous example of the self-made man. Personally he is kind and obliging, taking delight in conferring favors upon his friends, while his enemies, if he has any, have never uttered a breath of suspicion against his character nor cast a blot upon his reputation as an honest, upright, moral citizen. He is a kind and considerate husband and father and obliging neighbor, and in every way a most amiable and estimable gentleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Dausman are the parents of seven children, whose names and date of birth are as follows: Stella, April 8, 1872, died July 7, 1873; Minnie, March 4, 1874, married Ansil D. Weimer, a farmer of this county; Charles, January 8, 1870, married Nettie Palmer and lives in the county of Kosciusko; Samuel D., June 20, 1870, married Clara Thwates and is also a resident of the county; Franklin, June 28, 1880, died June 2, 1895; Beulah, July 24, 1887,

living at home, and Goldie, who was born November 28, 1893, and departed this life December 1, 1894.

WILLIAM H. THORN.

It is not too much to say that the well-known subject of this sketch is one of the leading men of Washington township or that the county of Kosciusko is proud to number him among her most worthy and exemplary citizens. A native of Indiana, his birth occurred in Wabash county on the 12th day of April, 1845. For many years the Thorns were residents of Ohio, in which state numerous descendants of the original founder of the family are yet living and, as far as known, all who bear the name are noted for honor, integrity and the essential elements of intelligent and enterprising citizenship. John and Rebecca (Metcalf) Thorn, parents of William H., came to Wabash county, Indiana, as early as 1830 and settled in North Manchester where the father built the first flouring mill ever operated in that part of the country. John Thorn had two brothers, Isaac and William, the latter the pioneer merchant of North Manchester and a successful business man. John continued to manufacture flour until seventy-four years of age, meanwhile meeting with good success in his business and becoming one of the financially strong men of the county of Wabash. By reason of several business reverses he lost a considerable portion of his wealth, which compelled him to spend the remainder of his life in circumstances far different from what he had formerly enjoyed.

In religion he was a devout member of the Methodist church. He was an aggressive politician and for many years a local leader of the Republican party. Honored and esteemed by all who knew him, he earned the reputation of an upright citizen, always willing to render assistance to worthy enterprises, free to give careful and disinterested advice and in many instances affording substantial aid and encouragement to the needy and deserving. John and Rebecca Thorn had ten children: Hannah, Phoebe, Joseph, William H., Sarah, Anna, Anola, Eva, Jantha and two that died in infancy.

The childhood and youthful years of William H. Thorn were spent in Wabash county in the common schools of which he received a good practical education. When he was fourteen his mother died and two years later he started out to achieve his own fortune. When a small boy he entered his father's mill for the purpose of learning the miller's trade and at the age of sixteen he had become so proficient that it was no difficult matter for him to secure remunerative employment. He continued to follow his chosen calling at various places until his fortieth year, meantime obtaining his full share of the amusements and enjoyments of life, besides saving from his earnings sufficient means to put him in comfortable circumstances.

It was about the year 1880 that Mr. Thorn first turned his attention to dealing in real estate, from which time until a comparatively recent date he made that his chief business. His real estate transactions took a wide range and for several years he traveled quite widely throughout Ohio, Indiana and other middle states, besides making a number of extensive tours through various

states and territories of the west, in several of which he now has large landed interests. Mr. Thorn has given especial attention to dealing in farm lands, in which from the beginning his transactions have resulted in liberal financial gains. Not only has he traded for other parties, but by buying when favorable opportunities presented themselves and disposing of his lands when the markets were right he frequently met with the most encouraging success. As a judge of the relative values of all kinds of real estate Mr. Thorn has few equals and no superiors in his line of business and all of his dealings have been carried on and consummated with the object in view of satisfying all parties concerned. His integrity has never been questioned in any of his transactions and when once given, his word has proved absolutely reliable and the end generally justified the confidence which his patrons reposed in his honor and good judgment. Mr. Thorn became a resident of Kosciusko county in 1869 and since the year 1885 has been permanently located in the county. He was united in marriage November 10, 1891, to Mrs. Emeline King, widow of the late Albert King and daughter of John D. and Mary Shaffer, residents of Noble county and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Thorn have a beautiful, attractive and hospitable home, supplied with many of the comforts and conveniences and not a few of the luxuries of life, and their social standing in the community is second to that of no other two residents of the county. Mr. Thorn is a man of decided convictions on all matters, and, being intelligent and wide awake, it is natural that he should take much more than a passive interest in public and political affairs. He has always stood

for progress and improvement in material and moral things and politically has long wielded a potential influence for the Republican party, of which he has been a staunch adherent ever since old enough to exercise the right of voting. Not an aspirant for official preferment himself, he works diligently in behalf of his friends and deems no sacrifice too great to make if thereby the interests of the party may be advanced. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, the principles of which he endeavors to exemplify in a life devoted to the good of his fellow men. Mr. Thorn has ever been loyal to his convictions of right and has discharged the duties of neighbor and citizen with the object in view of making his friends happier and the community better. Blessed with an abundance of worldly wealth, all of which has been acquired by his own unaided efforts, he has not been selfish; on the contrary, his benefactions have been many, while his liberality and philanthropy have been felt not only in his own locality but in other places where worthy enterprises have been prosecuted. Personally he is a man of pleasing presence, genial in deportment and popular with all—in short, a typical representative of the enterprising, successful, self-made men who have done so much to develop the resources of the great middle west and advance all of its interests.

JOHN S. HEAGY.

The occupation of farming, to which this subject has applied his time and attention since reaching his majority, is the oldest business pursuit of mankind and the one

in which he will ever be the most independent. Of course when this is said reference is made to civilized man, because hunting and fishing were the primitive pursuits of man before he reached the civilized state. Since the evolutionists have shown that man comes from a man-monkey that lived in the last geological epoch and that the said monkey in turn came from a still lower form of primates, and so on back to protoplasm, the superiority of one person by reason of birth over another has been almost wholly given up. In other words, as all mankind came from monkeys, it is not in order for one man to brag that he came from a better monkey than his neighbor. So that farmers stand just as high as merchants or doctors. In addition, the farmer is far more independent. If he is out of debt he can laugh at panics and periods of tight markets. Thus is situated the subject of this brief memoir.

John S. Heagy was born in Wayne county, Indiana, May 29, 1860, and is the son of Theodore and Mary (Barnes) Heagy. The Heagy family are of Germanic descent, the emigrant ancestor settling in Pennsylvania about four generations ago. In that state the grandfather and father of subject were born and reared. The Barnes family is of Scotch descent. The father and mother were married in Wayne county, Indiana, and to them these children were born: Eliza, who became the wife of Perry Bond and lives in Tennessee; Etta, who wedded Ed. Ridenbaugh and resides in Pierceton, Indiana; John S., subject; William, who married Miss Emma Little and lives in this county; George, who wedded Miss Cora McAlpine and resides in this township; Homer married Myrtle Wickersham, and resides at Marion, Indiana; Minnie married John

Weaver, and is now deceased. The father moved from Wayne county to this county about 1870 or 1871, and located in Washington township, where he still resides. Theodore Heagy is a man who knows how to make money by honorable business methods, and was at one time connected with a large factory at Pierceton, Indiana. He possesses more than ordinary ability, and stands high in the community where he resides as a citizen and a business man. He is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics is a stalwart Republican.

John Heagy remained with his father until he was of age, receiving a fair education and learning fully the art of farming and stock raising. He determined to follow that occupation and began to rent and farm tracts for himself. On November 21, 1882, he married Miss Flora J., daughter of Joseph and Sarah Thatcher, of Pierceton, Indiana, and by her has four children, their names being as follows: Edna, born July 5, 1883, died when nine days old; Earl, born February 17, 1890; Ethel, born March 7, 1894, died October 30, 1894; Carl, born April 16, 1897. Mrs. Heagy was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 29, 1861. When Mr. Heagy was first married he had comparatively nothing. He farmed one year in this county, and then took the western fever and started for Kansas, where he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and lived on the same for thirteen months, when he went to central Kansas and rented and made money. He remained in Sumner county, Kansas, for eight years and continued to pile up money in spite of the grasshoppers and the droughts. Like his father, under whom he was trained, it is easy for him to make money. His methods

take into account the saving of a part of his earnings. In the fall of 1893, when the Cherokee strip was thrown into market, he took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres and remained on the same for six years. In 1899 he sold out and returned to Indiana, and bought his present farm of one hundred and ninety acres. He is in comfortable circumstances and is respected for his many good qualities of citizenship. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of the most intelligent and progressive of the younger farmers of the county.

CHARLES R. LONG, M. D.

This eminent physician and surgeon, now a resident of Pierceton, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is a son of James P. and Ebigha (Hunt) Long and was born in Morrow county, Ohio, October 13, 1851. When he was two years old his parents moved to Henry county, Illinois, where they resided until 1858, then returned to Fredericktown, Ohio, where our subject completed his education in the public and high schools, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. He then attended a select class for two years, held by a Presbyterian minister, and in 1868 his parents came to Pierceton and here he engaged as clerk in a hardware store, where he was employed about six years. He then began the study of medicine with his father (who was a practicing physician), and later attended the Detroit Medical College, of Detroit, Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1880. He returned to Pierceton and at once began the practice of medicine

and has since been recognized as one of the most skillful practitioners of the city.

He is a member of Pierceton Lodge No. 377, F. & A. M., in which he has passed all the chairs and represented the lodge in the grand lodge. He was master of Pierceton Lodge for seven years. He is also a member of the Pierceton Lodge No. 257, I. O. O. F., has likewise passed all the chairs and represented the lodge in the grand lodge, and also belongs to the Warsaw Knights Templar Commandery, No. 10. He is a member of the national state and county medical societies and has been president of the county society three times. Politically the Doctor is a Republican and was elected as a member of the school board several times. The Doctor is the owner of two hundred and eighteen acres of fine farm land, and makes a specialty of raising fine blooded Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs and carries on general farming.

On March 15, 1881, Dr. Long was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Hoover, daughter of Daniel and Henrietta (Heagy) Hoover, by whom he has four children as follows: Nora, deceased, Adda, deceased, Lena and Florence.

HIRAM O. KING, M. D.

This successful physician and farmer of Pierceton, Kosciusko county, Indiana, a son of Michael and Rachel (Switzer) King, was born in Noble county, Indiana, November 16, 1850. He attended the public schools of his native place for his preliminary education and took a course at the Kendallville Academy. At the age of

twenty-five he left school and began teaching in the district schools. He also commenced a course of medical study under the preceptorship of Dr. J. L. Gilbert, of Kendallville, and later entered the Detroit Medical College, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1876. Not content with the knowledge thus obtained, he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, taking a post-graduate course, graduating therefrom in 1882. In 1876 he began the practice of his profession at Moscow, Hillsdale county, Michigan, remaining there for one year. In the fall of 1877 he moved to Pierceton, where he again opened an office and, with the exception of the time requisite to complete his post-graduating course, has continued here ever since in the practice of his profession. Dr. King has grown in favor as a physician and surgeon and now enjoys a most lucrative practice. His standing among his professional brethren is high and the value of his services in the sick chamber has been long assured and appreciated by many families throughout the entire county.

Fraternally the Doctor is a member of Pierceton Lodge No. 387, A. F. & A. M., has held all the offices of the local lodge, and is now its worshipful master. Dr. King also holds membership in Pierceton Lodge No. 245, K. of P., is a past chancellor and has served as representative of the local or subordinate lodge in the grand lodge. In medical associations he holds membership, not only with the county, but state organization, and is a regular attendant at the sessions of each. He is a member of the United States pension examining board, receiving his appointment under President McKinley's first administration.

On November 11, 1879, Dr. King led to the altar Miss Ida Bethia Wilson, a daughter of Albert and Isabelle (Torrington) Wilson, who became the mother of one son, Ralph, born April 1, 1874, now working in a clothing store at Pierceton. Mrs. King was born March 12, 1861, in Noble county, on her father's farm, adjoining that where the Doctor was born.

Dr. King is of German descent. His father was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, born in 1804, and came to America when he was a young man of twenty-six years of age, locating first in Ohio, and in 1850 moved to Indiana. He was three times married, first to a lady in Germany; his second wife was Miss Rachael Switzer, a native of Ohio, and his third wife was Mrs. Henrietta Potter.

DAVID BALLIET.

The gentleman whose biography is here given is one of the prosperous farmers of Washington township and principal owner and founder of the Pierceton Roller Mills, and well deserves mention in the biographical memoirs of Kosciusko county. He is a son of Stephen and Catherine (Zelmer) Balliet, and was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1820. His boyhood days were passed in his native county and it was there he attended school until his seventeenth birthday, when his parents moved to Richland county, Ohio. To his former schooling was added two winter terms in the public schools of Richland county, and then he applied himself to the milling business. After becoming proficient

in this line of business and having saved some money, he engaged in business on his own account in 1841, following it successfully until 1859, when he traded his mill property for a farm which he conducted until 1877. While he was successful as a farmer, he ever had a yearning to again engage in milling and looked about him for an opportunity to do so. The chance finally came and he traded his Richland farm for the grist-mill located in Pierceton, Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he has since been located and conducted the milling business. Some time since he disposed of a third interest in the mill to Daniel W. Strouse, of Pierceton, who continued as his partner until April, 1902, when Mr. Balliet purchased his interest and is now the sole owner in the enterprise. The revolution in the manufacture of flour by the introduction of the roller process prompted Mr. Balliet to add the improvement to his plant, in order to meet the demands of consumers and keep pace with competitive millers from other points, which was speedily done. The mill is now doing a large general business and is the only flouring mill in Pierceton. It enjoys a fine trade and the product enjoys a high reputation among the people of the county.

The grandfather of our subject was Leonard Balliet of Franco-German parentage, and was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His father, John, and two brothers, Paul and Joseph, were the first of the family that came to America, over two hundred years ago, and settled in the Penn colony. Leonard married a lady of Scotch parentage and they reared a large family, consisting of eleven children. The father, Leonard, became a soldier in the Continental

army and served throughout the long and trying struggle which finally culminated in the independence of the colonies from English domination. The names of the children born to Leonard Balliet and wife are as follows: Leonard, Jr., Stephen, George Daniel, Eva, Joseph, Henry, Jonas, Jacob, David, and John, who died in infancy. It will be seen from the chronology that Stephen, the second son of Leonard, and who married Catherine Zahner, is the father of our subject, David Balliet. Stephen Balliet was a cooper and blacksmith by trade, and also a farmer. He and his wife became the parents of twelve children, namely: Nancy, Benjamin, Joseph, John, Stephen, Leonard, Henry, David (the subject), Tillina, Catherine, Jonas and Mary Ann. Leonard and David are the only members of the family now living, Leonard now residing in Wyandot county, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-six.

From 1860 to 1869 Mr. Balliet, while a resident of Ohio, held the office of township trustee of Wyandot county, and also the office of supervisor. In his marital relations Mr. Balliet has been unfortunate and yet fortunate. His first marriage occurred January 6, 1846, the lady being Miss Lena Swartz, a daughter of John and Catherine (Drysbuck) Swartz. Children were born to this union, namely: Aaron, deceased; Lydia, deceased; John Franklin, a banker, of Kansas; Marietta; Tillman, a resident of Cleveland; and one that died in infancy. After the death of Mrs. Balliet Mr. Balliet married Elizabeth Balliet, widow of his brother Joseph. There were no children by this marriage. His third wife was Jane (Raney) Weatherby, daughter of Robert Raney. They were the parents of one

child, Charles, who assists in the operation of the mill. The fourth wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Manner) Shank, daughter of James and Jane McAlexander Manner. She was born March 30, 1837, and was formerly the wife of Abraham Shank.

Politically Mr. Balliet is a Democrat, but of the quiet type who leave the turmoil of politics for others. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Balliet are of German descent, coming to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settling in the Penn colony. Mr. Balliet is an active participant in all movements that tend to the public good and enjoys the confidence and esteem of many sincere friends. Fraternally he is a Mason, having become a member of Nevada Lodge, in Ohio, in 1803. He has held many of the offices therein. In religion his early choice was the German Reformed church, but on moving to Ohio he became a member of the Lutheran church, there being no church of the former denomination in Richland county. On coming to Pierceton similar difficulty was met and there being no Lutheran church he became a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a prominent official.

FRANCIS McNAMARA, DECEASED.

Francis McNamara was a native of Clare Castle, County Clare, Ireland, and was a son of Francis and Mary (Hassett) McNamara, a family long and well known in Clare Castle.

Bridget McNamara, sister of Francis, died in the city of Philadelphia at the remarkable age of one hundred and sixteen

years. She was the wife of John Sweeney, a veterinary surgeon, known in Ireland as a farrier. After the death of her husband Bridget (McNamara) Sweeney came from London to America, to make her home with her son, John F. McSweeney, a Catholic priest located at Maysville, Kentucky. The remarkable vitality of this family is astonishing, and the feat that she performed in crossing the Atlantic ocean when ninety-six years old can not, it is believed by the writer, be paralleled. The father of Francis McNamara lived to be one hundred and six years old, dying in the old country. Francis McNamara, the subject of this sketch, came to America with an uncle, named McBeth, who commanded the sailing vessel Sarah, of Greenock. Captain McBeth was an educated gentleman and was of much assistance to Francis, the latter remaining with him until reaching the age of twenty-eight, about which time the vessel was wrecked and lost.

Francis McNamara, when about twenty-eight years old, went into nautical service on Lake Champlain, which he followed for two years. He then worked on a farm about one year in New York, and then went to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, continuing in the same line about two years. Later he became a manager in one of the departments of a paper mill owned by William Hogg. It was at this time he was married, the lady who became his wife being Christina Webber, a daughter of John Adam and Anna Mary (Burkhart) Webber. They became the parents of nine children, namely: William, John Goodlow, Margaret Ann, Mary, Francis, Barbara, Bridget, Mathew and George Gordon.

Christina (Webber) McNamara was

born in Swartzenberg, Germany, in 1813 and came to America in 1832, when nineteen years old, suffering shipwreck on the passage. She found a home with a sister in Pennsylvania, and her father, being wealthy, paid for a round-trip ticket for two years, but they never went back and consequently were disinherited. Christina was a college graduate and quite accomplished. While residing with her brother and sister the family removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and there Christina met Mr. McNamara, to whom she was married at Brownsville, although they were of diverse religions, he being a Catholic and she a Lutheran. About 1840 Mr. McNamara migrated to Ohio and purchased a farm of eighty acres in Jefferson township, Knox county, where he resided until 1881, when he moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and here his wife passed away at Pierceton June 21, 1886, and here, also, after a life of retirement of about six years, Mr. McNamara was called to the unknown beyond January 19, 1887.

John Goodlow McNamara was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania October 9, 1837, and when four years old was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he later attended school in an old-fashioned log school-house, he being then about fourteen. When he was aged twenty-three he attended the Haskill Academy at Loudonville, Ohio, for five months, and then came to Warsaw, Kosciusko county, Indiana, there he kept bachelor's hall and attended school one season. He next went to Columbia City, and then attended the high school at Pierceton for two terms. He was next employed in clearing off forest land for three years, and finally became a contractor, in

which vocation he erected twenty-two barns and forty-seven houses, going through all the lumber with jack-plane and dressing it by hand. In the meantime he took a course of study in law, and also did some farm work.

In 1863 and 1864 Mr. McNamara was engaged in getting out timber in Michigan, and there also he built the trestle-work across the Titawawassee river; later he took a gang of men to the pineries and got out three million feet of logs. He then returned to Kosciusko county and bought fifty-two acres of timber-land and went into the lumber business for about a year. He also placed part of this land under cultivation, later sold it and purchased one hundred and ten acres, which he cleared up and made his home until about 1901, when he retired to Pierceton to pass the remainder of his days in peace and comfort.

The marriage of John G. McNamara was solemnized in Knox county, Ohio, January 1, 1862, with Miss Caroline Beam, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Kruger) Beam, and born in Knox county October 23, 1841. This marriage has been blessed with four children, viz.: Mary E., who died in 1866, when three and a half years old; John Francis, who died July 3, 1876, aged eleven years and three weeks; Dora Ada, born September 16, 1867, is deceased; and Alma Bell, born September 27, 1868, died February 25, 1899.

Jacob Beam, father of Mrs. Caroline McNamara, was born in West Baden, Germany, and there learned shoemaking. He was still a young man when he came to the United States and settled in Knox county, Ohio, where he married Mary Kruger, also

a native of Germany, who at the age of twenty came to America with her parents, who settled in Canton, Ohio, where her grandfather, John Kruger, met his death by a fall from a cherry tree.

John G. McNamara is a skillful and versatile mechanic, being a blacksmith, gunsmith, carpenter, cabinetmaker, and, in fact, a worker at any trade requiring the use of tools. He stands very high in the esteem of his neighbors. He is a member of the Masonic order and also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was instrumental in organizing the first lodge in the county, in 1873. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for office.

JOSIAH ANDREAS,

Josiah Andreas, a son of John and Nancy Jane (Balliert) Andreas, was born Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1835. When he was but a child of two years of age his parents moved to Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio. Here his early youth was passed and through the medium of the district schools he obtained his education. On laying aside his textbooks he applied his energies to mastering the trade of carpenter, working at that business for three years. He then moved to Wyandot county and engaged in farming, which he carried on for eighteen years, meeting with fair success. In 1877 he concluded to change his location, and moved to Pierceton and purchased seventy-one and three-fourths acres of land located in Washington township, adjoining the town,

on which he has since made his home. In the cultivation of his farm Mr. Andreas has paid considerable attention to fruits, which in their season are the source of great income and profit. He also is a breeder of stock and his pastures afford ample range for many fine specimens of cattle and hogs, which are fattened for the market on grain raised upon the farm. His management is productive of good results, giving a handsome income for the labor and care expended.

On November 12, 1857, Mr. Andreas and Mary Petrie, a daughter of David and Lydia (Setlemeyer) Petrie, were married. They are the parents of nine children, namely: Amelia Carretta died at the age of twelve years; Phiana E. died at the age of twenty-eight years; William D. died in infancy; Valiria died when twelve years of age; Emma became the wife of James Houser and they are residents of Akron, Fulton county, Indiana; Mary died at the age of twenty-four; John Louis lives at home; Cyrus lives at Culver, Indiana; Savillia married Charles Brauer and they are residents of Fort Wayne.

In his religious views Mr. Andreas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has served the congregation as trustee and as steward. He is independent in his politics, and cares nothing for the platforms or policies under which the various parties seek to obtain office for their adherents. He exercises the right of franchise in favor of the man whose qualities and honesty of purpose are best known.

The wife of Mr. Andreas was born September 1, 1839, and was educated in the common schools. In 1852 her parents moved to Ohio, settling in Richland coun-

ty, and it was there her education was completed, leaving school at the age of seventeen. Her grandfather, Jacob Petrie, was a native of Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Zaner, and they were the parents of six children. David, the father of Mrs. Andreas, was born in Pennsylvania May 20, 1815, died April 20, 1881, married Lydia Setlemeyer, and they became the parents of six children: Jacob, deceased; Mary; Lavina, who became the wife of Nathan Hazenbaugh; Louis, who resides in Warsaw; Catherine married Amos Eby; and David, deceased.

JAMES HINTON STINSON.

The above named gentleman, now trustee of Washington township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Wilson) Stinson, and was born on the old homestead in Washington township, August 12, 1846. He was educated in the common schools of the district and at the age of seventeen laid aside his text-books and helped to clear and develop the home farm, becoming quite apt in the use of the ax and other implements required on a farm, and thus acquired a good knowledge of all the details pertaining to the business. On May 26, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Moore, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Makemson) Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Stinson have no children.

Fraternally he is a member of Pierceton Lodge No. 257, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs and represented his lodge in the grand lodge. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

church. In the political field he gives his support to the Republican party and takes an active part in the political affairs of his township and county. In 1900 he was honored by the people of his township by being nominated and elected to the position of township trustee and is now performing the duties of that office in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituency.

Jacob Stinson, the father of our subject, came to Kosciusko county in 1837, and entered six hundred and forty acres of government land under the administration of President Van Buren. He was one of the pioneers of that early period who blazed the way in the forest wilds for the building of the great commonwealth which now ranks among the prominent states of the Union. He died in 1870 on his original homestead, where he had lived since first coming to the county.

SAMUEL RIDER.

This prosperous farmer and ex-soldier of the Civil war is a son of John and Catherine (Hake) Rider, and was born in York county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1845. There he resided until he was ten years of age, at which time his parents moved to Whitley county, Indiana. It was there that Samuel again took up his studies, attending the old primitive log school-house, with its rude benches for seats, punchon floor and slabs laid upon pegs driven into the side of the house for writing desks. Three years were devoted to study and farm life and at the age of sixteen his entire time was given to the work of clearing the land for

the plow. It was during that period of the Civil war when the conflicts between the opposing armies told of strenuous efforts to bring the war to a successful termination and additional troops were called for by President Lincoln. Young Samuel, though not of the age required, was strong and rugged and was imbued with that patriotic fervor which characterized the host of gallant defenders who offered their lives in defense of those principles of self-government which has made our country great. Going to Kendallville he enlisted as a recruit in Company F, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was sent to Indianapolis, where he was mustered into the service, and with others forwarded to Chattanooga to join the regiment. He was with his command in east Tennessee, and returned to Nashville in time to take part in the decisive battle around that city under General George H. Thomas; was at Buzzard Roost, and followed Hood's retreating army into Alabama, a series of almost daily conflicts. The regiment was finally returned to Chattanooga, doing garrison duty for four months. In July, 1865, his regiment was a part of the expedition that moved into Georgia, going to Dalton, thence to Atlanta, and subsequently to Marietta, where he was mustered out of the service on October 24, 1865. Drawing his pay at Nashville, he returned to his home and engaged in farming, clearing and developing one hundred and forty-five acres of wild land in Marshall county, and there remained for about nine years, going thence to Whitley county, taking up his residence at Larwill, where he lived for three years. He then went to Kansas, located a homestead of one hundred and

sixty acres in Kingman county, which he "proved up," staying two years, and then returned to Whitley county, where he remained about nine years, coming thence to Kosciusko county and locating on an eighty-acre tract in Washington township. Two years were spent on that place, when he bought eighty acres of land in section 24, Washington township, where he moved and resided until March, 1902, when he purchased and settled on his present farm in section 26, same township.

In March, 1878, Mr. Rider was married to Miss Rebecca A. Johnson, daughter of William B. and Mary A. (Leferts) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Rider are the parents of eight children, namely: John William, a resident of Pierceton; Elzie Edward married Hester Bennett, daughter of Noah and Matilda Bennett; Estie Clarence died in October, 1885, at the age of six years; Elmer, aged three years, died in 1885; Effie Eveline is a student at school; Alva, Benjamin and Alta are also attending school.

Fraternally Mr. Rider is a member of John Murray Post, G. A. R., at Pierceton. He has held the office of senior vice and junior vice. Religiously he is a free thinker. In politics Mr. Rider is a staunch Republican, but does not engage actively in political contests.

Daniel Rider was the first of the name in America, was a Hessian, and belonged to a contingent of troops brought to this country by the British. On learning the cause of the trouble between the colonies and England, he left the British army and joined the continentals under Washington, serving throughout the Revolutionary war. When peace was declared he settled in

York county, Pennsylvania, where he died. He was the great-great-grandfather of our subject.

JOSEPH WARNER, DECEASED.

This estimable gentleman and prominent agriculturist, who died April 19, 1895, was a son of Amassa and Cynthia (Walton) Warner, and was born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 30, 1820. His early education, like that of the youth of those days, was obtained under those severe and trying conditions incident to the primitive log school-house of that period, kept up by subscriptions from the parents of pupils after the scanty appropriation was exhausted. Having pursued his studies with more than ordinary diligence, his progress was sufficient to secure a certificate as a teacher, and at the age of nineteen years he became a teacher in the district school of his native place in Ohio. His father, Amassa Warner, had purchased from the government a tract of land located in Kosciusko county, Indiana, and in 1848 Joseph came and settled on one hundred and sixty acres which he purchased from his father, located in Washington township, which he cleared, improved and cultivated, and whereon he resided until the date of his death as above stated.

Prior to his removal to Indiana, January 1, 1846, Mr. Warner was married to Miss Ruth S. Tillotson, a daughter of Asa and Ruth (Beebe) Tillotson. She was a native of Monroe county, New York, born near the city of Rochester on August 30, 1825. She was a child of about three years

of age when her mother moved to Ohio. There she attended the same school in which her future husband was educated and, like him, made the best use of the limited facilities for obtaining an education. On coming to Indiana to establish their home they met the usual difficulties and hardships that attend the pioneer, but their courage was undaunted and, knowing that honorable and well applied industry would bring in time those comforts which make a home the "dearest spot on earth," the task was never neglected nor the time wasted. As a result their efforts were rewarded, as evidenced by their substantial home and well-cultivated fields where Mrs. Warner now resides. They never enjoyed the comforting pleasures of parentage, but the innate goodness of their hearts went out to children who were bereft of parents. They gathered seven in the course of time and reared them to manhood and womanhood, as follows: Isaac Harrison became a soldier during the Civil war and nobly gave up his life in defense of his native country; Clarissa Madden became the wife of William Clover, and is the mother of two children, Eva and Chester; Mrs. Clover is deceased, and the two children are now making their home with Mrs. Warner; Tillie Warner married Seward Crosby (deceased), and resides at Larwell, Indiana; Marion Galbraith, now a farmer of Washington township; and Francis Moore, also a farmer of Washington township.

The Tillotson family, of which Mrs. Ruth Warner is a direct descendant, is closely traced back to a period prior to the Revolution. The chronological record dates from the early settlement in the province or colony of Connecticut, where three

brothers of English descent settled and reared families. All of them were active participants on the patriot side in that memorable struggle. On the Warner side the same conditions are traced, three brothers, Ichabod, Nathan and one younger, coming to America from England, and settling respectively in New York and Pennsylvania. They took an active part in the war for independence from English rule, and later in the war of 1812. It will be seen therefore that the late Mr. Warner and the estimable lady who bears his name both sprang from that grand type of American stock which became famous in history and whose heroic struggle against the greatest and most powerful nation of the world added a new nation among the powers and opened a new continent as an asylum for the oppressed of every land. During the Civil war of 1861-5, which so thoroughly tested the enduring power of American government on the basis of government by the people, the successful issue of which insured the perpetuity of our form of government and its ennobling institutions, Mr. Warner was as earnest in his support of his heritage from Revolutionary ancestors as were they in its establishment. Physically disabled to such an extent as to prevent his entering into active service, his heart and soul were in the cause, and whatever aid he and his estimable wife could give was given cheerfully and gladly.

Mrs. Warner still retains the original one-hundred-and-sixty-acre homestead, the management of which is under her immediate supervision. She has about one hundred acres under cultivation and the excellent appearance of everything about the place shows a careful and thrifty method in

every detail. Pleasantly located about two and a half miles from the town of Pierceton, her delightful, roomy residence always attracts the attention of those who pass that way, and the sense of comfort and pleasure it imparts is but the reflex of that refinement which dwells therein. Mrs. Warner is ever doing something which shows her innate nobleness of purpose, and her benefactions are innumerable. The last to know her as a mother was Miss Blanche Wilt, whom she raised from a child. She first married Edward Pocock; her second marriage was to Joel Perkins, and their home is now in North Dakota.

HIRAM ULREY.

The subject of this sketch is a grandson of Joseph Ulrey, Sr., whose biography appears elsewhere in these pages, and was born in Jackson township, Kosciusko county, on the 21st day of July, 1867. His parents were Aaron B. and Mary A. Ulrey, both well-known and highly respected people who figured in the early growth and development of the part of the country in which the Ulrey family originally settled. The subject spent the years of his childhood and youth on the farm where he first saw the light of day, and when a small boy was deprived of his father, after whose death he went to live with his grandfather, Joseph Ulrey. With the latter he found a good home and during his stay under his grandfather's hospitable roof was the recipient of many kindnesses, being regarded with especial favor and pride by every member of the household. His educational train-

ing was such as the common schools of the neighborhood could impart, this being supplemented by one term in the high school at North Manchester, and two terms at Logansport College. When a lad in his 'teens he learned, under the direction of his grandfather, the shoemaker's trade, at which he soon became quite a proficient workman.

From an early age Hiram exhibited a willingness to learn and his decided industry and energy won the love and admiration of his grandfather, who did all within his power to implant in the lad's mind the principles of honesty and integrity, so that he would grow up an honorable man and be of some use in the world. After his mother's second marriage he returned to her home and assisted his stepfather on the farm until his eighteenth year, after which he returned to his grandfather, with whom he stayed until the spring previous to his marriage, when he bought a half interest in a hardware store in the village of Sidney, but shortly afterward, by the advice of his grandfather, he traded it for a small farm near the village. Shortly after arriving at man's estate he formed the acquaintance of an estimable young lady of Monroe township by the name of Dencie Noggle, born May 15, 1868, to whom, after a brief courtship, he was united in wedlock on November 20, 1892. Mrs. Ulrey was reared on a farm and after obtaining a good education engaged in teaching, a work in which she developed great efficiency, earning an enviable reputation during the several years she was employed in the public work in Kosciusko county. Immediately following his marriage Mr. Ulrey moved to a forty-acre farm

about one mile north of the village of Sidney, Jackson township, where he continued to live for a number of years, meeting with success as an agriculturist and winning for himself a conspicuous standing among the intelligent and enterprising citizens of the community. He followed husbandry until the continued ill health of his wife obliged him to turn his attention to less arduous labor. Accordingly he left the farm and, moving to Sidney, opened a harness shop, in connection with which he also carried on shoe repairing, doing a good business in both lines. Subsequently he opened his house for the accommodation of the traveling public and has since kept a neat and well-appointed hotel, which from the beginning has had a well paying patronage and is now one of the most popular places of the kind in the county. Mr. Ulrey still carries on shoe repairing and the harness business, doing all kinds of general repairing in both lines of work besides dealing directly with the general trade in hand-made harness and appliances connected therewith, meeting with encouraging results in all of his undertakings. The industry and thrift which marked his early years are still among his most prominent characteristics and, fully appreciating the true dignity of honest toil, he believes that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow and looks upon willful idleness as being almost criminal in its nature and results. In all the essential elements of true and upright manhood he is easily the peer of the best citizens of his village and county, and his aim always has been to so do his duty as to benefit himself and society at large.

Mr. Ulrey is held in high esteem by all who know him and his large acquaintance

throughout Jackson and neighboring townships has brought him to the favorable notice of all classes of people. He is a creditable representative of one of the oldest and most honorable families of Kosciusko county and, inheriting many of the sterling qualities of his honest and sturdy ancestors, has devoted his life and energies to the general welfare of the community, deporting himself in every relation as a man who unselfishly tries to make the world better by his presence. Politically a strong Republican, he takes no very active part in party affairs further than keeping himself well informed on the leading questions before the people and using his influence to get good men into office and elevate the standard of public morals. The German Baptist church, of which he is an humble and zealous member, embodies his religious creed and for a number of years past he has been one of the pillars of the congregation worshipping in the village of Sidney. His wife is also identified with the same communion and in a quiet and unostentatious way has aided much to promote the good work which the church carries on. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrey are without children, the only issue of their marriage dying some years ago.

AARON MILLER.

Aaron Miller is a native of Indiana, having been born in Kosciusko county, January 18, 1845. His father, Stephen E. Miller, was a native of Ohio and was a son of Stephen E. and Anna (Rodabaugh) Miller, who were among the early pioneers of that state. He was married in Montgomery



Aaron Miller

Hannah Miller

county, Ohio, to Elizabeth Landis. She was a native of Pennsylvania and from thence emigrated in an early day with her father, David Landis, to Ohio. In 1834 Stephen E. Miller, the father of our subject, moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, and about one year later came to Kosciusko county. He entered land in Jefferson township on which he settled and resided there until death. He and his wife were both members of the German Baptist church, in which he was also a minister for a number of years, and during the latter part of his life for more than twenty years he served as elder of that church. He died in July, 1873, at the age of sixty-two years, and his wife died in April, 1898, at the age of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Anna, deceased; Catherine, deceased; John H. is an elder in the German Baptist church and resides at Goshen, Indiana; Henry, deceased; Mary A. is now Mrs. Samuel Riggle and resides at Portland, Oregon; Aaron is the subject of this review; Daniel D. is a farmer and lumberman of Petoskey, Michigan; Jonas B. resides at Michigan City, Indiana; David E., deceased.

Aaron Miller was reared on a farm and received his first knowledge of books in an old log school house in Jefferson township in his native county. He was an apt scholar and lost no time in his endeavor to gain a good education. He applied his evenings and what spare time he had at home to his books and today is one of the best-posted men on all subjects in Kosciusko county. He also has the best library in the county and is a great friend to education. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Miller settled on a farm in section 12, Jefferson township, which he still owns. Here he resided until 1881, in which

year he moved to Milford, where he now resides. He concluded to retire from actual business, though he still conducts his farm and engages somewhat in stock raising. A feature of Mr. Miller's farm worthy of mention is his barn, one of the finest and best constructed barns in Kosciusko county, which was erected at a cost of about three thousand dollars. It is built in the form of an L, one hundred and ten feet by one hundred feet, the two ends being respectively thirty feet and forty feet in width with twenty-six-foot posts. It was constructed without purlin, plate, purlin post or beam, and is so constructed that the strain and support is equal in all directions. The floor, which comprises six thousand six hundred square feet, is laid with Portland cement, and is divided into compartments for different kinds of stock, the partitions being so arranged, however, that all may be thrown into one room. The building is fitted throughout with water pipes, thus reducing the labor of caring for the stock to the minimum, the water being conducted from a water system located within the building.

Mr. Miller was married in Kosciusko county, March 17, 1870, to Miss Susannah Leatherman, and to his marriage five children were born, viz: Rosella, who died when about five months old; Mary E., who married Charles Shinnbarger and resides on the home farm; Anna, who is still under the parental roof unmarried, and two that died in infancy, not named. Miss Anna has taken the full high-school course in Milford and will enter the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, in the literary and musical department in 1902. She is a young lady of great ambition and personally superintends the culture of eight acres of onions

on her father's estate, a fact of which she is proud, and she wishes to be self-supporting. Mrs. Miller was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, December 20, 1845, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Brumbaugh) Leatherman. Joseph Leatherman was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, about 1819, and died in Kosciusko county, Indiana, about 1872. He received a good common-school education, and was a pioneer of this part of Indiana, having entered land from the government. His vocation was that of farming, and in his community he was highly esteemed by all. Politically he was formerly an old-line Whig, but affiliated with the Republican party after its organization. Religiously he was a member of the German Baptist church. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Brumbaugh, was born in Ohio about 1829 and died about 1886. She also was a member of the German Baptist church, and she and her husband now lie buried in the Brumbaugh cemetery. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom the following are living: William is a resident of Jefferson township, this county; Mary, Mrs. Miller; Conrad, a farmer, is married and resides on the old homestead in Jefferson township; Franklin, who is connected with the oil industry, is married and lives at Whiting, Indiana; David, a shoe manufacturer, is married and resides at Anderson, this state.

Mr. Miller is in politics a Republican and while not an aspirant for public office, he was elected in 1892 to the office of commissioner of Kosciusko county and was re-elected in 1894, serving two terms of three years each. A few noteworthy facts concerning Mr. Miller's administration as com-

missioner are here presented: When he entered the office in 1892 the tax rate of the county was fifty cents per one hundred dollars, but before the close of his term it had been reduced to twenty-eight and a third cents. The number of bridges in the county in 1892 was fifteen, but during Mr. Miller's official term there were built ninety-three bridges and twenty-one stone arches. During his incumbency the county infirmary, one of the finest in the state, was erected at a cost complete of forty thousand dollars and the county court house and jail were entirely refurnished on the interior in the way of papering, plumbing, heating and carpeting, all these improvements being made in spite of the marked reduction in the tax rate. A large saving was made in the cost of construction work, as follows: The price formerly paid for bridge construction was twelve dollars per lineal foot, including wooden joists, and five dollars per cord for stone, while the cost of laying the latter was seventy-five cents per perch. Mr. Miller succeeded in reducing these prices as follows: The price of fifty-seven bridges per lineal foot was eight dollars, with steel joists, a saving to the county of thirteen thousand, six hundred and eighty dollars, while in the thirty-six others which were built at the former price steel joists were used instead of wood, as had been the custom. The reduction in the price of three thousand, eight hundred and seventy cords of stone amounted to seven thousand, seven hundred and forty dollars, and the decrease in the cost of laying the same, twenty-seven thousand perch, was eight thousand dollars, making a total saving to the county in these three items alone of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Another progressive move was in the direction of good roads. When Mr. Miller took the office of commissioner there was not a rod of public road owned by the county, but during his incumbency roads were established and constructed in five townships, Jackson, Washington, Plain, Wayne and Franklin.

Mr. Miller is a splendid example to the youth of today of what may be accomplished by one who started out in life with no resources upon which to rely aside from his own determination and boundless ambition and energy. These qualities, however, have been the secret to many successful lives and to them Mr. Miller owes his present high standing among his associates. He is a friend to all movements that tend to the betterment of his community and in educational matters especially he is deeply interested.



WILLIAM ELMER GERARD.

William E. Gerard, the affable proprietor of the livery and feed stables at Pierceton, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is a son of Isaac and Louisa (Kirkpatrick) Gerard, born in Plain township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, July 7, 1864. He enjoyed the advantages of our present excellent common-school system in his native township and that of Tippecanoe township. Laying aside his text-books at the age of seventeen he began his struggle for self-maintenance and future prosperity as a rail-roader, working for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, with which he remained for three years. He then turned

his attention to farming, but disposed of his farming interests and went to Fort Wayne, where he entered the service of the traction company as conductor and driver. When the old system of power was superseded by the electric system, Mr. Gerard had charge of and was conductor of the first car run over the road. He remained with the company for two years, and then accepted a position with the Centliver Brewing Company of Fort Wayne, remaining with it for one year and a half. Returning to Kosciusko county, he again engaged in farming, locating in Tippecanoe township, which he followed for six years. He then moved to Marshall county and in 1901 moved to Pierceton and purchased a half interest in the livery business conducted by his cousin, Cary Gerard. Believing that the business could be better conducted alone, he purchased his cousin's interest and is now sole proprietor. He has seven head of good horses, two sample wagons, and other vehicles necessary for a complete livery and in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of business, and, being centrally located, is quite prosperous.

On January 11, 1885, Mr. Gerard led to the hymeneal altar Miss Elizabeth Coons, a daughter of Moses and Sarah (Hamlin) Coons. They are now the parents of three interesting children: Clara Lora and Ollie, all at home. Mrs. Gerard was born at Etna Green, this county, March 4, 1867, and was there educated in the public schools. Both parents of Mrs. Gerard are deceased, passing away at their home in this county, the father in 1885 and the mother in 1880.

Mrs. Gerard had five uncles on the maternal side who served in the Civil war.

The father of Mr. Gerard died in Etna township in 1882, his mother passed away in Plain township in 1864.

MILTON H. BRINDLEY.

In many respects the career of the subject of this review is peculiarly instructive in that it serves to show what a well defined purpose, supplemented by correct principles and high ideals, can accomplish in the face of discouraging circumstances. It is an example of triumph over obstacles, the winning of success by honorable methods, and as such may be safely followed by those whose life work is yet to be accomplished.

The Brindley family in America had its origin in Ohio, where the subject's ancestors settled in an early day, coming to this country from Scotland and Ireland. James Brindley, father of Milton H., was born and reared in the above state and when a young man was there united in marriage to Sarah Shanbults, whose people were among the early Scotch pioneers of Canada. The Shanbults were also early settlers of the county in Ohio where the Brindleys originally located and the names of both families are still familiar in the local annals of the community where they lived.

James Brindley was a man of diversified occupation, but devoted the greater part of his attention to farming and trading. In 1850 he left Ohio and migrated to Kosciusko county, Indiana, settling in the town of Etna Green, where he was engaged in merchandising until the breaking out of the late Rebellion. When the President issued a call for troops he closed his business and, leaving a wife and five chil-

dren, went to the front as a private in Company C, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry, and gave a little over two years to the service of his country. He died a short time after his return from the army and is remembered as a man of intelligence and strict integrity and a true patriot. Of his seven children the following are living: Frank, Milton H., Effie A., Arthur and Norman, those deceased being Martin and Charles.

Milton H. Brindley is a native of Etna township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and dates his birth from the 15th day of February, 1857. In his childhood he lived in Etna Green, but as a youth made his home on a farm a short distance south of the town and grew up to be an increasing help to his parents, meantime pursuing his studies at intervals in the public schools. He was reared to habits of industry, but by reason of the straitened circumstances of his mother, his father having died when he was young, was obliged to begin the struggle of life with no capital save his own hands and a well-founded purpose to make the most of his opportunities. Poverty is exceedingly uncomfortable, as many people can testify, but in nine cases out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be, figuratively speaking, tossed overboard and be compelled to swim for himself. Young Brindley was early obliged to buffet the waves of adverse fortune, but, animated by inborn strength, his resolution never wavered and in due time he had gotten a sufficient start to justify him in asking a young lady of his acquaintance to travel life's pathway with him. In October, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Halterman, of Ohio.

who came with her parents to the county of Kosciusko the same year in which her name was changed to the one she now bears. After his marriage Mr. Brindley took charge of his mother's little farm, which he cultivated until 1891, when he purchased the place near Etna Green where he now lives. In the spring of 1888 he was elected on the Republican ticket township trustee and served as such until 1890, when he was chosen his own successor for another term of four years. During his incumbency he did as much if not more for the township than any of his predecessors, among the improvements being several substantial bridges, three school houses and four or five highways, besides work of lesser magnitude.

Not being favored with a finished education himself, Mr. Brindley has always appreciated the great value of schools and while trustee gave the matter of public instruction special consideration. He spared no expense in the buildings erected for school purposes, although judicious in the expenditure of the people's money, and used his best endeavors to secure teachers of recognized intellectual ability and professional training he managed so as to have two terms a year in each district, one in the winter and one in the spring and summer, thus making it possible for the smallest child of school age to receive its allotted amount of training. He is an untiring political worker and while serving as a member of the county central committee his township always came up with its old-time Republican majority and during the last two or three years as committeeman the vote was increased to a much higher standard than theretofore. In the

year 1901 Mr. Brindley was appointed postmaster of Etna Green, the duties of which he has since discharged in a highly creditable manner, being a kind and obliging, as well as an able and judicious, official.

Mr. and Mrs. Brindley have two children, both daughters: Nellie Golden, born December 4, 1883, is a graduate from the county schools and a stenographer and typewriter, being equally proficient in both; Roxie Van Orman was born September 6, 1892, and, with her sister, still lives under the parental roof. Fraternally Mr. Brindley belongs to Etna Lodge No. 268, at Etna Green, and Maccabees Tent No. 135, in both of which he has been honored with important official stations, being a charter member of the latter society. While not identified with any church organization, he has profound respect for religion and is a liberal supporter of the Methodist congregation, to which his wife belongs. He is a reader and keeps himself well posted on current events and general topics, taking a lively interest in the great political, industrial and religious questions of the day, on all of which he has decided opinions. As a neighbor and citizen he has always stood high in the esteem of his fellow men, he and wife being widely acquainted and moving in the best social circles of the town and surrounding country.

The above salient facts of Mr. Brindley's history light the retrospect of a life of usefulness, graced by a noble tone of manhood and consecration to duty whose influences are and will continue to be a blessing to society and a contribution to the best inspiration of onward and upward progression.

JOHN GAWTHROP.

For many years an esteemed and honored resident of Van Buren township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, the subject of this review is entitled to special mention with the successful and representative men of the county of Kosciusko. His name has long been inseparably connected with the agricultural and industrial growth and development of the county and in the equally important matters of education and public morals he has also taken a leading part. While primarily attending to his own large and varied business interests, his life has been largely devoted to his fellow man, having been untiring in his efforts to inspire a proper respect for law and order and ready at all times to uplift humanity and make the world better. His is a noble spirit and his life has been upright, as well as successful in the accumulation of material wealth. His career contains few mistakes and abounds in much that is honorable and of good report, containing the record of an untarnished name and a character above reproach, which is much more to be desired than great riches.

John Gawthrop is a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and dates his birth from the 25th day of March, 1848. His father, Amos Gawthrop, a native of Ohio, was born October 9, 1820, and when a young man came with his parents to Kosciusko county, Indiana, settling on what is known as "Little Turkey Creek prairie," Van Buren township. The subject's grandfather entered a quarter section of government land and was among the early pioneers of Van Buren township. Amos assisted to clear and develop the home farm

and when he began life for himself chose agriculture as a vocation. He was married May 19, 1847, to Sarah Egbert, cleared a great deal of land and became one of the well-to-do farmers of his neighborhood. He was a man of excellent parts, industrious and thrifty, and wherever known his word was as good as his bond. He was one of the leading citizens of the county in which he lived, and until the breaking out of the great Civil war was a Democrat in his political belief. Being a staunch and uncompromising friend of the Union and disagreeing with his party upon the matter of slavery and its policies generally, he severed his connection therewith and became a Republican, continuing such to the end of his days.

Amos and Sarah Gawthrop were the parents of six children, the subject being the oldest of the family. Florence C., the second in order of birth, married Henry Gibson, a farmer of Van Buren township, and has two daughters, Lena and Mabel. Mary M., the third in succession, died in childhood; Egbert, who comes after Mary M., is a citizen of this county; he married for his first wife Dicy Long, who bore him two children, Jackson, who died young, and Sarah E., a teacher in the public schools of Milford; by his second wife, whose maiden name was Eleanor Woods, he has five children, Karl, Ellen and Emma (twins), Amos and Charles; Victor, the fourth of the family, married Ellen Thompson, who died May 1, 1902, leaving two children, Permelia and Victor H. He is a farmer of Van Buren township and looks after the interests of his widowed mother, who makes her home with him. Charles, also a resident of Plain township, married Ellen

Beatty, the union resulting in one child, Chester, who died in infancy. Amos R., the youngest of the subject's brothers, is engaged in the dairy business at Milford. His wife, who was formerly Miss Emma Rippey, has borne him one child, Charlie.

John Gawthrop was reared on a farm and the period of his childhood and youth passed uneventfully, having been unmarked by anything of especial importance. He grew to the full stature of vigorous manhood, developing his bodily powers by healthful outdoor labor and by coming in close touch with nature in its varied forms, early having learned to appreciate and value at their true worth the blessings and advantages of rural life. Being the oldest son, to him naturally fell much of the labor and responsibility of the farm and until his twenty-fourth year he remained at home and contributed to the support of the family. On the 1st day of October, 1872, he was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Minnie Gibson, daughter of William K. and Nancy (Kennison) Gibson, and for two years thereafter farmed as a renter in the township of Van Buren. At the expiration of the above time Mr. Gawthrop purchased one hundred and twenty acres of partially cleared land in section 30 and during the following sixteen years lived on the same, bringing the place to an excellent state of cultivation. He did much hard labor in the way of ditching his land, using plank for the purpose until drain tile was introduced. In 1890 Mr. Gawthrop moved to Milford and purchased property there and in 1894 disposed of his former farm at a good figure. He continued to reside in Milford until purchasing his present place in 1894. He has a beautiful and

well-cultivated farm, which produces abundantly all the grains, vegetables and fruits grown in this part of the state and the general spirit of thrift and prosperity everywhere present on the premises indicates the interest the owner has taken in his work and the success with which he manages his affairs. The large and elegant modern residence which his family now occupies was erected in the year 1895; the building is beautiful in architectural design, attractive in appearance and surrounded by trees and lawns, is one of the most imposing farm dwellings in the township.

Mr. Gawthrop has met with most gratifying success in his business affairs and is now the possessor of a fortune of considerable magnitude, owning, in addition to his fine farm and other property in Kosciusko county, lands to the amount of seven hundred and sixty acres in Michigan, all devoted to cultivation and pasture except a quarter section of valuable timber land. From the latter Mr. Gawthrop expects to realize a considerable sum of money, for at the most conservative estimate it is claimed that the hundred and sixty acres contains at least one million feet of fine saw timber, besides other of less value. Live stock has occupied much of Mr. Gawthrop's attention during the last six or eight years and as a raiser of fine cattle, hogs, sheep and horses he has no superior in this part of the country. Of late he has given less of his attention to sheep than formerly, devoting the greater part of his time, aside from farming, to other stock, especially horses, of which he keeps a number of very fine animals, including a valuable brood mare whose colts have already

brought him the sum of eighteen hundred dollars. He is an excellent judge of horse flesh and takes pride in this noble animal, which in all ages has been man's most useful and faithful friend.

Mr. Gawthrop is a Democrat and has done his party valuable service in a number of campaigns, both local and general. He is well read on the issues which divide the great political parties and has the courage of his convictions, being a man of pronounced views and with the intelligence and ability to maintain them. Although not ambitious to possess office or aspire to public distinction, he was for five years elected trustee of Van Buren township, his continuous retention in the position speaking well for his capability, faithfulness and popularity. Religiously he and family are Methodists and for a period of four years he held the office of trustee and treasurer in the local church to which he belongs.

Mr. and Mrs. Gawthrop had three children, namely: Mabel, born August 27, 1873, died when one year old; William G., born September, 1875, married Lily Price and is the father of two offspring, Thelma and Zelda; Lulu S. was born April 2, 1881, and is still with her parents. Mrs. Gawthrop's parents, William K. and Nancy Gibson, had a family of children as follows: Margaret is the wife of Henry Bowser and they have five children, William Morris (resides in Elkhart county, married Setta Cart and has three children), Hattie (the wife of Henry Neff, of St. Joseph county, Indiana, and the mother of four children), Agnes (married Daniel Neff, of Milford, Indiana and they have one child), Charles F. and Luella, both at home. Ananda, wife of Edward Moore, is the mother of eight chil-

ren, four dying in infancy; the others are Jesse, Samantha, Kittie and Bret. Davis, the third of the family, married Hattie Blough, who has borne him one son, William K., a farmer of Harrison township, this county. Henry, who married Florence Gawthrop, a sister of the subject, is a retired farmer living in Milford. Harlan, the next in succession, has been twice married, first to Mary Dewart, who bore him two children, Minnie and Samuel C.; the second wife, whose maiden name was Rilla Waldron, is also the mother of two offspring, William K. and Victor. Clark married Ida Chrowl, his family consisting of two children, Treva and Gerald. The youngest son, Charles, a resident of Goshen, Indiana, married Hattie Pinkerton, a union blessed with two children whose names are Bert and Murriel.

ANDREW E. SARBER.

Andrew E. Sarber, son of Thomas B. and Martha A. (Timmons) Sarber, is a native of Seward township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and was born the 10th day of December, 1868. He was the youngest of three children, the others being Edson B., whose biography appears elsewhere in this history, and Louisa C., who died in infancy. His early life was spent on the farm, helping with the farm work during the summer season and attending district school during the winter. After completing the course of study in the district school, he spent two years in the Burket public schools, preparing to be a teacher. He began teaching in the autumn of 1886 and has taught contin-

uously ever since. In 1893 he assumed the principalship of the Beaver Dam public schools, which he held for seven years, when he resigned to accept a similar position in the Burket schools, which position he still holds. The greater portion of his vacation is spent in preparing himself for higher and better work. He has spent several terms in the Northern Indiana Normal and Business Institute at Valparaiso, Indiana, and at the present time is taking the scientific course in that institution. His highest ambition seems to be to excel his present self and attain greater excellence in the various lines of professional work.

Mr. Sarber takes a real genuine interest in the pupils with whom he comes in contact and hence has built up an enviable reputation among those with whom he has labored. While interested in the welfare of all his pupils, he has always taken a special interest in those less fortunate boys and girls who get so little encouragement from the world at large. Nothing, he says, gives him greater pleasure than the knowledge of the fact that a number of boys and girls have, due to his counsel, remained in school and completed the course of study who otherwise would have dropped out.

Andrew E. Sarber was united in marriage, October 16, 1888, to Etta Estella, daughter of ex-County Superintendent Samuel D. and Axsä (Boggs) Anglin, whose genealogy appears elsewhere in this record. This union has been blessed with two bright children, Earl Femimore Cooper, aged twelve, and Beulah May, aged four. Earl began attending school at the age of six and for the past four years has been neither tardy nor absent. While he has kept pace with his class in his school work, he says he is

going to be a farmer. When he was four years of age his grandfather Sarber gave him two sheep, the increase from which now numbers one hundred and forty. He lets them out on the shares, is assessed, pays his own taxes, and this year took one of his father's and one of his uncle's horses and went out on the road and hauled gravel to the amount of his road tax. This lad seems to have made a fair start to become that which he desires, an honest tiller of the soil.

LONDON C. MALCOLM.

The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls the reader's attention has for over two decades been a resident of Jefferson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and though his life has not been altogether one of ease, yet today he can look back with satisfaction as he recalls the arduous toil performed, the many obstacles overcome and the victories won in his struggles to gain the independent position which is now his. But those sturdy traits of his Scotch and English ancestors were inherited by him and exemplified in the determination and perseverance which characterized him. The country is largely indebted to the sturdy and indefatigable class of citizens of which our subject is a conspicuous example.

Landon C. Malcolm is a native of West Virginia, having been born in Hampshire county, January 2, 1835. His parents, Charles B. and Priscilla (Seiton) Malcolm, were both natives of Virginia and of Scotch and English extractions. Charles B. Malcolm was a son of William Malcolm, who, a native of Scotland, emigrated to the United

States with his father, James Malcolm, in a very early day. They settled in Virginia where James, the great-grandfather of the subject, afterwards resided until death. He was a farmer by occupation and was the father of three sons, James, Peter and William. The latter, the grandfather of our subject, was reared on a farm and followed that vocation during his entire life. He was married in Virginia to a Miss Burris and by her had nine children, viz: James, William, Charles B., Mariah, Ann, Nathan, George, Lucy A. and Isaac.

Charles B. Malcolm, father of the subject, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1807. He was also reared on a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He was married in Hampshire county, Virginia, about 1820, to Priscilla Seiton, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1812. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Hampshire county, Virginia, which he had previously owned. Here he remained until 1844, in which year he moved to Shelby county, Ohio, where he purchased land and resided until 1864. He then removed to Elkhart county, Indiana, where he purchased land and resided until 1869, then moved to Kosciusko county, where he died in 1871. His wife died in Elkhart county in 1868. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Edward V., deceased; Samuel B., deceased, was a soldier during the Civil war in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry and served three years and seven months; Landon C., the subject of this review; William was also a soldier in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry and was killed while on duty; Catherine, now Mrs. Jobb Sharp, resides at Gravelton, Indiana; Horace H. was a soldier in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Vol-

unteer Infantry and served three years, being an inmate of the Andersonville prison seven months, and is now a resident of Goshen, Indiana; Jane married David Shive and resides in Iowa; Phidelia, now Mrs. John Malcolm, resides in Kosciusko county; Araminta died in infancy, and John O. lives in Miami county, Ohio.

Landon C. Malcolm, the subject of this review, came with his parents to Ohio in 1844 and from thence to Elkhart county, Indiana, in 1864. He was married in Elkhart county, October 6, 1866, to Lucy A. Pierce, who was born in that county, June 24, 1844, a daughter of Luther and Harriet (Clyde) Pierce. The latter were both natives of New Hampshire and moved from thence to Elkhart county, Indiana, about the year 1833, where they resided until their deaths. They were the parents of four children, viz: George and Clara, both deceased, Jane, and Lucy A., the youngest of the family.

After Mr. Malcolm's marriage he first settled in Elkhart county, and in 1878 purchased and settled on the farm on which he now resides, and has since lived. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him eight children, viz: Alpharetta, now Mrs. George Hatfield, of Nappanee, Indiana, was a teacher in Kosciusko county; Minnie B., at home; Harriet, Mrs. Edward Tindal, of Muncie, Indiana, a teacher; Charles; Myrtle is a teacher; Earl is in the high school at Milford, and is fond of mathematics; Pearl and Mary. Mr. Malcolm is a good farmer and makes a business of general farming, giving some attention also to stock raising. He has always had a keen interest in the welfare of his community and because of those sterling qualities of character which he has

evinced in his daily life he has won and retained in a high degree the respect and admiration of his community. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Progressive German Baptist church and Mrs. Malcolm belongs to the German Baptist church.

OMAR F. GROVES.

Occupying a prominent place among the representative farmers of Jefferson township is found the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch. During his life span of a little over thirty-six years has he been a resident of Kosciusko county, his birth having occurred here on the 28th day of September, 1866. His parents, Desken B. and Sarah (Brown) Groves, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively, were among the early settlers of the county of Elkhart, where their marriage was solemnized a number of years ago. Shortly after being united in the bonds of wedlock they moved to Kosciusko county and located on a tract of land in Van Buren township which Mr. Groves had purchased some time previously. Desken Groves cleared and developed a good farm and became one of the leading men of the community. To his first marriage, noted above, one child was born, the subject of this sketch. Sarah Groves died in June, 1867, and Mr. Groves was again married, the second union resulting in three children, Arbie, Vida and Cora M. He subsequently contracted a third marriage, which was without issue.

Omar F. Groves' childhood and youthful experiences were similar to those of

most boys born in the country and reared amid the active scenes of the farm. While at home his time was spent in the fields, except of the winter season when he attended the district schools, and he continued thus until the death of his father, which occurred when the lad was but thirteen years of age. This sad event was the means of changing very materially his future plans, as it threw him upon his own resources and compelled him to face the future alone and unaided. He earned his first money as a common laborer and continued to work among the farmers of his neighborhood until attaining his majority, meanwhile attending school as opportunity admitted. On the 15th of March, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Chloe J. Whitehead, daughter of John W. and Catherine (Brumbaugh) Whitehead, early settlers of Kosciusko county. Mrs. Groves was born June 8, 1868, in Jefferson township and has spent all of her life in the county of her nativity.

After his marriage Mr. Groves moved to a farm in Elkhart county and continued to live there about four years, meeting with encouraging success in his business affairs and accumulating by thrift and economy sufficient means to purchase a fine farm in Jefferson township, to which he changed his residence in 1892. His place, which consists of one hundred and thirty acres, is under a high state of cultivation and contains many valuable improvements, the buildings, fences and other accessories being in first-class repair and the entire premises bearing evidence of the well-directed thrift and successful management of the proprietor. Mr. Groves is a progressive farmer, a judicious business man and a

striking example of the exercise of those correct principles which win success. His youth was beset with many adverse circumstances, not the least of which was the lack of a mother's tender care and a father's wise advice and guidance at an age when boys most need the influence of parental control to direct them into the proper channels of life. That he successfully withstood temptation and pursued the right course shows him to have possessed moral stamina and a well-defined purpose to rise superior to his environments and become of some use in the world, a determination which has actuated him from his youth to the present time. Few young men situated as was Mr. Groves in the beginning of life, without capital or assistance which influential friends could exert in his behalf, would have accomplished as much as he has in removing the obstacles from his pathway and winning not only a competence but the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. Upon attaining his majority he inherited eighty acres of land and two thousand dollars in money. He occupies a conspicuous place in the community, has a large number of friends and is popular with all classes of people. Courteous and kindly in manner and of unassailable integrity, his career has been that of a typical American gentleman whose prominent aim has been to help others while building up and establishing his own success in life. He has a beautiful and attractive home, which is the center of a free and hearty hospitality. Here, surrounded by family and friends endeared to him by kind deeds, he finds that solace and repose in the interchange of neighborly offices, without which life would be divested of many of its

charms. He is still a young man, in the prime of physical and mental manhood, and, with the past as a criterion, it is reasonable to predict for him a long and useful life.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Groves has been made bright by the presence of two promising sons, Ralph J. and John D., aged twelve and eight years respectively. Politically Mr. Groves is a Democrat.



FREDERICK A. KRULL, DECEASED.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our great country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterizes the foreign element that has entered largely into our population. By comparison with their "old country" surroundings, these people have readily recognized the fact that in America lie the greatest opportunities for the man of ambition and energy. And because of this many have broken the ties of home and native land and have entered earnestly upon the task of gaining in the new world a home and competence. Among this class may be mentioned Frederick A. Krull, who, by reason of years of indefatigable labor and honest effort, not only acquired a well-merited material prosperity, but also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he was associated.

Frederick A. Krull, whose name forms the caption of this sketch, was a native of the kingdom of Netherland, having been born in the province of Friesland, January 24, 1832. His parents, Albert F. and Tena

(Swart) Krull, were also natives of the same province and resided there during their entire lives. They were the parents of eight children, named in the order of their birth as follows: John A., Federick A., Ane A., Isaac A., Gertrude A., Anna A., and Piebe A., all of whom grew to maturity, and one daughter, Doratha A., who died in infancy.

Federick A. Krull was reared in his native country and attended school until about seventeen years of age, receiving a good education. Upon the conclusion of his studies he determined to make farming his vocation, and consequently hired out to a farmer in his native country by the year. In 1854 he, in company with his brother, Ane A., emigrated to the United States, his uncle, Klaas Swart, and family being also in the party and all came over together. They landed at New York city in July of that year and a few days later came to Elkhart county, Indiana. His uncle purchased land near Paris and the subject and his brother made their home with him for some time, working at whatever they could get to do.

That same fall Frederick A., in partnership with his brother, purchased forty acres of land. About four years later they erected a house and rented the property to a married couple and then made their home with them. In 1858 the brothers made a trip through Michigan with the exception of purchasing land, having been informed that it was cheaper in that state than in Indiana, but they did not like the country and consequently soon returned to Indiana. In the same fall they went to California, where they purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land and engaged in the dairy

business and vegetable raising, in partnership with Cornelius Young. The subject and his brother also did considerable teaming across the mountains, from Sacramento to Carson valley, Gold Hill, Virginia City and other points in Nevada territory. In 1865 the subject sold his interests to his brother and returned to Indiana.

On March 15, 1866, Frederick A. Krull was united in marriage to Miss Simkjen B. Rystra, of Friesland, Netherland, August 20, 1841. Her parents, Bonke W. and Margaret J. (Smid) Rystra, were also natives of the same place and emigrated from thence to the United States in 1853, settling near Paris, Elkhart county, Indiana, where they resided until their deaths. They were the parents of six children, viz: Tetje, Jitske, John, Aike, Simkjen B., and a son that died in infancy not named.

After the subject's marriage he settled on the forty-acre farm in Elkhart county which he and his brother had previously purchased. He subsequently purchased his brother's interest and resided there until the spring of 1881, at which time he moved to Kosciusko county and settled on the farm on which he resided during the remainder of his life. The home farm in Jefferson township comprises two hundred and three acres, all of which is well improved and in high state of cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Krull had born to them eight children, viz: Albert F., born January 14, 1867; John F., born April 29, 1868; Ane F., born December 25, 1869, died November 3, 1870; Ane F., born October 5, 1871; Harry F., born June 9, 1874; Margaret F., born April 2, 1876; George F., born July 30, 1878; Isaac F., born October 19, 1882. Religiously Mr. Krull was a

faithful and consistent member of the Mennonite church, to which the family also belongs; the latter because of their many fine qualities are held in high regard by all in their community. Politically Mr. Krull was a Prohibitionist. His death occurred on the 31st of March, 1902, and his remains were interred in the Whitehead cemetery. He was a kind friend and good neighbor and his death was a distinct loss to the community. Mrs. Krull and two of her children now reside on the old homestead.

ULRICH WELTY.

In the romantic little republic of Switzerland, the country of freedom and cradle of liberty, the subject of this sketch was born on the 28th day of May, 1835. His father, John Welty, was also born among the mountains of the same country and his mother, Christina Gerber, first saw the light of day not far from the capital city of that historic republic. These parents were married in the canton of Berne and lived there until 1854, when they took passage on a sailing vessel for America, which country they reached after spending thirty days upon the ocean, landing in May of that year in the harbor of New York. From New York city they proceeded westward as far as Putnam county, Ohio, where Mr. Welty purchased land and engaged in farming, a vocation he followed with varied success until his death, about two years later. His widow survived a number of years, dying in Putnam county at the home of one of her sons after reaching a good old age. John and Christina Welty were the

parents of ten children: John, Anna B., Peter, Fannie, Matthias, Christina, Frederick, Elizabeth, Ulrich and John N.

Ulrich Welty, to a brief resume of whose career the remaining lines of this article are devoted, was born in the canton of Berne and spent the first nineteen years of his life in the country of his nativity, in the schools of which he received his educational training. He accompanied his parents to the United States in 1854 and lived with them for some time in Ohio, assisting his father with the farm labor and occasionally earning money for himself by working for some of the people of the neighborhood. When a young man he left the parental roof and went to Adams county, Indiana, where he hired to his uncle, Samuel Baumgartner, a well-to-do farmer, in whose employ he remained about one year and then returned to his home in Ohio. For some time thereafter he worked at carpentering, a knowledge of which he obtained in his native country, and earned the reputation of a skillful and energetic builder. He followed the trade in Putnam county until 1857 when he went to Elkhart county, Indiana, where he was similarly engaged until about 1863.

On the 7th of January, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Welty and Miss Anna Bare, the latter born in Putnam county, Ohio, October 10, 1844. Mrs. Welty's parents, Christian and Esther (Shank) Bare, were natives of Virginia, but in an early day went to Ohio and settled in the county of Columbiana, where their marriage afterwards took place. Subsequently, about the year 1857, they moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, and settled in Union township where they still reside,

both being advanced in years and widely known in their community. Their family consists of the following children: Benjamin, Mary, John, Anna, Rebecca, Catherine and Susan.

After Mr. Welty's marriage he located in Elkhart county, but one year later changed his abode to the county of Kosciusko, settling on a part of a farm in Jefferson township which he purchased a short time previously. By industry and well-directed thrift he subsequently increased his place until it comprised one hundred and fifty acres, its present area, adding to his improvements from time to time as well as developing the productiveness of the soil. At this time he has one of the finest and best-arranged private residences in the township of Jefferson, while his other buildings, fences, etc., compare with the best in this section of the county. His farm in many respects is a model of neatness and good taste and the evidences of thrift and prosperity are manifest in every part of the place. Mr. Welty made nearly all of his improvements himself, as there were but few acres in cultivation when he took possession of the farm. He replaced old buildings with new ones as soon as circumstances would admit, and has continued to add to the attractiveness and value of the farm until it is now a home of which any one might feel proud. Mr. Welty does general farming, making specialties of no particular kinds of grain. By careful attention to the soil he has retained its original fertility, and by judicious rotation of crops has always been awarded with largest possible returns. He enjoys a liberal income and is recognized as one of the most enterprising and successful men of his township, having ac-

quired sufficient means to place him in independent circumstances as far as pecuniary affairs are concerned.

While progressive in worldly matters, Mr. Welty is not neglectful of the important concerns which pertain to man's relation unto the Author of his being. He is and long has been a devoted Christian and as such is a power for good in the community, both by his kindly admonitions and a life singularly free from the faults that usually prevail among men. He belongs to that branch of the church of Christ known as Mennonites, a body long noted for the piety of its membership as well as for their good works. He exemplifies his faith by his actions, which are quiet and unostentatious, and gives according to the scriptural admonition, not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. Although considerably advanced in years, Mr. Welty's mind retains much of its early vigor and for one of his age his bodily powers are still strong and active. Firm, positive and correct in his ideas, pleasant and agreeable in manner, and devoted to what he considers the right, his life has been eminently successful and to-day he occupies a conspicuous position among the leading farmers and citizens of his township and county. Mrs. Welty is a woman of high moral and religious standing and for a number of years has been an humble and devout communicant of the church with which her husband is identified. She is the mother of eleven children, whose names are as follows: Ephraim, Emanuel, Levi, Hettie A., Christina, Noah, William H., Minerva, Mary E., Salome and David, a large family from which death claimed but a single victim, Salome, the tenth in order of birth.

JOHN BEST.

"Agriculture is the noblest of all alchemy," says a distinguished writer, "for it turns earth and even refuse into gold and confers upon its cultivator the additional reward of health." This oldest of human vocations, and noblest of them all, has been honored by the successful career of the subject of this sketch. John Best is a native of Ohio and son of John and Mary (Cooper) Best, the father born in Maryland and the mother in Pennsylvania. The Bests and Coopers were among the early pioneers of the Buckeye state and it was in the county of Stark that the parents of the subject met and were married. Shortly after uniting their fortunes they took up their residence in Carroll county where they lived for a number of years and later moving to the county of Putnam. John Best, Sr., was a farmer and appears to have been reasonably successful in his chosen calling; he and his wife spent the latter years of their lives in Putnam county and both died there at advanced ages. They reared a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter, namely, George, Jacob, John, Abraham, Isaac, Sarah A., Joseph and William.

John Best, the third son, was born August 10, 1823, in Carroll county, Ohio, and remained on the home farm until his eighteenth year. He then went to the town of Pekin and entered upon a three-years apprenticeship to learn blacksmithing, at the end of which time he started a shop of his own in Carroll county. Being an efficient workman, he soon built up a large and lucrative business and was thus engaged in that county until about the year 1852, when he moved to the county of Putnam.

Mr. Best remained in Putnam county working at his trade until 1865, at which time he disposed of his interests there and with a wagon and two horses, moved his family to Kosciusko county, Indiana, consuming one week on the way. The trip was long and tiresome, made doubly so by poor roads, some of which led through a new and sparsely settled country and others being so deep with mud as to render traveling almost impossible. On reaching his destination Mr. Best purchased the place in Jefferson township on which he now lives, although he has increased its acreage since taking possession. Since becoming a resident of Kosciusko county he has devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and at the present time owns a beautiful farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, of which eighty-five are in cultivation. He has made many valuable improvements on his place, including a commodious dwelling, a good barn and out-buildings and fences, and has, in places, put in a successful system of drainage by means of which much valuable land has been reclaimed.

Mr. Best was one of the leading agriculturists of Jefferson township as long as he continued actively engaged in farming, but having accumulated a sufficient amount of worldly wealth to render further labor unnecessary, he turned his place over to other hands and is now living a life of honorable retirement. He still manages his business affairs, but by reason of advancing age spends the greater part of his time in the enjoyment of the rest and quietude which he has so nobly earned by a long life of patient industry. Mr. Best served his township as justice of the peace for a period of more than twenty years and discharged

the duties pertaining thereto with an ability that brought him to the favorable notice of a large number of people in all parts of the county. The wisdom of his decisions and the soundness of his judgment caused many important matters to be brought to his court and during his incumbency he passed upon more cases and adjusted more difficulties, perhaps, than any other justice of the peace in the county of Kosciusko.

Politically Mr. Best is a Democrat and as such has rendered valuable service during a number of campaigns. His religious views are in accord with the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which both himself and wife are faithful and consistent members. He has a profound regard for sacred things and ever since uniting with the church has lived a life consistent with his profession, his actions speaking louder than words as to the sincerity with which he discharges every conscientious religious duty. He is a liberal supporter of his own denomination, but his benefactions do not end there, all charities and benevolent objects sharing the means which he dispenses.

Mr. Best is a good man and no one stands higher than he in the esteem of the public, all who know him respecting him for the purity of his daily life and for his sterling Christian character; his integrity has never been questioned and wherever he is known his word is as good as his written obligation with the best of indorsement.

On the 16th of April, 1848, Mr. Best was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Young, whose birth occurred in Londonderry, Ireland, on the 28th day of April, 1829. Mrs. Best's parents, William and Martha (Russell) Young, left their native country in 1839 and started for the United

States, but before reaching their destination the father died and was buried at sea. The mother and five children finally landed in the harbor of New York and proceeded thence to Philadelphia, from which city they afterwards moved to Carroll county, Ohio, where the mother purchased a farm near the town of Waynesburg. She managed her farm well, lived to see her children well provided for and departed this life a number of years ago. The children were Mary J., James B., Robert R., Sarah A. and Isabella J. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Best number thirteen children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Mary M., April 1, 1849; Sarah M., October 31, 1851; Amanda J., August 5, 1853; James M., August 19, 1855; Susan A., August 18, 1857; Robert R., January 13, 1860; Artemissa A., November 12, 1861; John W., December 18, 1863; Isaac W., April 1, 1866; Sylvanus B., December 17, 1867; Cora B., June 4, 1869, and two that died in infancy before being named.

SIMON HEPLER.

The name of Simon Hepler is familiarly known throughout the township of Jefferson, of which he has been a substantial and enterprising citizen since the year 1889. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and on the mother's side he is descended from an old family of Stark county, Ohio. His grandfather, Daniel Hepler, was born and reared in Pennsylvania and there married Catherine Kline, a native of the county of Westmoreland. About the year

1823 this worthy couple migrated to Carroll county, Ohio, where the husband and father purchased a tract of government land from which he cleared and developed a farm. He remained in that county until his death, which occurred in 1841 at the age of sixty years. Subsequently his widow came with certain members of the family to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where she made her home with her children until summoned to join her husband in the great beyond. Daniel and Catherine Hepler had thirteen children, nine of whom grew to mature years, namely: Samuel S., Jacob, Barbara, Elizabeth, Hannah, John D., Catherine, Mary and Daniel, the others dying young.

John D. Hepler, fifth of the family, was born December 18, 1821, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and when less than three years of age was taken by his parents to Ohio. He grew to manhood's estate in Carroll county and in 1841 was united in marriage in the county of Stark to Miss Catherine Bortz, a native of Ohio, born March 22, 1822. She was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cressman) Bortz, of Stark county, where the antecedents on both sides of the family settled in an early day. In the year 1844 John D. Hepler disposed of his interests in the Buckeye state and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, settling in Scott township, where he has since made his home. He is one of the substantial old citizens of the township in which he lives and is well liked by a large circle of friends who have learned to esteem him for his many sterling qualities of manhood. He is the father of a large family, namely: Alphens (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Jonathan, Franklin, Sophia, James (deceased), Lucinda, a daughter that died in

infancy, David, Simon, Elizabeth and Matilda.

Reverting to the life story of the direct subject of this sketch, it is learned that Simon Hepler is a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and that his birth occurred in Scott township on the 4th of November, 1851. His childhood and youthful experiences were pretty much like those of the majority of boys reared in the rural districts and, like them, he spent his time alternately at work on the farm and in district schools preparing himself for life's future duties. He was his father's faithful assistant until reaching an age when young men are expected to start in the world as independent factors; he then selected agriculture for a vocation and has since pursued that honorable calling with sufficient success to win for himself a respectable standing among those of his township similarly engaged.

Mr. Hepler was married in Henry county, Ohio, January 3, 1880, to Miss Susie E. Hoover, whose birth occurred in that county on the 25th day of August, 1866. She is the daughter of Abraham and Catherine Hoover and the third of nine children, the names of her brothers and sisters being as follows, Mary, Elizabeth, Cordelia M., Jennie E., Joseph D., George W., Ellie, and an unnamed infant. Mr. and Mrs. Hepler's home is brightened by the presence of one child, a daughter by the name of Blanch N., a young lady in whom are centered many fond hopes for the future.

Shortly after Mr. Hepler's marriage he settled on the farm in Jefferson township which came into his possession a short time previous to January, 1880, and on which he has since lived and prospered. The place contains eighty acres, of which sixty are in

cultivation, the soil being remarkably productive, the original fertility having been retained and in places greatly strengthened by drainage and artificial fertilizing. Mr. Hepler has a good, convenient house, a substantial barn and other outbuildings, all of which represent his own labor and capital. His other improvements are good and in first-class repair and the fine condition of the fields plainly bear evidence to the care and pains which have been devoted to the soil by the energetic and progressive owner. The farm in its present fine condition, with buildings and all improvements, including a great deal of ditching, is a monument to Mr. Hepler's industry and thrift. The place was originally a thick woods, filled with a dense growth of underbrush. To bring it to its present state required much work, nearly all of which has been done with Mr. Hepler's own hands or by his direction. While not as large as some other farms in Jefferson township, his place is highly cultivated, produces abundantly and yields much more than a living, his income being such as to place him in comfortable, if not independent, circumstances. Mr. Hepler is an energetic, go-ahead, up-to-date farmer, familiar with agriculture in all of its details, and takes advantage of every opportunity to keep his acres at their full productive capacity. He stands well as a citizen and has always sustained the character of an honest, upright man. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and, being a reader and in touch with current thought, is able to give an intelligent reason for his convictions and opinions. He contents himself with working for his party and voting for its nominees, having no ambition to gratify in the way of public office. He lives a quiet, contented life and does all

the good within his power to promote the general welfare; he is also an advocate of all measures for the general welfare and uses his influence on the right side of every moral issue.

MILTON WOODS.

A gentleman true to the duties of citizenship, faithful to every trust reposed in him and well worthy the high regard in which he is held—such is the well known resident of Kosciusko county whose brief life story is herewith presented. Milton Woods is the son of John and Mariah (Moore) Woods, who were among the early settlers of Turkey Creek township, the father coming to this county from Ohio when a young man and spending the remainder of his life where he originally located. He died in the prime of life, but his widow still survives, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-five years. John Woods was a farmer and a local minister of the Methodist church. He preached at places where there were no regularly organized congregations, officiated at weddings and funerals, but was never engaged as a settled pastor, giving his services freely wherever and whenever they were requested. He was a sincere Christian, did much for the cause of the Master by his public ministrations and always exerted a strong influence for good by the blameless character of his every-day life. He was the father of five children, the subject of this sketch being the only one living; the others were Caroline, Joseph, William and Elizabeth.

Milton Woods was born January 3,

1842, in Kosciusko county, Indiana, and spent an uneventful childhood on his father's farm. He was a pupil in the public schools until his fifteenth year, at which early age he began life for himself as a farm hand and continued in that capacity the greater part of the time until his marriage in 1861. For some time he was employed by a well-to-do farmer by the name of Samuel Baker, between whose daughter Josephine and himself a tender attachment sprang up, which finally led to marriage, the ceremony being solemnized on December 20th of the above year.

After taking to himself a companion and helpmeet Mr. Woods rented a farm in Sparta township, Noble county, where he lived for a short time, subsequently returning to Kosciusko county and purchasing the place in Turkey Creek township on which he has since resided and prospered. As a farmer he has been enterprising and progressive, but of recent years he has depended largely upon live stock as the chief source of his income, being recognized as one of the most successful cattle raisers in the county. At the present time he has a herd consisting of ninety head of fine animals in prime condition, in addition to which he keeps quite a number of high-bred swine, also several valuable horses, the general appearance of his stock indicating the care and attention he has devoted to this important branch of industry.

Mr. Woods has a beautiful home and has not been sparing of his means in supplying it with the comforts and conveniences calculated to render agreeable the housewife's duties and make the place the dearest spot on earth to all the inmates. He believes in utilizing the good things of this world and

aims to crowd into his own and the lives of those dependent upon him all the pleasure and satisfaction that can possibly be obtained.

As before stated, Mr. Woods was united in marriage, December 20, 1861, to Miss Josephine Baker. She was born in Sumnerford, Madison county, Ohio, April 13, 1842. Her father, Samuel Baker, was a native of Virginia, born in October, 1809, and died May 23, 1864. He received a good practical education, and in his early life he took up the vocation of baking. Later, however, he followed farming. Politically he was first a Whig and later a Republican. A member of the Church of God, he was of a religious make-up and one time considered seriously the question of entering the active ministry. His wife, Nancy, also was a native of Virginia, born April 6, 1813, and her death occurred about 1895. She was twenty-two years of age when she left her native state and located in Ohio, where she was married. She possessed fine traits of character and impressed upon her children the indelible stamp of her own high qualities. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were the parents of six children, Abigail, deceased; Mary, the wife of Amos Berninger, of Lancaster, Illinois; Ann; Josephine, wife of the subject; Lina and Commodore. Mrs. Woods was a child of but seven years when she became a resident of Kosciusko county. She was educated in the public schools and for a time was a teacher in the schools of Noble county. She is a member of the Church of God at Syracuse, Indiana, and is active and zealous in all good works. She takes a deep interest in the temperance movement and is affiliated with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was president of the

branch of this society at Ligonier and has delivered a number of lectures before different bodies and distributed much literature. She acted as organizer of the woman's home missionary work in five counties in northern Indiana and is eminently fitted for leadership. As hostess of the Vawter Park hotel she has displayed to advantage her fine business qualifications and her efforts to please her patrons and contribute to their comfort have been notably successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Woods have reared children who in former days added life and brightness to their home and in later years will no doubt tenderly care for their parents and minister in every way possible to their comfort and enjoyment. Marietta, the oldest, who was born October 15, 1862, died in childhood; Eva, born June 14, 1865, was educated at Syracuse, Indiana, and is now an able assistant to her mother; Perry, born April 24, 1868, married Kate Umbenhour, by whom he has two children, Josie Mildred and Lois Evelyn, and now has charge of the home farm; Charles A., whose birth occurred on the 15th of September, 1874, received a superior education, having spent four years at the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, graduating with the class of 1898; he afterwards taught one term of school, but is now engaged with the Inter-State Insurance Company at Indianapolis; he married Helen Marsh, who has presented him with a daughter, Mary Josephine.

Mr. Woods and wife enjoy the respect and friendship of their community in no small degree; surrounded as they are by an intelligent class of people, the best of neighbors and the kindest of friends, they cannot but rejoice that their lots have been cast

amid such pleasant and agreeable conditions. Their home is a quiet retreat where hospitality and good will reign supreme, and by their generous sympathies, genial manners and kindly dispositions, their circle of acquaintances has become greatly enlarged, including the best people in the community for many miles around. Although not identified with any religious organization himself, Mr. Woods is a friend of the church, supports it with his means and co-operates with it and all other organizations having for their object the uplifting of humanity and the bettering of society. Politically he has always given loyal support to the Republican party, being content to support the nominees and let those who feel so inclined aspire to office. As a man and citizen he has an excellent reputation, being straightforward for its heroes; history's pages may ward and honorable in all of his dealings and fully deserving the confidence reposed in him.

HENRY E. KINSEY.

The gentleman to whom attention is directed in this review is an individual who has attained pronounced prestige by reason of native and acquired ability, as also because of his prominence in official position and high standing in the domain of private citizenship. Mr. Kinsey is one of the representative men of Plain township and for some years past has been prominently identified with the industrial and business interests of Leesburg. He takes a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the material advancement of the town and township and every enterprise intended to

promote the advancement of Kosciusko county is sure to receive his hearty support. He is rated as one of the progressive citizens of the community in which he lives and the high respect in which he is held by all classes of people is a deserving compliment to an intelligent, broad-minded and most worthy man.

The subject's paternal grandfather, Francis A. Kinsey, was a native of the state of Delaware. In an early day he migrated to Ohio and was there united in marriage to Esther Cramer, who bore him ten children, of whom Benjamin D., father of Henry E., was the second in order of birth. After living in Ohio for a number of years he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and settled in Clay township, where he still resides, as a successful tiller of the soil, having from his youth followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood.

Benjamin D. Kinsey was born in Ohio and accompanied his parents to Kosciusko county, where he worked for many years as a carpenter and builder. He became very efficient at his trade and many of the frame dwellings, barns and other buildings in Clay and adjacent townships stand as monuments to his skill as an architect and mechanic.

When a young man Benjamin D. Kinsey married Miss Mary E. Woodyard, a union which resulted in the birth of four children, namely: Henry E., of this sketch; Nellie, wife of George Irvine, a farmer and the present trustee of Clay township; Clara B., widow of the late Hiram Norris, and Oliver P., an unmarried man who is still with his parents. Benjamin D. Kinsey is one of the substantial citizens of his part of the county and has always sustained the

reputation of an honest, upright man, who knowing his duty discharges the same with a resoluteness of purpose that wins the high regard of his neighbors and friends. He early impressed his strong individuality upon the community and, heartily seconded by the efforts of his good wife, reared his children for stations of usefulness in the world.

Henry E. Kinsey is a native of Kosciusko county, born upon the homestead in Clay township on the 3rd day of January, 1863. Reared amid the peaceful scenes of rural life, he gave his attention during his youth to the labors of the fields and other duties of the farm and when old enough became a pupil in the district schools near his father's dwelling place. He paid close and diligent attention to his duties and early in life there was enkindled in his mind a strong desire for knowledge and an appreciation of the privileges which a good education would bring to him. Sparing no reasonable effort to enlarge his mental horizon, he soon led his classmates and at the age of nineteen was sufficiently advanced to pass successfully the required examination and obtain a license entitling him to teach in the public schools of Kosciusko county.

Mr. Kinsey entered upon his work as an instructor with the same trepidation which attends the majority of young teachers and which is universally conceded to be one of the first precursors of success in the management of pupils and the directing of their minds in the pathway of knowledge. His first attempt proving satisfactory in an eminent degree, induced him to continue in the profession, which he did for a period of twelve years. His frequent retentions in the same district was a compliment to his

ability and tact as an instructor and it was not long until he attained a reputation as one of the ablest and most popular teachers in the county. Meanwhile, with the laudable desire to increase his scholastic knowledge and the better to prepare himself for successful work in the school room, he spent several of his vacations in the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso. In that well known and popular institution he made commendable progress in the various higher branches of learning, paying special attention to mathematics, in which he developed great proficiency. Making a specialty of surveying and civil engineering, with the object in view of ultimately adopting that his life work, he took in addition to the regular course private instructions under Professor M. E. Bogarte, one of the most profound mathematicians and civil engineers in the state. Thoroughly fitted for surveying by mental discipline and sound professional training, he announced himself in 1894 a candidate before the Republican convention for nomination as county surveyor. In addition to himself there were three other aspirants for the honor, but on the third ballot he led his competitors and became the accepted candidate. In the ensuing election Mr. Kinsey defeated his opponent by a large majority and in the discharge of his official functions made such a creditable record that at the expiration of his term he was chosen his own successor without opposition. This was a most flattering compliment to his efficiency and a testimony to his popularity with the people of the county irrespective of party affiliations. His second term was eminently satisfactory to the public and he retired from the office with a record which

compared favorably with that of any of his predecessors and which proved him to have been one of the most efficient and faithful officials that ever served the people of Kosciusko county.

Meantime Mr. Kinsey became a benedict, being united in marriage to Miss Mattie Uplinger, daughter of Ezra W. Uplinger, a native of Pennsylvania, but for many years an honored resident of this part of the state of Indiana. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Kinsey took possession of his father's farm in Clay township, which he cultivated until his election as county surveyor, spending the winter seasons teaching in the public schools. Upon his retirement from office in 1898 he entered into partnership with D. H. Lessig, D. K. Brown and P. M. Thompson for the purpose of erecting a flouring-mill at Leesburg. This enterprise has proved financially successful beyond the expectations of the promoters and is now one of the best paying concerns of the kind in the county. Mr. Kinsey has given the mill his personal attention, besides being secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Leesburg Grain and Milling Company, which, in addition to the manufacture of flour, buys and ships grain upon an extensive scale, affording a good and easily accessible market for a large and prosperous section of the country.

To Mr. Kinsey may aptly be applied the term "hustler." He has long been noted for his remarkable energy which, combined with sound judgment, wise forethought and a keen, discriminating knowledge of affairs, makes him one of the most reliable and progressive business men in the town of his residence. He is a young man, but the wisdom he has displayed as an official and

in the business and industrial world would be creditable to one many years his senior and of much larger experience. While exercising prudence in the management of his own large interests, he has not been unmindful of the public good, materially and otherwise. It is a significant fact that ever since arriving at years of manhood he has advocated all measures calculated to advance the county and develop its resources and since becoming a resident of Leesburg his voice has been heard with no uncertain sound in advocating needed public improvements.

Mr. Kinsey is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, to which he has given much of his energies and from which, as already stated, he has received marks of favor. He enters into political work with the same force and energy that characterize his efforts in business affairs, notwithstanding which he stands well with the opposition and numbers among his closest personal friends and warmest admirers many who are as radically Democratic as he is Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, aside from which he is not connected with any secret or benevolent organization. In matters religious he is bound by no church or creed, but believes in the church as a great moral and spiritual force and is a liberal contributor to its maintenance.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey are well liked socially and move in the best of society in the town of Leesburg. With an ample competence, a comfortable home and all the necessities and luxuries which money can procure, they live happily and contentedly and exercise a potent influence in behalf of every object calculated to promote the social and moral condition of the community.

They have two bright children, Andrey E., born March 12, 1890, and Esther B., whose birth occurred May 2, 1890.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Fame may look to the clash of resounding arms for its heroes; history's pages may be filled with a record of the deeds of the great who have deluged the world with blood, destroyed kingdoms, created dynasties and left their names as plague spots upon civilization's escutcheon; the poet may embalm in deathless song the short and simple annals of the poor; but there have been few to sound the praise of the brave and sturdy pioneer who among the truly great and noble is certainly deserving of at least a little space on the category of the immortals. To him more than to any other is civilization indebted for the brightest jewel in its diadem, for it was he that blazed the way and acted as vanguard for the mighty army of progress that within the last century has conquered the wilderness and transformed it into one of the fairest and most enlightened of the American commonwealth's domains.

Nearly all the early pioneers of Kosciusko county have rested from their labors and gone to their reward, but here and there a scattered few remain, honorable heroes of a former day and generation, bent under time's autograph indelibly stamped upon their brows, but still sturdy and independent of spirit as when in the long ago they cut loose from the moorings of civilization and penetrated the woods in quest of new homes and new destinies. Among

those who bore an active part in the pioneer period of this county is the well-known and venerated subject of this sketch, whom to know is to honor and respect. William Moore has long been one of the highly esteemed citizens of the township of his residence and it is with pleasure that the following brief outline of his life and achievements is accorded a place in this volume devoted to a review of Kosciusko's representative men.

Mr. Moore was born May 1, 1825, and since his eleventh year has been living at or within a few miles of his present place of abode. His parents were among the county's early settlers, moving here in 1836, purchasing land from the government and bearing their share of the rough usages which it was the lot of the pioneers to experience. They finished their life work where they originally settled and with others of the early comers now rest from their labors in the peaceful sleep that knows no waking. Joseph and Patience Moore had six children, namely: Milton, deceased; Sarah, deceased; John A., a resident of Noble county; Maria, widow of Allen Richart, residing in Turkey Creek township; Joseph, who lives in the county of Noble, and William, whose name introduces this sketch.

As stated in another paragraph, William Moore was a lad of eleven years when his parents moved to the county of Kosciusko. The country being new and the place on which the family settled unimproved, much hard labor fell to the boys as soon as they were old enough to be of any service, the subject bearing his full share of the common toil. What knowledge of books he received was acquired by a couple of months each year in the indifferent schools,

but by far the greater part of his education is of the stern, practical kind obtained in the rugged school of experience. He remained at home until his mother's death and about the year 1850 began life for himself as a farmer, a vocation to which he has since devoted his time and energies.

Miss Catherine Weaver, the only child of Isaac and Elizabeth (Akers) Weaver, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 27th day of February, 1831. Her parents were early settlers of Kosciusko county, both living to a ripe old age, the father having been three times married. Miss Weaver and William Moore were made husband and wife on the 4th of March, 1852, and they set up their first domestic establishment on a farm in Turkey Creek township, which Mr. Moore and his brother had purchased in partnership some time before. Later the subject bought his brother's interest and has made the place his home ever since. It is now one of the finest and most highly improved farms in the township, containing a beautiful and commodious residence, large barn, good outbuildings with fences and other accessories in keeping therewith, the prosperous condition of the place indicating the home of an intelligent, enterprising and successful tiller of the soil. This farm is admirably situated in one of the most beautiful and attractive sections of Kosciusko county, the noted summer resort, "Wawasee," being a part of the original place. Mr. Moore sold this portion of the farm in 1879 and the proprietors have since made it one of the favorite resorts of summer tourists in northern Indiana.

Mr. Moore has been engaged in general farming for a number of years, but

at present does little besides managing his agricultural interests and look after his other large business affairs. He has raised a great deal of fine live stock and dealt extensively in real estate, owning at this time over seven hundred acres in this county, also valuable property in the town of Syracuse and a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Woodbury county, Iowa. Mrs. Moore has considerable land in the counties of Kosciusko and Noble, and altogether the family is remarkably well situated in the way of material wealth. Mr. Moore has always been successful in business, honorable and upright in his dealings, with much more than local reputation as an enterprising and progressive man of affairs. His judgment is sound and discriminating, his insight shrewd and penetrating and his integrity of that lofty kind that disdains anything narrow and recoils from transactions in the slightest degree questionable. Back of these and other qualities equally admirable is a large fund of good common sense which he manifests in all of his undertakings and shines with peculiar luster in his daily life as a neighbor and citizen.

Mr. Moore has given loyal support to the Republican party ever since its organization and it is a fact worthy of note that all of his sons and sons-in-law subscribe to the same political creed that he accepts. In matters religious he is well read and for a number of years has been an humble and devout member of the Church of God, his wife also belonging to the same body of worshippers.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of eight children: Isaac W. died when eighteen months old; Joseph married Margaret Showers and lives in this county; John F.

is a married man and lives in the county of Noble; Mary E., wife of John F. Riddle, resides in Kosciusko county; William E., a farmer of this county, married Anna McMann; Martha J., now Mrs. Francis M. Ott, who lives in the town of Syracuse; the other two, twins, died in infancy.

In the foregoing brief review only partial justice has been rendered to one of Kosciusko county's oldest and most worthy citizens. To write in detail a full account of his long and useful life would require a much more elaborate article than the nature of the work admits or requires. Sufficient has been said, however, to form a correct conception of the man and his career, a career affording many valuable lessons to the young of the rising generation.

FRANCIS MARION OTT.

Francis M. Ott, proprietor of the most extensive lumber and planing-mill in northern Indiana, situated at Syracuse, Kosciusko county, was born in Elkhart county, this state, September 22, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Van Asdal) Ott, who came from Ohio some years before their son, Francis M., was born, and settled on a farm in Elkhart county, two and one-half miles north of Syracuse, which lies but a short distance south of the boundary line between the two counties. These parents are now living in retirement in the village of Syracuse, the father being seventy years old, the mother sixty-eight, and among the most highly respected elderly persons residing either north or south of the line.

Francis M. Ott remained on the home

farm until twenty years of age, when he began to buy standing timber, which he hired sawed at local mills and afterward disposed of at a profit until he acquired funds sufficient to purchase a mill for himself. He handled walnut and cherry chiefly, personally selecting the trees all through the surrounding country and at times sold the sawed cherry as high as ninety dollars per thousand feet, but the demand for cherry long since ceased to be of any importance in the lumber markets and the feeling of it may be considered a thing of the past unless a change takes place in the popular taste or fancy for the lumber in the manufacture of furniture, etc., for which it is well adapted.

Mr. Ott had accumulated considerable cash when he purchased his mill and paid for the greater part of it at once, but it required about seven years to pay off the indebtedness incurred for the balance and the many improvements introduced by himself. It was about the year 1880 when Mr. Ott invested twenty-six hundred dollars in this property; it is now worth ten thousand dollars and over. Mr. Ott also owns an entire section of land, on which he grows the timber for the mill, in the sawing and planing of which he employs at all times fifteen hands, and very often ten to fifteen extras, and thirteen mules are in constant use. The capacity of the mill is twelve thousand feet per day. Circular saws are used and are driven by steam from two thirty-five horse-power engines fed from one boiler, the capacity of the mill being double that which it had at the start. The machinery and implements are all of modern and up-to-date patterns. The business done is principally that of filling orders, car work

being a specialty, and the woods used are chiefly red and white oak, but elm and maple are also employed and the business done amounts to about twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Ott purchases standing timber within a radius of about nine miles of the mill, often investing twenty-five hundred dollars in one purchase, and at present has six thousand dollars so invested. As a rule these purchases are made in order to fill contracts made in advance to supply dressed lumber.

Mr. Ott is very public spirited and does a great deal toward enhancing the value of village lots by improving them with neat and comfortable cottages and other buildings, thus making Syracuse a desirable residence place. He has now fourteen such houses scattered throughout the village, and as he has lost no money through such investments, he still continues to make them. That he is kind and generous, however, outside of any scheme for making money for himself, is shown by the fact that in building houses he furnishes employment to many mechanics, and it may further be stated that several of his mill hands have been in his employment for fourteen years consecutively, many others also having worked for him for long periods.

The marriage of Mr. Ott took place about twenty years since to Miss Mattie Moore, and to this congenial union have been born four children, namely: Lina, Willie, Mary and Clifford, all of whom are still under the parental roof. Mr. and Mrs. Ott are members of the Church of God at Syracuse, and the children have been or are being reared in the same faith. In politics Mr. Ott is a Republican.

Francis M. Ott has shown himself to

be one of the most enterprising business men of northern Indiana and a man of naturally sound judgment and shrewd perception. He has risen through his strictly moral habits, his attention to business and his desire to please his patrons by promptness in filling orders and by always furnishing strictly sound and reliable material, and his name stands high to-day for integrity in all business circles with which he has come into relationship. His domestic and social connections are of the most pleasant character, and the fact that his surroundings are such as to make life enjoyable is due solely to his individual merits, his affable and courteous treatment of others and his strict adherence to justice in all his dealings.

RICHARD GUY.

The gentleman whose name introduces this article is one of Kosciusko county's young, energetic and enterprising men, a native born Indianian, having first seen the light of day April 10, 1860, on the farm in Turkey Creek township which he now owns and cultivates. The parents from whom he is descended were Andrew and Rebecca (Stuard) Guy, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively, the former born in 1821 and the latter in the year 1828. Andrew Guy came from Ohio to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and with his parents, Andrew and Eliza (Lockridge) Guy, when about eleven or twelve years old and spent the remainder of his life in this part of the state. His parents were natives of Virginia and early settlers of Ohio and may also be classed with the pioneers of Kosciusko county.

They had six children: Sarah, Wilson, Andrew, Samuel, William and Harvey.

Andrew Guy, Jr., father of the subject, was a farmer and in many respects a most exemplary and praiseworthy citizen. He stood high in the esteem of his neighbors and friends, was for many years a leading member of the German Baptist church and took an active interest in political affairs as a Republican. He was twice married, his first wife, formerly a Miss Bowers, dying after a brief wedded life, leaving one daughter, Emeline. By his second companion, Rebecca Stuard, he had the following children: Charity A., deceased, Janiza, Richard, George, deceased, and Anna.

Richard Guy, the subject proper of this review, was reared on the farm, educated in the public schools, and has always followed the pursuit of agriculture for a livelihood. After completing the common-school course he entered the high school at Syracuse, where he prosecuted the more advanced branches for some years thus acquiring a good mental discipline which has enabled him to meet life's duties manfully and transact his business affairs with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Guy was married March 17, 1889, to Miss Ida Strieby, whose birth occurred in Turkey Creek township on the 9th day of November, 1867. Mrs. Guy is the daughter of John B. and Delilah (Cable) Strieby and the oldest of a family of four children, the names of the other three being Floyd, Alphretta and John F. The Striebys were among the early settlers of Kosciusko county, and always bore enviable reputations. Mrs. Guy is a lady of sound, practical sense and varied intelligence, well qualified to be the wife of such a stirring, energetic hus-

band, and is popular with a large circle of the best people of her neighborhood. She has been her husband's active co-laborer and, besides presiding with ease and becoming dignity over his household, has contributed not a little to his success by her wise counsel in matters of business and other affairs in which they are mutually interested.

Since his marriage Mr. Guy has devoted his attention assiduously to farming and to-day has one of the best improved and most fertile, as well as one of the most valuable, places of its area within the limits of Turkey Creek township. It contains one hundred and seventeen acres, one hundred of which were originally included in the paternal homestead and the extra seventeen came to him by his wife. The buildings are substantial and sufficiently spacious to meet all purposes for which intended, the dwelling being well constructed and amply furnished, the barn and other structures comparing with the best buildings of their kind in the neighborhood.

Mr. Guy brought to his lifework a physique well developed by healthful outdoor labor and exercise and a mind of which self-reliance, strong will power and a proper respect for the rights of others are prominent characteristics. He cultivates the soil according to modern scientific methods, uses in his labors the best and most approved implements and devices and makes agriculture an intellectual discipline as well as a series of physical efforts. Financially his success has been most gratifying, being the possessor of a competence which places himself and family in a position of independence as far as any anxiety for the future is concerned.

Mr. Guy has displayed a commendable

public spirit in relation to the affairs of his township and county, standing for progress and improvement and ready to lend his influence at all times to further enterprises calculated to advance the country along material lines and develop its resources. In all things he is an up-to-date man, believing in getting all out of life there is in it. He has done much in the way of beautifying his home, as the well-kept lawns, fine gardens, neat shade trees and other accessories of modern life abundantly demonstrate, good taste as well as thrift being one of his predominant characteristics. In politics Mr. Guy is a pronounced champion of Republican principles, believing the policy of the party relative to all great questions to be for the best interests of the American people. He has never aspired to leadership in his party nor asked for honors or emoluments of office at the hands of his fellow citizens, being content to vote his sentiments and work with the rank and file. Personally he is a popular man and the name of his friends is legion. He has shown himself worthy of this friendship, his integrity having never been assailed nor the correctness of his motives called in question.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy's home is made bright by the presence of an interesting daughter of eleven summers, Miss Alda, who was born on the 23rd day of July, 1891. Mr. Guy has an old parchment deed, bearing the date of March 15, 1837, and the signature of Martin Van Buren.

JOHN STETTLER, DECEASED.

With pleasure the biographer essays the task of noting the salient points in the career of this honorable and honored gentle-

man, a man who during his residence in this community merited and received the highest respect and esteem of his acquaintances. A man of honest motives, purest purpose and kindest feelings toward all, he made and retained for himself a host of friends.

John Stettler began his mercantile career in Syracuse in 1874 in company with his wife's brother, Joe Kindig. The latter had been in business for some years prior to this time at the old store known as the Bee Hive and afterward at the corner where William Striely is now located. In 1878 Mr. Stettler became sole proprietor of the business, but later Professor Dalons was interested with him for a few months. Mr. Striely entered the store as a clerk and later Mr. Stettler sold him a half interest in the business. Mr. Stettler retained his interest in the business until his death, after which his widow disposed of it to Mr. Miller, of the firm of Striely & Miller. The concern did a fine business, having been favored with a steady and healthy growth from the beginning. Joe Kindig, who retired from the partnership about 1878, went to Goshen, where he conducted a drug store. Later he removed to Milford and there died about twelve years ago. During his active career the subject gave the larger share of his attention to the mercantile business, also investing quite largely in farm land. However his attention was not given exclusively to business and he kept in touch with the varied interests of the community at large. This was evidenced by his service in the state legislature, to which he was elected as the nominee of the Republican party in 1894 and 1896. In that body he served with distinction and achieved an enviable

record for his broad and comprehensive grasp of all questions affecting the public welfare. He was very firm in his views and earnest in his advocacy of measures meeting with his approval. He had been reared a Democrat, but, with three of his brothers, always affiliated with the Republican party. Of the five brothers, three served in the Civil war, one, Ira, losing his life in the struggle.

Mrs. Stettler, wife of the subject of this memoir, is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Anstine) Kindig, early settlers in York county, Pennsylvania. In 1857 the Kindig family came to Goshen, Indiana, and the same year came to Syracuse, the father passing away about four years later. The Stettlers were affiliated with the English Lutheran church in later years, Mrs. Stettler and her mother being among the first members of the Lutheran society in Syracuse. The latter took an especial interest in her church, giving to it regularly one-tenth of her income. She died June 28, 1892, at the age of seventy-five years and one week.

Fraternally Mr. Stettler was affiliated with the Masons, having joined that fraternity at Goshen, Indiana, and for the long period of twenty years was worshipful master of Syracuse Lodge No. 454. Every year he was an attendant at the sessions of the grand lodge. An old soldier, he attended the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held at Columbus, Ohio, and kept in touch with his old comrades at the reunions of his regiment. He was an omnivorous reader and kept in touch with all the leading questions of the day.

The elegant brick house in which Mrs.

Stettler now resides was erected thirteen years ago on the site of her mother's former home, to which she was brought when but eleven years old. Previous to her marriage to the subject she had wedded Martin Weybright, a German Baptist minister, and resided with him upon a large farm two and a half miles from Syracuse. She always maintains a close interest in her church and assists in whatever way possible in its up-building and advancement.

ANDREW EDMONDS.

The following life story is worth the perusal of every youth, the history of this man's endeavors well illustrating Benjamin Franklin's words, "God helps them that help themselves." Andrew Edmonds, one of the substantial citizens of Kosciusko county and one whose success is distinctly the result of his own efforts, was born in Sweden, July 2, 1848. He received a good education, attending not only the common schools but also the Skara high school, where he took a literary course. His studies in history aroused military and patriotic feelings within him, which led him to read with great interest the accounts of the Civil war in the United States. With a strong desire for adventure and full of the hopes of youth, he determined to come to this country and left school for that purpose with one year of the course unfinished. This move was made with his parents' consent and their kindness and the confidence they had in their son is shown by their giving him five hundred dollars for this, his first journey in the world. Accompanied by a classmate, he landed in New York, at

the age of twenty, September 19, 1868. From New York he went to Paxton, Illinois, where he secured work at cutting broom corn. His previous life having been that of a student and he therefore being little used to manual labor, this work proved too hard for him and he set about to learn the cigarmaker's trade. In company with the classmate, who still remained with him, he soon bought a cigar store, but within three months this venture had failed because his partner, who was salesman on the road, did not discriminate in customers and many accounts could not be collected. They left Paxton for Chicago, arriving there with only one dollar and a half between them; but they started out bravely and found a boarding house and when the landlord learned their straitened circumstances he agreed to keep them until they could get work. Three months later Andrew was employed with the Rock Island Railroad Company in the construction of its road in Iowa, where he worked for a year. The first money he received was sent to pay the board bill due the kind-hearted landlord in Chicago, and thus early in his career did honesty, one of the principles which has led to his success, appear. With his knowledge of geometry and other branches of mathematics, the duties of civil engineer were soon familiar to him, making him a valuable assistant, working for various contractors, sometimes as foreman or as timekeeper, and in many states, including Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. This wandering life brought him many hard experiences, but as the bitter must always be mixed with the sweet, so he found many pleasures with change of scene and new acquaintances.

In 1874, having saved money enough to take him to his old home in Sweden, he spent a year in visiting the scenes and friends of his youth. He found his old classmates prosperous and holding responsible positions, and this determined him to return to America to make a better showing for his own life endeavors. He had come to Kosciusko county with the building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1873, and had charge of some of the work between the villages of Syracuse and Cromwell, Indiana. Upon returning from Sweden, in 1875, he again came to this vicinity and, though having but thirty dollars in money he invested it in a field of wheat. The crop failed and he realized from it but fifteen dollars, half of his investment, his first venture thus proving a failure. He was not the kind of a man to be discouraged by the failure of a single crop of wheat, his energy leading him to take jobs of ditching and clearing land. Making some progress, he began to get out railroad ties and lumber some four miles east of Syracuse, a business which proved profitable and at which he continued until the timber was exhausted. Having saved some money, he invested in land which he partially cleared and improved by the erection of buildings, and which he then sold. This process was repeated until he had cleared about three hundred acres. He now owns the third farm thus developed, which contains eighty acres.

With the determination to win and the opportunity for endeavor, success crowned his efforts. He took advantage of the condition of the country, which, being low and marshy, had to be drained before it was fit for cultivation, and laid extensive timber ditches, thus enhancing the value of the

farms of others as well as his own. As a farmer he has been eminently successful. His farm, lying three and one-half miles east of Syracuse, is a first-class one, with good buildings, and its cultivation has yielded him a handsome return. He has taken commendable pride in the breeding of fine stock, for which he has always found ample demand and ready sale. He has fed cattle, his operations in this line having required the control of several hundred acres at a time, which he has done by renting land near his own. Among the elements contributing to his success were his ability for hard work and the foresight to intelligently conduct his business. His perseverance is one of the fine traits of his character; if one venture failed, without loss of courage he tried another. He has proven that man is not ruled by the circumstances of his life if he wills to be master of them.

On the 25th of December, 1879, Mr. Edmonds was married to Angeline Snavelly, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Snavelly, of Turkey Creek township. After years of close attention to the details of the farm, on account of the failure of Mrs. Edmond's health, they moved to their pleasant village home in Syracuse, where they are enjoying a quiet life and the well-earned fruits of their labor. But one child lived to maturity, Myron H., who is now a young man of twenty. He was educated in the schools of Syracuse and is now employed in the cement works.

In 1870, in Butler county, Kansas, when that country was being settled, Mr. Edmonds, in company with three other young men, took a homestead with the intention of receiving naturalization papers, but the crops failed and he gave up his interest.

Later, in Warsaw, he applied for and received the papers which made him a citizen of the United States. When a student in the schools of Sweden his admiration for Lincoln led him to accept the principles of that administration and as a citizen of the United States he naturally affiliated with the political party representing those principles. He has never sought public office, but has been busy with the duties of a private citizen. He is the present chancellor commander of Kosciusko Lodge No. 230, K. P., in Syracuse, which lodge is in a thrifty condition, having fifty active members. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Lodge No. 454 and the chapter at Syracuse.

Mrs. Edmonds is a member of the Evangelical Association, he being in sympathy with the organization and rendering financial and moral support.

A summary of this man's life bespeaks for him these words of praise: He is a fine example of the honest, educated and progressive foreigner, whose wide experience in travel and the ways of men have brought him in close touch with American ideas, making him a genial companion and an altogether popular citizen.

NATHANIEL CROW.

Among the few gray-haired pioneers of Kosciusko county who are left to weave the thread of personal incident with the fabric of historic fact, whose lives have been inseparably connected with the rise and growth of the country from the time the country was a wilderness to the present

time of wonderful achievement in all avenues of civilization and enlightenment, the name of the venerable gentleman whose name appears above is conspicuous. Nathaniel Crow is to-day one of the oldest citizens of the county in point of continuous residence.

Originally the Crows came from Ireland and settled in Virginia, the head of the family in this county being Thomas Crow, the subject's grandfather, who was a native of the Emerald Isle. The date of his arrival is not known, but from most reliable information at hand it appears to have been some years prior to the war of the Revolution. Among the descendants of Thomas Crow was a son by the name of Joseph, whose birth occurred in Virginia and who in a very early day accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he subsequently married Martha Hull. Shortly after marriage he settled in the county of Champaign, Ohio, and there followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which took place a number of years ago. Some years after his decease his widow became the wife of Joseph Longfellow, she and her second husband both living to be quite old. By Mr. Crow she had children as follows: Ezekiel H., Susanna, James, Thomas D. and Nathaniel. The second marriage resulted in the birth of six descendants, William, Lemuel V., Nathan M., David S., Silas N. and Amos M.

Nathaniel Crow, of this review, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on the 13th day of October, 1823. His childhood and youth to the age of sixteen were spent on his father's homestead and as opportunity afforded he attended a few months of the winter seasons the subscription schools of his native county, acquiring a fair knowl-

edge of the fundamental branches, spelling, reading, arithmetic and writing. About the year 1830 he left home and went to Madison county, Ohio, where he worked as a farm hand the greater part of the six years following, when he left his native state and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, arriving here sometime in 1845. Desiring to procure a piece of land and not having money sufficient to purchase, Mr. Crow made a proposition to exchange his horse, saddle and bridle for the eighty acres he wished to possess. The trade was finally consummated by the subject paying twenty dollars additional and he thus came in possession of one of the finest tracts of land of its size in the township of Van Buren. Mr. Crow did not settle on this land nor improve it, but held it for some years and then sold it for a good price, investing the proceeds in the farm in section 24, Turkey Creek township, on which he has lived ever since. On the 14th day of October, 1852, he entered into the marriage relation in Elkhart county with Miss Eliza Airgood, who was born in Germany, September 13, 1832, and came to the United States with her parents, Frederick and Maria Airgood, when a small child.

Mr. Crow immediately after marriage took his bride to the farm where he now lives and together they began life's struggle under circumstances by no means the most encouraging. His land was unimproved and required an immense amount of hard labor to prepare it for cultivation, and for some years obstacles numerous and at times quite formidable beset his pathway. Constant and well-directed labor finally prevailed and in the course of several years the greater part of the place was cleared and

in cultivation, better buildings took the place of the former log structures and the original eighty-acre tract was gradually increased in area until it included several additional pieces of land contiguous thereto.

Mr. Crow was a good manager and by carefully laying his plans became in time one of the largest real estate owners in his township. He watched for favorable opportunities to make investments and seldom allowed one to go by unimproved if he was in any way prepared to take advantage of it. By judiciously managing his farm he came to realize quite a liberal income, which was exchanged for real estate whenever a neighbor wished to dispose of his land. He continued to add to his possessions as the years went by until his estate was increased to its present area of five hundred and fifty acres of fine fertile land, every foot of which was purchased with money earned by himself.

Few men circumstanced as was Mr. Crow when he came to Kosciusko county have overcome the obstacles in their pathway, risen superior to unfavorable environment and accumulated a fortune as he has done. His business abilities have certainly been of a superior order and his judgment and forethought of that high type which grasp a situation easily and seldom if ever are at fault. In the work and management of his farm he has been industrious and systematic and in all of his dealings, straightforward and the soul of honor. It must not be inferred from the foregoing reference to his success in material things that Mr. Crow has been indifferent to affairs pertaining to the public good of his township and county, for such is far from the case. From the beginning of his ca-

reer in this county his voice and influence have ever been used to advance the material interests of the country and develop its resources and, as stated in the initial paragraph of this sketch, his name has been inseparably identified with the rise and progress of his community for a period of over a half century.

Mr. Crow's nature has been a persevering and indomitable one and he has sturdily held to his course in spite of lets and hindrances. Obstacles he has encountered and some of his best achievements have been wrested from conditions insuring almost certain defeat to one less courageous and resolute. Ability to successfully meet all emergencies has been one of his chief characteristics and now from the topmost round in the ladder of success he can look back over a well-spent life and see in the various objects calculated to hinder and impede his progress the real tests of growth and manhood. Such a record as he has made, both as a progressive farmer and enterprising, wide-awake citizen, stands to his perpetual honor and will continue to do so long after the last of the brave army of pioneers has answered the final roll call and joined the ranks of the larger and grander army of honorable men and true who have fought life's battles, won victories and passed to their reward.

Eight children have been born to Nathaniel and Eliza Crow, of whom but two are living: Nellie, who married George Dull and resides in the old homestead, and Mattie M., who is still with her parents; the following are the names of those deceased: George W., Sarah J., Benjamin B., Lucy A., Charles S. and Nathaniel L.

DAVIS TEEPLE.

If one desires to gain a vivid realization of the rapid advance in the civilization which the last few decades have brought, he can listen to the stories that men who are still living among us and by no means overburdened with the weight of years can tell of their early experiences when the country was new and social conditions in this part of the Hoosier state were in their formative period. The little town of Milford is now the abiding place of a number of old settlers who, having spent the vigor and strength of their manhood in carving from the wilderness homes for themselves and their posterity, are now in the evening of life, when the shadows are growing dim and the past gradually receding from view, spending their declining years in rest and quiet, surrounded by neighbors and friends who honor and revere them for the good work they did in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which the community's prosperity has been builded. Conspicuous among these silver-haired veterans of a period long past is the venerable and highly respected citizen, now living a life of honorable retirement, to a brief review of whose career the following lines are devoted.

Davis Teeple is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred on the 6th day of April, 1831. His parents, Peter and Peggy (Fleming) Teeple, also natives of the above county and state, were among the early settlers of Stark county, Ohio, moving there when the subject was a small child. In the year 1838 they came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and purchased a tract of government land

in Jefferson township, from which in due time a farm was developed, upon which they spent the remaining years of their lives, both dying after reaching a ripe old age. Davis and Peggy Teeple had eleven children, whose names are as follows: Belia S., John, Joseph, Isaac, Rebecca, David, Sarah, Catherine, Benton, Martha and Melissa.

Davis Teeple, the direct subject of this review, was reared on a farm and from early boyhood followed agriculture for a livelihood. In a little log cabin, sparsely furnished with backless benches and a rough board around the wall for a desk, he obtained a meager knowledge of the fundamental branches, his education such as it was being acquired under many adverse circumstances. Methods of instruction at that time were of the most primitive character, teachers being required to impart to the pupils under their charge but a smattering of the three fundamentals, "readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic." Young Teeple availed himself of such opportunities as presented themselves, but did not long attend school, his services as soon as he was old and strong enough being required on the farm.

Mr. Teeple was seven years old when his parents moved to the new home in the new and sparsely settled township of Jefferson and from that time to the present, a period of sixty-four years, he has been an honored and respected citizen of Kosciusko county, actively interested in the growth and development of the county and in every respect an enterprising and busy man of affairs. He assisted his father until attaining his majority and at intervals for several years thereafter contributed to the family's support by working at home and by turn-

ing over his earnings to the common fund when laboring elsewhere. On the 22nd day of October, 1857, he was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Martha Hughes, a native of this county and daughter of Thomas and Peggy Hughes, who were among the early pioneers of this part of the state. Shortly after his marriage he moved to a farm in the township of Jefferson, which he had purchased in 1854, the land at that time being an unbroken forest, from which hardly a stick of timber had been removed.

Blessed with good health and rugged physique, he set manfully to work to clear his place and in due time his labors were rewarded, the forest growth gradually disappearing before his strong strokes, and within a few years the wilderness gave place to a very garden of plenty. Here Mr. Teeple spent the best and, in many respects, the happiest years of his life. He developed one of the finest and most valuable farms in the community and as a tiller of the soil achieved a reputation such as few attain. Industrious and economical, he prospered when many failed and as the years went by found himself the possessor of a competence which placed him in independent circumstances. He continued to prosecute his labors with liberal financial results until 1860, in which year he turned his agricultural interests over to other hands and took up his residence in the beautiful little town of Milford, where he has since lived a life of retirement.

In common with the major part of poor humanity, Mr. Teeple's pathway has at times led through sorrows and the deep waters of bereavement. On the 13th of June, 1887, his faithful wife, who had

shared with him the vicissitudes and hardships of life and later rejoiced with him in the success which crowned their mutual labors, was called to the other world. Subsequently, May 6, 1890, he chose for a companion Susan Bortz, who was born in Marshall county, Indiana, July 24, 1842, the daughter of Michael and Catherine (Clark) Bortz. These parents were early settlers of Marshall county and lived there a number of years, later moving to the county of Kosciusko, where the father died September 15, 1886, at the age of eighty-seven, and the mother, February 7, 1892, when eighty-five years old. They had a family of eleven children, viz.: Benjamin, Harriet, Maryann, Levi, Daniel, Susan, John, Hannah, James, Sarah and one that died before receiving a name. Neither of Mr. Teeple's marriages resulted in offspring. Not being blessed with children of his own, he has always been mindful of the children of others and in many ways has demonstrated his interest by kindly acts of benevolence and charity to worthy families in needy circumstances. He has been liberal in the expenditure of his means to promote all worthy objects and by actions as well as by words has done much to advance the material and moral interests of the town of which he is an honored and enterprising resident. With prudent forethought, he accumulated a liberal share of this world's wealth, owning at the present time a finely improved farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres in this county, a number of lots in Milford, besides a valuable personal property and a handsome bank account. Mrs. Teeple has a farm in Van Buren township and a third interest in her father's estate, which is large and valuable. In poli-

tics Mr. Teeple has always been an unswerving Democrat.

Those who know Mr. Teeple best know him to be a man of good common sense, keen of judgment, spotless integrity, possessing strong attachments for friends and bearing the truest and deepest affection toward those who have claims upon his friendship. In all he has been a just man and his deeds are the best line by which to measure his life; in the end his works and wholesome influences will make his enduring monument.

MOSES F. LENTZ.

Moses F. Lentz, whose life is given in the following sketch, and his partner, M. P. Wright, are the proprietors of the Milford Planing Company. This business was established in 1899 with about ten thousand dollars invested. The plant is supplied with machinery for making all kinds of building material and furnishings for offices, business houses and churches, including altars and seating for churches and public buildings. They also manufacture onion crates, this branch of the business alone requiring from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand feet of timber of each year. These bushel crates are used in handling and shipping the large onion crop grown in this section. From three to twelve men are employed in the plant and the value of the annual output amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars. The entire business is under the direct management of Mr. Lentz, who is one of the thoroughly reliable men of Milford and who enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Lentz was born in Elkhart county, seven miles northeast of Milford, November 28, 1860. His father, Cyrus Lentz, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, coming to Indiana at the age of eighteen, and was soon married to Mary Whitehead, of Elkhart county. He became an extensive land owner, improving the farm where his son was born, and later owned other land and was living on his third farm, four and a half miles southeast of Milford at the time of his death, September 27, 1900, being but sixty-six years old. He had lived in Kosciusko county twenty-five years and was well known over the north part of the county as a business man.

Moses remained with his parents until he was past twenty-one. At that age he married Miss Anna M. Ward and took charge of the farm, his parents moving to Milford. Six years after their marriage his wife died and his parents returned to the farm, remaining with him until his second marriage, to Miss Emma Dubbs, daughter of John Dubbs of the vicinity. At the end of ten years on the farm he came to Milford, where he worked with the butter and cheese company as an expert butter maker, remaining with them until the factory closed. He and A. J. Young had taken a mortgage on the plant for a loan of money and when the company failed Mr. Lentz took the buildings to secure himself. With Mr. Young as a partner, he continued to make butter for several years, but not finding it particularly profitable they sold the machinery and replaced it with the planing-mill outfit. Mr. Young remained a partner for a year and was then succeeded by M. B. Jones, who held his interest for three years and then sold to M. P. Wright. Since

that time Mr. Lentz has been in personal charge of the plant. The mill is doing an extensive business, due to the enterprise of Mr. Lentz and his partner.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Lentz was elected township trustee on the Democratic ticket in a township with a close Democratic majority, but his popularity carried him twenty votes ahead of the ticket. He is active in political affairs, takes a prominent part in conventions and is a member of the party who may always be depended upon. He has attended to the township's interests with commendable care; two-thirds of the roads are graveled and the township schools are in good condition. The township pays one-sixth of the school expenses at Milford, making its advantages free to all the pupils of the township.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lentz are members of the Progressive Brethren church, he being one of the local trustees. They have three children, Mary F., aged seven, Paulme, aged three, and Elden J., the youngest.

Mr. Lentz is connected with Milford Camp No. 6373, Modern Woodmen of America, and with Tent No. 71, Knights of the Maccabees. At the death of his old partner, A. J. Young, who was also a member of the Maccabees, he was made administrator of the estate. He has been a man of many business cares, and has discharged them all with faithfulness, establishing a firm reputation for integrity.

GEORGE R. OGDEN.

The "Purity" brand of flour is one of the favorite products of northern Indiana and is manufactured by George R. Ogden at

Milford, Kosciusko county, where its reputation has been steadily maintained for the past fourteen years as being one of the most superior and uniform in quality of any flours placed on the markets of that section of the county, or perhaps of any other section.

George R. Ogden was born in Otisco, Ionia county, Michigan, October 18, 1858, and in 1859 was taken by his parents to Homer, Calhoun county, in the same state. George R. worked in the Homer Flouring Mills until nineteen years old and became a thorough miller. He then worked as a journeyman in Kalamazoo one year, and at Marshall, Michigan, eight years as head miller, and was then placed in charge of Ward & Sons' mills at Battle Creek, Michigan, for some time and then came to Milford, in company with a Mr. Servoss, who died soon afterwards.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. Ogden, in company with James M. Secross, erected the present mill at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars. This is a seventy-five-barrel roller mill and is constructed on the Nordyke-Marmen system. An elevator, constructed by William Faulkner, has been added and donated to the firm. In 1890 James M. Secross retired from the firm and P. F. Miles assumed his interest in the firm, under the name of Ogden & Whetten Company, carried on the business for three years. Then R. L. Miles became a partner and the business was carried on three years longer, when Mr. Ogden became the sole operator, although Mr. Miles owns one-half interest in the real estate. Mr. Ogden employs three hands, the elevator has a capacity of eight thousand bushels, and eighty to one hundred thousand bushels are handled annually. The mill is a custom or local mill and does an ex-

change and feed-grinding business outside of the manufacture of its famous "Purity" flour.

Mr. Ogden was reared a Republican, but the tariff agitation of 1880 resulted in his casting his first presidential vote for General Winfield Scott Hancock, the Democratic nominee for the chief magistracy of the United States, and he has since been loyal to this party. In 1890 he took an active part in various committees, was later elected delegate to sundry conventions, and was finally elected chairman of the Democratic county central committee in 1900 and still fills that very onerous and exalted position. A radical change has taken place in Kosciusko county politics since 1890. Mr. Ogden was nominated, for instance, for county commissioner in 1894, but the Republican majority was still too large; but now, of the seventeen township trustees in the county, nine are Democrats, although the usual Republican majority throughout the county had been about one thousand.

Mr. Ogden was married August 31, 1881, to Miss Nora R. Bennett, of Homer, Michigan, and a family of five children is the result, viz: Arba J., George B., Bruce, Bertha L. and Russell, all of whom are at home with their parents, the eldest son being an assistant of his father in the mill.

Fraternally Mr. Ogden is connected with the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 418, in which he has filled all the chairs and represented it in the grand lodge, and to Chapter No. 160, Order of the Eastern Star. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he belongs to Lodge No. 478 at Milford, Indiana, in which also he has passed all the chairs and represented it in the grand lodge: to Encampment No. 242; Canton No. 4, at

Manhall, Michigan, and to Lodge No. 460, Rebekahs, at Milford. He is also a member of Lodge No. 451, B. P. O. E., at Ligonier, and Tent No. 170, K. O. T. M., at Milford. Mrs. Ogden is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, in which she is now holding the office of worthy matron.

Mr. Ogden is regarded as one of the enterprising citizens of Milford who has done much to advance the prosperity of the village and who has been active, ever since he settled here, in doing his part, financially and otherwise, toward bettering the condition of public works and conveniences such as conduce to or are necessary for the comfort and health of the community. He is recognized as a gentleman of strict integrity and business honor, and his social standing and that of his wife and family is with the best people of Milford and the surrounding territory.

WILLIAM C. DAVISSON.

The gentleman whose name appears above is a retired farmer living in Milford, one of the worthy old citizens of Kosciusko county. The mantle of a well-spent life hangs comfortably about him and as the evening of his earthly pilgrimage is passing calmly away the hallowed recollections and tender memories of other days, when he was wont to mingle in the busy affairs of life and bear his part amid the ceaseless activities of the farm and business, come back to him in his hours of quiet to cheer and make bright the remainder of the pathway leading onward to the twilight and the journey's end. Mr. Davisson was born in Preble county, Ohio, December 12, 1833, the son of Absalom and Balinda (Adams) Davisson, the

father a native of Virginia and the mother of New Jersey. The father and mother, with their respective parents were among the pioneers of Ohio and their marriage took place a number of years ago in Preble county. The mother died there in 1846 and later Absalom Davisson chose for his companion Huldah Benson, whose people were also early settlers of the county of Preble. By occupation Mr. Davisson was a farmer and followed his chosen calling until his death, which occurred in the year 1873. By his first wife he was the father of children as follows: Josiah, John, William C., Eliza J., George, Mary, Allen, Samuel, Levi and one that died in infancy. His second marriage resulted in the birth of two children, Balinda and Johial.

The childhood and youthful years of William C. Davisson were spent on the old homestead in Preble county and his early educational training was limited to a few months' attendance each winter upon the indifferent subscription schools which were prevalent throughout the Buckeye state fifty and sixty years ago. By far the greater part of his instruction was of an intensely practical nature, received from active contract with the rude implements of husbandry in general use when he was a lad. Later, by associating with his fellow men in various business transactions he laid by a store of valuable knowledge which has enabled him to discharge successfully the duties of a very active life. Mr. Davisson remained with his parents until attaining his majority and then started into the world for himself as an agriculturist a vocation which he carried on with enterprise and success until advancing years and sufficiency of worldly wealth rendered future active labor unnecessary.



William C. Davison Sarah Davison

On the 22nd of March, 1857, Mr. Davisson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wehrley, of Preble county, daughter of John J. and Margaret Wehrley, both parents natives of Virginia and among the pioneers of Ohio. They moved in 1865 to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and here the rest of their lives were spent, both dying at ripe old ages. Their children's names were as follows: Sarah, Eli, Nelson, William Wesley and John, of whom the last named and William are deceased.

In 1862 Mr. Davisson moved to Darke county, Ohio, where he purchased land and followed agriculture until 1865, at which time he sold his farm and, coming to Kosciusko county, Indiana, bought a place in the township of Van Buren, moving to the same in the spring of the following year. On this farm he lived and prospered until the spring of 1885, when he discontinued agriculture temporarily and took up his residence in Milford, which place he made his home about one year. Returning to the farm at the expiration of that time he resumed his chosen calling and continued the same with most encouraging results until 1889, when, finding himself the possessor of a comfortable fortune, he wisely concluded to rent his land and spend the remainder of his days in honorable retirement. Mr. Davisson arranged his affairs satisfactorily and, moving to Milford, has since spent his time practically retired from active life, though still looking after his large agricultural and other interests and in many ways keeping in touch with the business world. He has been remarkably fortunate in a financial sense and has long been counted one of the large land owners of his township, as well as one of the most successful agricultur-

ists of Kosciusko county. At the present time his real estate interests are represented by three hundred and twenty acres of fine farm lands, containing many valuable improvements, also a beautiful home and number of lots in Milford, all of which came with his possession as a result of his industrial and superior management. While actively prosecuting his agricultural interests there were few men the equal of Mr. Davisson as a farmer and none his superior. Devoting himself assiduously to his vocation, he rarely failed to reap abundant harvests, while his various other business enterprises were uniformly successful. His sound judgment, wise forethought, quiet manner, and unexcitable temperament, which left the mind unbiased and free to act, were largely the secret of his success and made him known and felt in the busy affairs of life. In every relation with his fellow man he is a model of kindness and generosity. His home has always been open to his many friends and the stranger never failed to share his entertainment when such was requested. His name has been identified almost without exception with every undertaking calculated to foster the growth and develop the resources of his township and county and improve the condition of the citizens in public improvements of which all classes alike reap the benefit and in the promotion of industries which furnish employment to many and thus stimulate the energies of the people. In his business matters he is sagacious, prompt, diligent and thorough and not a shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil has ever rested upon him. Socially he is a genial and intelligent companion, in his domestic relations a model husband and father, his home life affording rare pleasure to those

who have enjoyed its comfortable and cheerful atmosphere. Mr. Davisson has been a Republican since the organization of the party and believes its principles, although not entirely free from fault, to be on the whole better than those of any other political party in this or any other country. Taking an active interest in the party's success, he is by no means a politician, preferring the quiet life of private citizenship to the annoyances and distraction which necessarily come to the professional partisan or office seeker.

Mr. and Mrs. Davisson have had five children born to them, viz: Anderson L., deceased; John F., a farmer of this county; Margaret J., wife of Wesley Webster; William O., also an agriculturist of Kosciusko county, and Charles M., a resident of Milford.

In the foregoing lines have been briefly set forth the salient facts and some of the leading characteristics in the life of one of Kosciusko county's most enterprising and highly respected citizens. Commencing with a limited capital, but with an inborn determination to succeed and paving the way to prosperity only with the solid rocks of honest industry, true stability of character and correct conduct, he has achieved success in the face of every obstacle and won a name which when transmitted to posterity will ever shine with a radiance emanating from a life of honor and integrity.

SYLVESTER HALL.

In this sketch is given a brief synopsis of the life of one who holds precedence as one of the oldest living settlers of Koscius-

ko county. So far as active and consecutive effort is concerned, he has been closely identified with this part of the commonwealth since the early pioneer days, when were essayed the initial efforts looking to a reclamation of the country from its sylvan wilds. His long residence in the county and the conspicuous part he has taken in all work and important movements for the advancement of the general good and the development of the country's resources have gained him a personal acquaintanceship that makes his name a familiar one in every household in the community. His active connection with the history and growth of Kosciusko transcends the limits of sixty years and within this time he has been not only an eye witness of the many remarkable changes that have taken place, but an active participant in the same, nobly bearing his part in winning for the county a proud position among the most enterprising and enlightened sections of the Hoosier state.

Sylvester Hall is the son of Isaac and Prudence (Huff) Hall, the father a native of Ohio and the mother born in York state. These parents were married in Knox county, Ohio, about the year 1833 moved to the county of Seneca, where they resided till 1837, in June of which year they loaded their household effects and a few agricultural implements on a wagon and started for northern Indiana, their objective point being Kosciusko county. After a trip of over a month's duration, attended with many difficulties and hardships, they finally reached their destination and located temporarily with a family by the name of Tusong, living about three miles south of Warsaw. For some weeks thereafter Isaac Hall traveled over the county quite extensively in

search of a favorable location, and finding the land in Jefferson township coming nearest his ideal concluded to purchase a farm there and make that section his home. In due time he invested in a tract of one hundred and sixty acres and as soon as he could conveniently do so moved his family to the same and at once began improving the land, in which he was assisted by his older sons. He cleared and developed a good farm and lived upon the same a number of years, later purchasing a place in the township of Van Buren to which he changed his residence. Here, about 1864, the wife died and a few years later Mr. Hall chose for a companion a Mrs. Baker, of Milford, moving sometime thereafter to Marshall county where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there in the year 1869.

Isaac Hall was the father of the following children: John, deceased; Sylvester, whose name introduces this review; Lorenzo; Charles M., deceased; Richard H., a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, killed at the battle of Chickamauga; Sarah, deceased; George, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of the late Cyrus Fuller; Isaac B. and Isaac H., the last two dead, and one that died in infancy.

Sylvester Hall was born October 2, 1825, in Knox county, Ohio, and accompanied his parents to Indiana when twelve years of age. From that time until reaching the years of manhood he bore his part in clearing and fitting the farm for cultivation and early learned by practical experience the true meaning of honest toil. Reared amid the stirring scenes of the pioneer period, he had little time for acquiring an education, his training in that direction being confined to a couple of months attendance of winter

seasons upon such inferior subscription schools as the country at that time afforded. He remained with his father until twenty years of age and then took up carpentry, in which he soon acquired great proficiency and for a period of sixteen years thereafter worked at the trade in various parts of the country, husbanding his earnings with the most scrupulous care, with the object in view of ultimately purchasing a farm and engaging in agricultural pursuits.

In 1858 Mr. Hall bought one hundred and sixty acres of woodland in section 9, Jefferson township, but did not immediately move to the same, continuing at his trade until about the year 1862 when he began his first efforts towards making a home. At that time his place was thickly covered with tall forests and dense undergrowth and the outlook was anything but encouraging. Strong arms, backed by a strong and determined will, in due season overcame the difficulty and within a few years Mr. Hall found himself the possessor of a good farm, which, gradually increasing in value, with the enlargement of its tillable acreage, in time became one of the best and most desirable places in the township of Jefferson. To his original purchase he afterwards added forty acres adjoining and at the present time the two hundred acres in one body is one of the best cultivated and most highly improved places of the same area in the county.

Mr. Hall has been twice married, the first time, April 1, 1847, to Miss Mariah Swihart, who was born in Ohio about the year 1823. She came to Kosciusko county with her mother and grandmother in 1836, her father having died in Ohio some years prior to that time. Mrs. Hall bore her husband five children and departed this life in

the year 1855. The names of the children are as follows: Milton, deceased, Simon, Sarah, Emmeline, deceased, and Isaac. On the 2nd day of February, 1857, Mr. Hall married his present companion, Harriet Landis, a union blessed with the birth of six children: Elizabeth, Lucy, Emanuel, Richard, Caroline and Lorenzo, all living at this time.

As a farmer Mr. Hall early took high rank and sustained the reputation of an enterprising and successful man until advancing age admonished him to retire from active labor. From the time when he knew full well what it was to have a home far removed from other settlers, in the midst of a dense forest, through which wolves prowled and deer roamed, to the date of his retirement, his life was characterized by industry and consecutive toil, and his energies, directed and controlled by correct judgment, gradually materialized into the comfortable fortune which he today enjoys. He continued actively engaged in the management of his agricultural and other business interests until 1895, when, finding himself in possession of more than a sufficiency of this world's goods to render the remainder of his life free from care or anxiety, he rented his place and since then has been enjoying the restful quiet which only such as he know fully how to appreciate. He now has a beautiful and comfortable home situated on two acres of ground in the village of Milford, where, surrounded by all that is calculated to make existence agreeable and happy, he is passing the evening of life at peace with the world and his Maker, receiving day by day the congratulations and well wishes of his many friends, all of whom desire that he may be spared many years to

bless the world with his presence. In such lives as that of Mr. Hall there are no startling incidents nor any eccentricities of character. In a quiet manner he has pursued the even tenor of his way, content to cultivate his acres and reap therefrom golden rewards for labors bestowed, taking little part in the active, bustling affairs of the busy world. Recognizing the fact that every citizen is under certain obligations to society and the state, he has kept in touch with public affairs to the extent of exercising the elective franchise and using his influence to promote all movements and enterprises having for their end the advancement of the community along social and moral lines. He is a man who strongly attracts the best elements in the community and when he makes friends they are for a life time. Mr. Hall is a zealous Christian and, with his good wife, belongs to the German Baptist church. His long and useful life has been fruitful in good works and his name will long be remembered as one of Kosciusko's most exemplary characters and popular citizens.

CURTIS C. FARBER.

By reason of the official position which he has held for a number of years, as well as on account of an unblemished record as one of the brave boys in blue who responded to their country's call in the dark and troublesome days of the Rebellion, the subject of this sketch has become well known. As an official he has earned more than a local reputation, and as a soldier, who became the target for the missiles of treason on many bloody battle fields, his career was

such as to place his name high on the roster of the country's gallant and patriotic defenders of the national Union.

The Farbers were among the early settlers of Ohio, from which state came many of Indiana's most enterprising and substantial pioneers and citizens. Lewis Farber, father of Curtis C., came with his parents to Jay county, Indiana, when twelve years old and was reared to maturity on a farm. He was the first mail carrier from the village of College Corners, Jay county, where his father was postmaster, and shortly after his marriage, which was solemnized with Miss Martha Clark, he entered the ministry of the United Brethren church, to which holy calling the residue of his life was devoted. Lewis and Martha Farber were the parents of twelve children, Mary A., Benjamin, Margaret, Curtis C., William, Caroline, Nancy, Ellen, David, Augustus, Markwood and George W.

Curtis C. Farber was born in Jay county, Indiana, September 18, 1846, and spent his childhood and youth at the various places where his father was stationed while an itinerant preacher. The common schools afforded him the means of a fair English education and his early life was spent pretty much like that of the majority of village and country lads, alternating between labor and attendance at school. He remained with his parents until about seventeen years old, meanwhile looking after their interests and contributing with the older brother and sisters to the maintenance of the family. At the breaking out of the great Civil war, when a wave of patriotic enthusiasm spread throughout the North, calling upon the brave and sturdy yeomanry to maintain unsullied the national honor, young Farber be-

came imbued with the prevailing spirit and as soon as old enough tendered his services and, if need be, his life to the end that the Union might not be disrupted. It was while his father was stationed at Dunkirk, Ohio, that he entered the army, enlisting September 8, 1863, in Company A, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, for three years' service or during the war; he lacked ten days of his seventeenth year when his name was enrolled as a volunteer. His command was first assigned to duty in Virginia and the first engagement of any importance in which he participated was at what was known as the Salt Works in that state. Subsequently he took part in a number of battles, minor engagements and skirmishes, among which were Wytheville and Orb Oaks, Virginia, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and Salsbury, North Carolina, the last-named place being where the Twelfth Cavalry was detached for the purpose of assisting in the pursuit and capture of the president of the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. Mr. Farber was within less than a half mile of Davis when the latter was captured and, with others of his command, assisted in guarding the noted prisoner and accompanied him until he was placed in the care of another escort. Mr. Farber saw a great deal of active service and shared with his comrades the excitement and dangers of war in many thrilling situations. He participated in a number of gallant charges, during which the air around him resounded with the awful shrieks of bursting shells, mingled with the weird hum of the deadly musket and rifle balls, when it seemed impossible for any one to emerge alive from the terrible ordeal of death. Twice he had two horses shot from under him, and throughout his entire career as a

soldier his conduct was all that a brave man's could be. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tennessee, his discharge bearing the date of November 14, 1865. By reason of duty faithfully done and broken health, superinduced by exposure and hardships while in the service, he is now the recipient of a monthly pension of sixteen dollars, a sum far too small in view of the vicissitudes he endured while giving the best years of his life that the government should remain as the fathers founded it.

While in the army Mr. Farber's father was transferred to a church in Jay county, Indiana, and thither the subject proceeded immediately after his discharge. For some months after his return he worked as a farm hand for his uncle, Curtis Clark, and later engaged in the insurance business in Portland, Jay county's seat of justice. He remained at that place for a period of fourteen years, seven of which were spent with Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, one of Indiana's leading military men and noted jurists and for some years a representative in the United States congress. He did a thriving business in different lines of insurance and continued to remain in Jay county until 1891, at which time he became a citizen of Kosciusko.

Shortly after coming to this county Mr. Farber was appointed justice of the peace to fill out an unexpired term, and at the next election was chosen to the office by the vote of the people of Plain township. He has served continuously to the present time and as a justice has become widely and favorably known, many important cases having been tried in his court and much business brought to him from various parts of the country. He possesses a judicial mind,

his decisions have invariably been characterized by fairness, and but little dissatisfaction has ever resulted from his manner of adjudicating cases involving complex technical points and a sound knowledge of the law.

Mr. Farber was married March 23, 1891, to Mrs. Laura Mahoney, widow of William Mahoney and daughter of Robert and Lavina (Saxon) Michaels. Immediately thereafter he purchased property in the village of Oswego, Plain township, where he has since lived. He has a pleasant home and is comfortably situated, his place being neat and attractive in appearance, bespeaking the presence of people of cultivation and taste. Mr. Farber is an enthusiastic worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, being a charter member of Sylvester J. Bailey Post, No. 154, at Portland. He served as officer of the day four and a half years, two years as adjutant, and was also commander for a considerable length of time. For four years he was second lieutenant in Company A of the state militia and it is conceded by those capable of judging that he is one of the best posted men in military affairs, as well as one of the most thorough drill masters, in this part of the state of Indiana. At the present time he is commander of William McLaughlin Post at Milford and his services as such have been eminently satisfactory and greatly appreciated by every member of the organization. By reason of his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic Mr. Farber has become widely known throughout the state and he enjoys the high esteem and warm personal friendship of many of the leading members of the order in Indiana and elsewhere. To meet with his old comrades and recount the thrilling scenes of yore, when the country was in the

throes of rebellion, he deems among his most pleasant and agreeable experiences and wherever he sees a worthy soldier he greets him as a brother, bound by no ordinary ties. Mr. Farber is a man of wide and varied intelligence, a great reader, especially of historic and political subjects, upon all of which he has deep and sound convictions. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, the principles of which he believes to be for the best interests of the country; consequently he is ever ready to put forth his best efforts in behalf of the ticket and deems no activity too great if thereby its success may be promoted.

Since his twenty-first year Mr. Farber has been in office almost continuously and that he has been so long thus honored is proof that his duties have been discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. Although not a member of any religious organization, he is a liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is an active member, and to all matters of charity and benevolence he gives with a free and open hand. As a man he is a creditable representative of the highest order of American citizenship and in every relation of life his conduct has been that of a liberal minded, intelligent and courteous gentleman. In brief, he is a type of the strong and virile class through whose efforts the great commonwealth of Indiana is indebted for its splendid achievements of the past and for the large measure of success and prosperity which it enjoys at the present time.

Mr. and Mrs. Farber have two daughters, Ethel, born August 3, 1895, and Susanna P., whose birth took place March 30, 1899. By her previous marriage Mrs. Far-

ber is the mother of a son, Luther Mahoney, who was born on the 14th day of September, 1884.

JOSEPH S. ARMEY.

The well-known subject of this review is one of Jefferson township's highly esteemed citizens and as a farmer occupies a place in the front rank of Kosciusko county's successful agriculturists. In his veins flows the blood of a long line of German, Scotch and Irish ancestors and it can be truthfully said that he combines in his mental and physical make-up many of the characteristics for which those sturdy peoples have long been noted. Family history reveals the fact that the Arneys were among the early settlers of Virginia, in which state the subject's grandfather, Abraham Arney, was born, reared and married. He served in the war of 1812 as private in a Virginia regiment and after the cessation of hostilities engaged in farming, which vocation he carried on all his life. The maiden name of his wife was Anna France; she was also a native of the Old Dominion. About the year 1825 he left his Virginia home and migrated to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying there at a good old age. The seven children born to Abraham and Anna Arney were as follows: Jacob, John, Henry, Susan, Magdalena, Elizabeth and one that died before receiving a name.

The oldest of the children, Jacob Arney, was born in Virginia and accompanied his parents to Ohio when fourteen years of age. He was reared a farmer and, with the exception of a limited period spent in the tan-

ning business when a young man, made the pursuit of agriculture his life work. In an early day he went to Union county, Indiana, where he met and married Miss Amy Stevenson, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, June 20, 1813. She was the daughter of John Stevenson, who moved from eastern Ohio to Indiana in pioneer times and became a well-known citizen and successful farmer of Union county. Jacob Arney continued to reside in Union county until about the year 1838, when he went back to his old Ohio home, where he remained till 1851, at which time he returned to Indiana and located in the county of Kosciusko. He settled temporarily in Clay township, where he rented land, and also cultivated a farm in Wabash county, living on leased land until 1863, when he moved to Scott township and took possession of a farm which he had purchased the previous year. Subsequently he bought other real estate in section 1 of the same township, to which he removed and on which his death took place in August, 1874; Mrs. Arney survived her husband till 1898, at which time she was called to the other life. Eight children were born to this worthy couple, namely: Joseph S., Margaret A., William S., Lydia, Hannah J., Susannah, Martha and Abraham.

Joseph S. Arney, the first born of the family, is a native of Union county, Indiana, and dates his birth from the 17th day of February, 1836. He attended the schools in the neighborhood of the home farm when a boy, and spent the first fifteen years of his life in the county of Montgomery, Ohio, meanwhile assisting his father with the farm work, not a little of which fell to him by reason of his being the oldest son. He accompanied the family to Kosciusko county

in 1851 and, with the exception of a few years, has made this part of the state his home to the present day, the exception referred to being the time he lived in the county of Wabash, which covered a period of nearly ten years.

Mr. Arney remained with his parents until of a legal age, but it was not until 1860 that he bought land of his own, which he began to improve in 1863. His first purchase consisted of eighty acres in section 6, Jefferson township, to which he afterwards made an addition of four and a half acres adjoining, the two tracts combined forming the nucleus of his present estate of four hundred acres. From his boyhood Mr. Arney was trained to habits of industry and he found his early lessons of great practical value when he began the work of clearing his land and fitting it for cultivation. He erected comfortable buildings on his place, gradually extended the area of tillable land until he found himself in the possession of a beautiful farm, which for general agricultural purposes is not excelled by any like number of acres in the township in which it is situated.

As a farmer and business man Mr. Arney has always been regarded as a representative citizen of his township and county. He is a careful manager and a good financier, and his judgment is seldom wrong on matters coming within his sphere as an agriculturist and stock raiser. His life has been characterized by consecutive toil and well-directed effort and the success which has crowned his labors mark him as a man of sound judgment, keen discernment and prudent forethought. He is methodical in his work, prompt in meeting all obligations, not given to speculation of any kind, but

satisfied with the gradual but sure gains which result from legitimate labor. Personally he has many friends in his township and the high esteem in which he is held proves him to be the possessor of those correct moral principles which make men worthy of public as well as private confidence.

Mr. Armev has been twice married, the first time in May, 1870, to Miss Thursev E. Snyder, who bore him the following children: William W., deceased; Amy C., deceased; Jacob F. Lewis, deceased; Adam and Aaron, twins, the former dead; Eva, deceased; Emma J., Joseph M. and Noah E. The second marriage was solemnized March 5, 1897, with Mrs. Sallie M. French, widow of the late Carnelius French, a union without issue.

CHARLES T. DYE.

For many years the well-known subject of this sketch has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kosciusko county and is well entitled to representation with the enterprising and progressive men of the township of which he is an honored citizen. He comes from good old Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather having been a hero of the colonial struggle for independence, and later his father fought for three years in the army which crushed forever the armed hosts of treason in one of the greatest wars known to history.

Marshall A. Dye, the subject's father, was born in 1821. In an early day he entered land in Kosciusko county through an uncle and came to his possession in Tippecanoe township in the year 1859. He re-

sided on his original purchase until 1892, at which time he took up his abode in the township of Plain, where he now lives. As already stated, he was a veteran of the late Civil war, serving three years as private in Company G, Second Indiana Cavalry, and earning the reputation of a brave defender of the old flag. He is the father of four children, Alexander, Charles T., Edgar and William, all deceased but the subject of this review. Alexander was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and died while in the service.

Charles T. Dye is a native of Miami county, Ohio, and dates his birth from the 27th day of January, 1851. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, secured a good education in the common schools and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He assisted his father on the farm and on attaining his majority decided to follow tilling the soil for a life work, a resolution which he has since carried out with satisfactory financial results.

In the year 1872 Mr. Dye and Miss Eveline Robinson, daughter of an early settler of Tippecanoe township, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, a union resulting in the birth of three children, Charles M., Thomas W. and John W. The first two are married, Charles M. living in North Webster and Thomas in the village of Oswego. The mother of these children died November 8, 1885, and in February of the year following Mr. Dye was united in marriage to Irene F. Bartholomew, daughter of Levi Bartholomew, one of the early settlers of Kosciusko county. Five children have been born to Mr. Dye's second marriage, namely: Rosella M., Clarence A., Levi L., Alta and Le Roy.

Mr. Dye made his home in Tippecanoe township for a number of years and met with encouraging success as a farmer and stock raiser. In 1886 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres, partly in Tippecanoe, Plain and Van Buren townships. Industrious, frugal and energetic, he has prosecuted his labors in such a manner as to win an enviable reputation as an enterprising agriculturist and earns for himself a comfortable competency, being now in independent circumstances. He believes in the dignity of the farmer's vocation, keeps abreast the times in all that pertains to agricultural science and manages his place in such a way as to insure the largest possible returns in exchange for the time and labor expended upon the soil. His place bears every evidence of thrift and good taste, the buildings and fences being in first-class condition, while the appearance of the well-cultivated fields testify to the care and labor devoted to them.

As a neighbor and citizen the county has no better or more worthy men than Charles T. Dye. Honest and upright in all of his dealings, courteous in his relations with his fellow men and of unsullied character, he has borne well his part in life and his influence in the community has always been potent for good. He is a reader and observer, familiar with current events, and has well-grounded opinions relative to every great public or political question now before the American people. A staunch adherent of the Republican party and taking an active interest in its behalf, he is by no means narrow or prejudiced in his views, nor has he ever been a partisan in the sense of seeking office at the hands of his fellow citizens. At the present time he is a mem-

ber of the township advisory board and as such has rendered efficient service, his judgment being sound and his opinions having much weight with his associates.

Mr. Dye is identified with the Pythian fraternity, holding membership with the lodge at Leesburg. He and wife move in the best social circles of the community and are among the most intelligent and popular people of their neighborhood. Personally Mr. Dye is of pleasing address, easily approachable and he numbers his friends by the score wherever he is known. All enterprises and movements for the public good find in him a zealous friend and liberal patron.

JOHN C. BEAGLE.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Kosciusko county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging throughout the Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and in some of the bloodiest battles for which that great war was noted proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. During a useful life in the region where he lives he has labored diligently to promote the interests of the people, working earnestly and with little regard for his personal advancement or ease. He has been devoted to the public welfare and in all of his relations his highest ambition has been to benefit the community and advance its standard of citizenship.

The birth of John Beagle occurred in Kosciusko county, Indiana, April 7, 1840.

He is the son of Calvin and Isabella (Walker) Beagle, the former a native of New York and the latter descended from an old Scotch family that settled many years ago in that state. Stephen Beagle, the subject's grandfather, a New Yorker, was a cooper by trade. He married, near the place of his nativity, Elizabeth Dobin, and in June, 1836, sold his farm and migrated to Michigan, where he entered and improved one hundred and sixty acres of land. He made good improvements, became a successful tiller of the soil and spent the remainder of his life on the land which he bought from the government, dying there a number of years ago. His first wife died in New York and later he again married, the latter companion departing this life in Michigan. Stephen Beagle was the father of fourteen children, whose names are as follows: Amos, Leonard, Almon, Phoebe, Calvin, Sarah, Emily, Clarissa, Eliza, Nancy, Abigail, Anna, John and Luther.

Calvin, the fifth son and father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 21, 1811, in New York, and inherited to a marked degree many of the sturdy characteristics of the Irish and Welsh nationalities, from which his parents were descended. On the 27th day of November, 1837, he was united in marriage to Isabella Walker and immediately thereafter arranged his affairs so as to move west, where land could be cheaply procured. Kosciusko county was in its infancy when Mr. Beagle cast his lot with its fortunes, as a resident of what is now the township of Washington. His arrival here dates from 1838, in which year he entered one hundred and twenty acres of land, erected a small log cabin, sixteen by eighteen feet in size, and began life as a

pioneer. He was one of the first permanent settlers of the above township and did much to promote its material development. After living on his original purchase about eleven years he exchanged it for a farm of one hundred and twenty-nine acres in Plain township, to which he removed on the 7th day of April, 1849. He made the latter place his home until July, 1900, at which time he moved to Oswego, where he now resides.

Calvin and Isabella Beagle enjoyed a long and happy married life, the union being severed by the death of the latter after the two had traveled life's journey hand in hand for the almost unprecedented period of sixty-three years. They were the oldest couple in Plain township, if not in the county, and their long residence made them familiarly known throughout a large area of country. Subsequently Mr. Beagle married a second wife, with whom he is still living. He has reached the remarkable age of ninety years, and, like an oak in a field, has seen his companions and friends of other years about him fall one by one until he alone is left to weave the thread of personal incident with the woof of Kosciusko county's pioneer history. His life has been closely connected with this part of the state and, as indicated above, few men have been as active as he in developing the country and inducing a good class of settlers to make it their home. He has been a good man, prominent in charitable and religious work, and since his twenty-ninth year an active and consistent member of the church. By his first wife Calvin Beagle is the father of four children, Perry, John C., Luther and Evaline, all living except the last named.

John C. Beagle was reared in Kosciusko county, and remembers well when the coun-

try was new and comparatively undeveloped. No striking incident marked his life, which was spent in the woods and fields, alternating with attendance at the public schools. He received from his father an excellent training for the practical duties of life, while the sweet gentle influence of his mother had much to do in shaping his character and preparing him for those higher obligations which mark the relations of man with his fellow men. Mindful of what his parents had done for him during his childhood and youth, he remained with them until a man grown, assisting with the labors of the farm and, like a dutiful son, looking carefully after their interests. Shortly after attaining his majority he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Phoebe Weber, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, and came with her parents to Kosciusko county when a miss of eleven years.

John C. Beagle, although a young man and just married at the time the Rebellion broke out, was fired with patriotism and could not bear to see the slightest injury offered to his country. When the struggle burst forth in all of its fury, threatening to destroy the American Union, he tendered his services to the government by enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Bidding his young bride an affectionate farewell, he joined his command at Michigan City and from there was hurried to Nashville, Tennessee, where, with various other regiments, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth was sent to reinforce General Sherman at Resaca, Georgia. Mr. Beagle took part in the bloody campaign in the vicinity of that Confederate stronghold and participated in several of the most noted battles before his company had

received any drill or military training whatever, and for several weeks he was almost constantly under fire. After the fall of Atlanta his regiment was sent back to Nashville, arriving in time to participate in the second battle there, where General Thomas gained such a signal and crushing victory over the Confederate forces under General Hood. Subsequently he met the enemy at Kinston, Goldsboro and Raleigh, North Carolina, and at the close of the war was mustered out of the service, his discharge bearing the date of September 12, 1865.

Mr. Beagle was a brave soldier and a true patriot, his record in the field is without a blemish and the hardships endured and dangers braved proved his loyalty to the flag for which he has a love amounting almost to reverence. He encountered the hosts of treason under many dangerous conditions, but was never known to falter in his duty and hesitated not to face the foe when to do so appeared to invite death in its most awful form. On leaving the army he returned to his home, where, as may be supposed, a most joyful welcome awaited him.

During the seven years following the close of the war Mr. Beagle was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but at the end of that time he temporarily abandoned farming and opened a grocery store in the village of North Webster. He sold goods at this place and Oswego two years and then disposed of his stock and again turned his attention to the tilling of the soil. From that time to the present he has cultivated his farm, which now consists of two hundred and nine acres, eighty of which were cleared and developed by his own labor. He is classed with the progressive farmers of Plain township, as his residence, commodious barn

and other improvements, together with the splendid condition of his fields, abundantly attest.

Mr. and Mrs. Beagle are the parents of six children, namely: Mary L., wife of Alfred Ervin, of Wayne township; William H., deceased; Charley W. married Zetta Cox and lives in Montana; Russel C. married Minnie Goshorn and lives in the village of Oswego; Norman L. lives in Idaho, where he holds a lucrative position. Anna May, the youngest of the family, is a student in the schools of Oswego. Mr. Beagle is a well-informed man and takes a lively interest in all great public questions of the day. Politically he has always voted with the Democratic party in national and state affairs, but locally disregards party ties and casts his ballot independently. In religion he is a Baptist, to which denomination his wife also belongs. He joined the church in 1869 and has been one of its most faithful and zealous members ever since, working diligently as a layman and in the capacity of deacon, proving a most capable and popular official. He is especially interested in the Sunday school, which he considers the most important auxiliary of the church. For a period of twenty years he has served as superintendent and assistant superintendent, a fact which speaks well for his efficiency as a leader in that important branch of religious endeavor. Fraternally he was formerly a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but of recent years, on account of the distance which he has to go to attend, has not been a very active participant in the work of the post with which he was identified.

Personally Mr. Beagle is a gentleman of pleasing address and quiet appearance, frank

and kindly in manner and popular with his friends and fellow citizens. He has led a singularly pure and clear life, never having been under the influence of any kind of intoxicants, while tobacco in any form has always been one of his especial aversions. Measured by the true standard of excellence, he is an honorable, upright, courteous Christian gentleman, true to himself and to others, and his influence in the community has always been potent for good. He gives close attention to his business affairs and has amassed a sufficiency of this world's goods to make the rest of his life comfortable and free from embarrassment. He is one of the valuable men of his neighborhood, possessing tact and discriminating judgment, and is always ready to advise others, many being eager to avail themselves of his wise suggestions in matters of business. His home is all that good taste and kindness can make it and his social and family relations are of the most pleasant and agreeable character.

JOSEPH BLACK.

For more than fifty years the honored old pioneer and substantial citizen whose name appears above has been a resident of Kosciusko county and a prominent factor in its material growth and agricultural development. Few have been here as long as he and none have been more active during the last half century in making Prairie township one of the most enterprising and progressive sections of northern Indiana. Originally the Blacks were natives of Virginia, where the family was widely and favorably known during the colonial period.

In their veins flow the blood of the English and Irish nationalities and the descendants to the present day exhibit many of the sterling qualities of those two strong and virile peoples. Samuel Black, the subject's uncle, entered the American army at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and soon rose to the rank of captain. He served with distinction until independence was achieved, as did also his brother, John Black, who proved a brave and gallant soldier in many of the most noted battles of that historic struggle. Another brother, James Black, was born on the ancestral estate in Virginia and when a young man went to Clark county, Ohio, at that time on the verge of western civilization, and entered a tract of government land as early as the year 1811. He married in his native state a young lady by the name of Catherine Black and was an active participant in the pioneer period of Clark county. He cleared a good farm, became one of the leading agriculturists of the community in which he settled and for many years enjoyed the reputation of an enterprising and honorable citizen. James and Catherine Black lived useful lives and died on the place in Clark county, Ohio, where they originally located. They reared a family of ten children, namely: Mary, Matthew, Susan J., Catherine, Dorcas, Joseph (the subject of this review), Samuel H., James, Julia A. and John A., the majority of whom have long since gone to the other world.

Joseph Black, of this sketch, was born in Clark county, Ohio, December 21, 1823. His childhood and youthful years were spent on the home farm and in the subscription schools he received such educational training as the teachers of those days were capable of imparting. When old enough to

begin life for himself he chose the ancient and honorable calling of agriculture and a little later operated a saw and grist-mill in connection with his labors on his father's farm. This was perhaps the first mill erected in Clark county and for a number of years was highly prized by the people of a large area of country, being the only place where they could obtain their supply of lumber and flour.

On obtaining his majority young Black concluded to make a tour of observation through the states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, with the object in view of purchasing land, provided he could find a suitable location; accordingly in 1845 he started on horseback to what was then considered the far west. He traveled through northern Indiana, making his way to Kosciusko county via Huntington, and, being much pleased with the advantages the former presented as an agricultural region, concluded to secure land there, provided he found no more favorable location further westward. He proceeded on his trip to the then young and growing town of Chicago, thence as far northwest as Madison, Wisconsin, and before his return rode over a considerable portion of Iowa, at that time a wild, unbroken prairie with settlements few and far between. Being more than ever pleased with the fertile soil of Kosciusko county and its favorable outlook as a rich agricultural region and ultimately the center of a great population, he purchased, in the fall of 1846, one hundred and eighty-two acres of his present farm in the township of Prairie. No sooner had Mr. Black obtained possession of his land than he began preparations to improve it. In company with a comrade, one Alexander Wallace, he erected a small

cabin and during the three years following the two lived together, each working on his respective place, doing their own housework and obtaining as much pleasure as possible from their isolated and lonely situation. At the end of three years Mr. Black returned to Clark county, Ohio, where, on the 20th day of December, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Richeson, daughter of George and Prudence (Prillman) Richeson, whose parents were natives of Virginia and of Irish-English extraction. Mrs. Black's parents were early settlers of Ohio, though natives of Virginia. George Richeson was not only a brave and hardy pioneer, but also a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, in which he was an officer of high rank.

In the spring of 1850 Mr. Black and wife loaded their household effects and a few agricultural implements on a wagon and started for their new home in Kosciusko county, reaching their destination on the 25th day of April. They moved into the little house that Mr. Black had formerly occupied while "baching" and occupied it for a period of ten years, at the end of which time the present dwelling was erected. As already stated, his original purchase consisted of one hundred and eighty-two acres, which, with what movable property he had at the time of his marriage, represented a capital of about one thousand dollars. With this modest beginning and a future bright with promise, he set to work to clear his land and if possible increase his possessions and improve his worldly condition. That he has succeeded in this laudable purpose is attested by the fact of his having purchased adjoining land from time to time until he became one of the leading farmers of Prairie township, also one of its largest owners of

real estate. At the present time Mr. Black is the possessor of land to the amount of four hundred and eighty acres, all valuable, and his wealth is estimated at over thirty thousand dollars. Every dollar in his possession has been earned by legitimate and honorable means and no individual in the county of Kosciusko is more entitled to the term "self-made man" than he. Originally his land was densely covered with fine timber, from the sale of which in a later day he realized a large sum of money. He also appreciated the value of good live stock as a source of income and early stocked his place with fine breeds of cattle, horses and hogs, which, in addition to general farming, have been the means of building up the large fortune which he today enjoys.

Mr. Black and family experienced all the vicissitudes of hardships and sufferings which characterized the pioneer period of Kosciusko county; but, unlike many others, he refused to become discouraged and return to the more comfortable home which he left behind. For several years after coming to the new country the family suffered much from the diseases then prevalent, notably the ague in its most aggravated form; not infrequently the father, mother and children were down at the same time, with no one to alleviate their sufferings or minister to their necessities. As the population increased and the country was denuded of the forests and the swamps drained, the "shakes" gradually disappeared, but many years passed before the family were exempt from the regular attacks of malaria.

Mr. Black worked hard and honorably earned the reputation he today enjoys as one of the leading farmers and prominent citizens of Prairie township. It is needless

to say that he is held in highest esteem in the community, for he has thrown the force of his individuality and his sterling integrity into making the country what it is and his efforts have not failed of appreciation on the part of the local public. His name will ever be inseparably linked with that of Prairie township, whose interests could have no more zealous and indefatigable promoter. He and wife are among the oldest, best-known and highly respected people of the community where they live and their influence has ever been exerted to the end that the world might be made better by their presence.

In politics Mr. Black exercises his franchise in support of the Democratic party. He cast his first presidential ballot for James K. Polk and from that time to the present has not failed to vote for his party candidates, unless sickness prevented him going to the polls. He has always been an active worker and upon several occasions was the party's choice for county commissioner, but, the county being strongly Republican, he failed of election. Mr. and Mrs. Black are zealous members of the United Brethren church, belonging to what is known as the liberal or progressive part of that body. He is liberal in his support of the church and no worthy charitable object or benevolent enterprise had ever appealed to him in vain.

The family of Joseph and Susan Black consists of six children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Clarinda A., December 19, 1850, is unmarried and makes her home with her parents; Edward G., May 18, 1852, married Mary Richie and lives in Seward township; Salem J., July 9, 1854, married Catherine Kimes and lives in Plain township; Sarah C., December 23, 1856,

wife of Willis Boggess, a farmer and stock raiser of Prairie township; Cynthia A., March 7, 1859, unmarried and lives at home; James R., whose birth occurred January 3, 1861, married Catherine Borkert and is a resident of Prairie township.

ANDREW W. ROSBRUGH.

The subject of this review is a well-to-do farmer and worthy citizen and an honorable representative of one of Kosciusko county's oldest families. His father, Jacob Rosbrugh, a native of Ohio, went to Michigan when a young man and there married Malissa Grubb, who was also of Ohio birth. As early as the spring of 1834 Mr. Rosbrugh moved to Kosciusko county and settled in the woods of what is now Plain township, where he entered a quarter section of land, only half of which he succeeded in saving. He was one of the earliest pioneers of that part of the county in which he located and in time became one of the substantial farmers of the community and a leading citizen of the township. He reared a large family of eleven children, namely: William, Benaiah, Andrew W., Susan, Julia, Cornelia, Olive, Jane, Malissa, Eliza and Stephen.

Andrew W. Rosbrugh is a native of Kosciusko county, born on the 6th day of August, 1841. When a mere boy he learned how to wield an ax and as he advanced in years became unusually skilled in handling that implement, being able while still in his teens to do a man's work in cutting cord wood, making rails or in any other kind of labor pertaining to wood-craft. When in his prime to cut and put up from the green

two cords of wood he considered an ordinary day's work and now, although nearly sixty years of age, he can still swing the ax with much of his former vigor, easily cutting his two cords a day without experiencing a great deal of fatigue or discomfort. He was a valuable assistant to his father in clearing the farm and later took much of the labor of cultivating the fields upon his own shoulders, proving a dutiful son as long as he remained under the parental roof.

Mr. Rosbrugh stayed with his parents until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, for three years or during the war. About six months after entering the army he was taken seriously sick and for a number of weeks was under the physician's care in a hospital at Bowling Green, Kentucky. His sickness not yielding to treatment, he was subsequently discharged and as soon as able to travel was sent home, where, after long and careful nursing, his former good health gradually came back to him. He still suffers at times from the effects of the illness contracted while in the service, in consequence of which he is now the recipient of a monthly pension of eight dollars.

Mr. Rosbrugh early decided to become a farmer and began life for himself on forty-five acres in Plain township which he purchased some time after returning from the army. By diligence and much hard work he brought his little farm to a high state of cultivation and in due time was enabled to purchase other real estate until he now is the owner of one hundred and thirty-five acres and a fraction acres which, under his labors and successful management, has been made one of the best farms in the township of Plain.

As a tiller of the soil Mr. Rosbrugh is up to date and familiar with every detail of modern farming. His improvements are first class, his dwelling comfortable and supplied with many of the conveniences which make country life pleasant and desirable, and the well-tilled fields, the general appearance of the premises and the condition of the implements and live stock bespeak the attention and care which are bestowed upon the place. Mr. Rosbrugh has surrounded himself with many of the comforts of life and believes in getting all the good out of the world there is in it. Financially he is in independent circumstances, with something laid by for a rainy day, and within a short time will be able to retire from active life with a sufficient competence for his declining years.

Mr. Rosbrugh has been twice married, the first time to Miss Minerva Richie, who bore him one child, Effie, now the wife of James G. Kelly. Some time after the death of his first wife, the subject chose for a companion Ettie Barrick, daughter of John T. and Hettie (Grove) Barrick, the marriage being solemnized on the 26th day of February, 1885. Mrs. Rosbrugh was born August 4, 1866, in Kosciusko county and is a lady of many sterling qualities, highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances and noted for her domestic virtues and for the wholesome moral influence she exerts in the community. She is the mother of six children: Elnora, born August 23, 1887; Hazel F., born May 7, 1889; Cora E., born October 17, 1891; Edna D., born May 3, 1893; William C. and Wilbur F., twins, whose births occurred on the 7th day of March, 1897. Mrs. Rosbrugh is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but her husband is not identified

with any ecclesiastical organization, although a believer in the religion of the Bible and a liberal contributor to the support of the gospel.

Politically Mr. Rosbrugh is a Republican and for a number of years past has been quite an active worker in the party. He reads much, forms his opinions after mature deliberations, and is one of the well-posted men of his neighborhood and community. He is not wanting in moral qualities of a high order, candor and probity marking all of his intercourses with his fellow citizens, and he is today pronounced one of the worthiest men of the township of which he has been a lifelong resident. He is eminently social with his neighbors, possesses a personality that attracts friends and in conversation is always characterized by good sense and solidity. Plain and unassuming in demeanor, he is respected by all who know him and in a quiet way has exerted a good influence upon all with whom he comes in contact.

NOAH PUNTEMNEY.

Change is constant and general; generations rise and pass unmarked away; and it is due to posterity, as well as a present gratification, to gather up and put in imperishable form upon the printed page as nearly as possible a true and succinct record of the parent's life.

Noah Puntemney, of this review, has long been numbered with the enterprising and substantial men of Kosciusko county, and a brief outline of his career from the time when, a friendless orphan, he was put

to his wits end to obtain the bare necessities of life, to his present high standing as one of the leading agriculturists of northern Indiana, cannot fail to be interesting as well as instructive to the young men into whose cradle smiling fortune has cast no gilded scepter. Mr. Puntemney is one of Kosciusko county's native sons, his natal day being May 31st, of the year 1842. When the subject was a small boy his father died, leaving a widow and six small children on a little backwoods farm in Prairie township, consisting of forty acres, but a small part of which was at the time in cultivation. To care for her offspring and furnish them with the plainest necessities taxed to the utmost the kind mother's ingenuity and resources and until her second marriage hard, grinding toil was her lot and not infrequently did hunger knock at her humble cottage door.

With the advent of a step-father affairs for a time changed for the better, but within a few years the kind, patient mother went the way of all the living, again leaving her offspring to the cold charities of a selfish and unfeeling world. Young Noah was thus early thrown upon his resources and for some time thereafter, to use the language of another, "was kicked and cuffed from pillar to post," hardly knowing one day how the next day's food and shelter were to be obtained. Fortunately for him an uncle living in Ohio, learning of the dire straits to which the children were reduced, came and took him and his two brothers to his own home, where they were cared for until able to shift for themselves. When the subject became a member of his kinsman's family he was a lad of thirteen years, and he remained under that gentleman's hospitable roof until his fifteenth year, at which time he returned to

Indiana and secured employment as a farm hand. Meantime his opportunities for acquiring an education were exceedingly meager, at best being limited to a few weeks' attendance, now and then, upon the poor subscription schools which obtained in northern Indiana a half century ago.

Mr. Puntenney continued in the capacity of a farm laborer until twenty years old, and on attaining his majority went, in the spring of 1863, to Colorado and took up a claim, with the object in view of engaging in agriculture and stock raising. Not long after reaching the territory he became imbued with patriotic fervor to enter the service of the government to assist in crushing the rebellion, which was then at its height; accordingly, in August of the following year, he became a member of Company G, Third Colorado Cavalry. This regiment was recruited for the hundred-days service and Mr. Puntenney remained with his command until the expiration of his period of enlistment, December 29, of the same year, after which he returned to his claim and resumed farming. The following three years were marked by a large influx of immigrants to all parts of the western territories, causing improved lands to increase rapidly in value. Seeing a favorable opportunity to dispose of his farm at a liberal figure, Mr. Puntenney, in the spring of 1867, sold out and returned to Kosciusko county, where he was united in marriage on the 16th day of April, that year, to Miss Electa Guy, of Prairie township, daughter of Major James and Nancy (Headley) Guy. Mrs. Puntenney's father was a native of Virginia and served with distinction in the war of 1812, as major of a regiment from the Old Dominion state. His father came to America from England

in an early day and settled in Virginia, where his death occurred a great many years ago. After his marriage Major Guy moved to Ohio, thence a number of years later to Kosciusko county, where he and wife spent the remainder of their days, both dying in Prairie township, of which they were early settlers. Of their seventeen children Mrs. Puntenney was next to the youngest, and her life in the main has been spent within the limits of her native county.

After his marriage Mr. Puntenney began farming in Prairie township on land leased for the purpose, and he continued as a renter until 1876. In that year he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land in Tippecanoe township, from which, in due time, by hard and long continued efforts, he developed a fine farm. His improvements are now among the best and most valuable in his part of the county, consisting of a fine dwelling and barn, good outbuildings and fences, while the original fertility of the soil has been maintained and in places greatly enhanced by a successful system of drainage, containing at the present time over eight hundred rods of tiling. There are no more methodical or successful tillers of the soil in Kosciusko county than Noah Puntenney, all conceding his high standing as an enterprising and progressive agriculturist. Not only as a farmer and business man is he considered representative, but in all that constitutes nobility of character and good citizenship he has long occupied a conspicuous place in the community. He is an able financier, his judgment being seldom at fault in matters of business policy, and he may justly be regarded as a notable example of the exercise of those correct principles which win success and earn

for their possessor the respect and confidence of the people.

Mr. and Mrs. Puntenney have been blessed with three children, viz: Harriet, born March 29, 1868, is the wife of E. E. Morehead; Fannie J., who was born November 11, 1871, married B. S. Cretchee, a farmer and stock raiser of Washington township; Mary M., the youngest, whose birth occurred on the 17th day of May, 1874, is the wife of John Elder, one of Prairie township's successful husbandmen. In addition to their own children, Mr. and Mrs. Puntenney took to their hearts and homes, some years ago, two orphan brothers, Lewis R. and Roscoe Peterson, inmates of an orphan asylum, whom they have cared for with the same love and devotion that marked the training of their own offspring. They are still living with their foster parents.

Mr. Puntenney has been a staunch Democrat ever since old enough to wield the elective franchise and still takes an active part in political affairs, working earnestly for his and sparing no reasonable pains to promote its success. He is an intelligent observer and careful reader, keeping himself fully informed relative to the great questions and issues of the times, and has the courage of his convictions upon all matters, political, secular and religious. His fraternal relations include the Grand Army of the Republic and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious faith is represented by the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is zealous in religious work, having served for a number of years as class leader and steward of the congregation to which he and his wife belongs, and he is also an active worker in the Sunday school, serv-

ing for some time in the capacity of superintendent.

Mr. Puntenney believes in using the means with which he has been blessed to worthy and noble ends, consequently he is quite a liberal contributor to the church and has given with a free hand to promote other enterprises having for their object the moral elevation of humanity. He and his estimable wife are very popular in their neighborhood, because of their many kindly acts of charity, and the township in which they have their home can boast of no better or more worthy couple. Born in poverty's humble vale, rocked in the cradle of adversity and educated in the rugged school of self-reliance, Mr. Puntenney knows how to sympathize with the poor and unfortunate, and his life has been marked by a broad and generous Christian charity which in its scope takes in all those whose lots have been cast in environments tending to discourage and dishearten. His life has always been a blessing and benediction to mankind.

JOHN F. POUND.

The gentleman to whom attention is directed in this review has attained pronounced prestige by reason of his social and commercial high standing in Kosciusko county, and also as an official of his township. Mr. Pound is one of the representative men of Plain township and for some years past has been prominently identified with the industrial and business interests of Kosciusko county. He takes a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the material advancement of the township in

which he resides and every enterprise intended to promote the advancement of Kosciusko county is sure to receive his hearty support. He is rated as one of the progressive citizens of the community in which he lives, and the high respect in which he is held by all classes of people is a deserving compliment to an intelligent, broad-minded and most worthy man.

Mr. Pound is a native of Ohio, having been born in Montgomery county, that state, on the 22d of March, 1852. His father, Philip Pound, was a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg May 16, 1815, and immigrated to America with his parents when four years of age, settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to maturity. He came to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1839 and there met and married Rosannah Martin, who was a native of that state. He purchased eighty acres of land on the Troy pike, about seven miles north of Dayton, where he afterwards resided for a number of years. His wife, the mother of the subject, died while living here, in December, 1853, and he subsequently married Anna Wolf. In 1859 he moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, where he purchased one hundred acres of land near Goshen, on which he settled and resided eleven years. While living here he was again bereaved of his wife, who died in March, 1862. In 1864 he married Elizabeth Brown. In 1870 he sold out his interests in Elkhart county and moved to Kosciusko county, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of land near Oswego, Plain township, on which he afterwards resided until his death, which occurred in January, 1891. He was an intelligent and enterprising man, a great reader, and was noted for his remarkable memory.

He was a Republican in politics and always took an active interest in the success of his party, though never an aspirant for public favors. He was the father of eight children, of whom four grew to maturity, viz: Mary C. (now deceased), Sarah E. and John F., by his first marriage, and Jacob H. by his second marriage.

John F. Pound, the subject of this review, came with his father to Elkhart county, and from thence to Kosciusko county in 1870, where he has practically made his home ever since. He was educated in the common schools of Elkhart and this county and at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. He afterward engaged in teaching school in Elkhart and Kosciusko counties for fifteen years, more or less, having also taught six winters previous to his graduation. In 1880 he purchased ninety acres of land in section 34, Plain township, on which he settled and engaged in farming, though he continued to teach school during the winter months. In 1889 he purchased the general store and property of Charles L. White, at Oswego, Indiana, which he took charge of in March of that year, and has resided here ever since, doing a successful business. On coming here he was appointed postmaster of this place and held the office until 1898, when he resigned and accepted an appointment as trustee of Plain township, to fill the unexpired term of Charles L. White, and in 1900 he was elected to that office for a four-years term. In this capacity he is now serving, and has proven himself to be one of the most efficient and faithful officials that has ever served the people of Plain township. Mr. Pound is an ardent supporter of the Re-

publican party, to which he has given much of his energies and from which, as already stated, he has received marks of favor. He enters into political work with the same force and energy that characterize his efforts in business affairs. He stands well with the opposition and numbers among his closest personal friends and warmest admirers many who are as radically Democratic as he is Republican. Fraternally he is a member of St. Leon Lodge, No. 192, K. of P., of Leesburg, in which he stands high.

Mr. Pound was united in marriage at Oswego, Indiana, September 24, 1884, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah J. Denman, a native of this county who was born August 31, 1850. She is a daughter of Rev. Abner and Harriet M. (Wade) Denman, who were both natives of Ohio, though among the early settlers of Kosciusko county. Rev. Denman was previously married, while in Ohio, to Sarah J. Crane, who bore him one child, Abner C., who died in infancy. This wife lived only about one year after their marriage, then passed to the other world. Subsequently Rev. Denman came to Kosciusko county and settled in Oswego, where he met and married Miss Wade. He was a Baptist minister and had charge of the Oswego church and also the church at Warsaw for a number of years before his death, which occurred April 20, 1852. His widow subsequently married William Gunter and at present resides in Plain township. Two children were born to her union with Rev. Denman, Sarah J. and Mariah E. Mrs. Pound was educated in the public schools of this county and at the Shepardson College at Granville, Ohio, from which institution she graduated in

1882. She began teaching school when nineteen years of age and taught consecutively until 1888, with the exception of four years spent in the Shepardson College. Mrs. Pound is a consistent member of the Baptist church, in which she has been a member since her seventeenth year. She is at present postmistress of Oswego, having received the appointment at the time her husband resigned in 1898, and has held the office ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Pound have been born two children, Philip Harold, born June 8, 1888, and Adria Athena, September 16, 1895. Both are bright and promising children and stand at the head of their classes in school, the elder having graduated from the common schools of his district in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Pound are refined and congenial people and are highly esteemed by all who have had the good fortune to meet them.

OLIVER WRIGHT.

To sketch the life of a busy man of affairs and in a manner to throw a well-focussed light upon the principal events of his life is the task in hand in portraying the career of Oliver Wright, of Leesburg. On the 15th day of March, 1902, he turned his fifty-eighth mile stone on life's journey, and is now in the zenith of the powers, physically and mentally, a strong, symmetrically developed man and worthy citizen of the thriving little town in which he has his home. The American branch of the Wright family appears to have originated in Pennsylvania, in which state the subject's grandparents were born and reared. In an early day they

migrated to Hocking county, Ohio, where Robert Wright, father of Oliver, was born, and later moved to Indiana, settling in the county of Grant. When a young man Robert Wright took up his abode in Wabash county, moving thither about the year 1852, shortly after his marriage, in Grant county, to Miss Margaret Wright, whose family name was the same as his own, though they were in no wise related. He purchased eighty acres in the county of Wabash, which he cultivated four years, and then disposed of the place and returned to the county of Grant, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in the year 1848. His widow subsequently remarried and is now living in Kansas. Robert and Margaret Wright had two children, the subject of this review and Elisha, the latter dying when five years old.

Oliver Wright is a native of Indiana, born in the county of Wabash on the 5th day of March, 1844. Reared in the country on a farm, he spent the years of his childhood and early youth in healthful outdoor exercise and upon his mind were early impressed the lessons of industry and thrift by which his subsequent years have been characterized. He attended the common schools of winter seasons until sixteen years of age and then left home to make his own way in the world. He first obtained employment as a farm laborer and after working as such for a short time in his native county came to the county of Kosciusko, where he spent one summer at monthly wages. Returning to Wabash county, he continued farm work for a period of six years, at the expiration of which time he came back to Kosciusko and secured employment on a large farm near the town of Milford. In the vicinity of Milford were then living William and Mary E.

Dillon and their family, one of the children being a daughter, Sarah J., between whom and young Wright a warm friendship soon sprang up. This finally ripened into a tender attachment which in due time terminated in marriage, which was solemnized on the 18th day of July, 1863. Mrs. Wright's parents are of German descent; they came to this county from Pennsylvania and rented in the township of Van Buren.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Wright had little means and was dependent for a livelihood upon any honorable employment to which he could turn his hands. After working for some time at various kinds of labor he turned his attention to stone masonry and soon became quite skilled in that line, so much so that his services were in great demand in various parts of the country. Always industrious and economical, he soon had all the work he could do and by carefully saving his earnings was able, in the spring of 1882, to purchase the comfortable home in Leesburg which he now occupies.

On moving to Leesburg Mr. Wright effected a copartnership in the Lucher business with Cyrus Long, which after a short time was dissolved by the subject purchasing the latter's interest and becoming sole proprietor. He also bought the transfer business of the town, which he ran for some time in connection with his meat market, owning the only drays in the place and doing a very lucrative business in that line. Subsequently he disposed of his meat market, and since then has devoted his entire time to the transferring business, which has continued to grow in magnitude and importance until he now has all he can possibly do, realizing a handsome income.

Mr. Wright is in all respects a self-made man and justly entitled to mention among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the community in which he lives. No one who knows him will question his unsullied integrity, his unselfish devotion to duty or his intense desire to promote by every means at his command the good of the public, materially and morally. Unpretentious, he has lived so as to make his fellow men better, while his agreeable manners and amiable disposition have won for him in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens of Leesburg and country adjacent thereto.

Mr. Wright is a Democrat in politics, having supported the principles and doctrines of that party ever since old enough to cast a ballot. While not a member of any church, he has a religious observance of truth, a righteous hatred of wrong and a warm sympathy for mankind. He respects ecclesiastical organizations for the good influence they exert in winning man to a better plan of living, but has little regard for the many theological theories which divide the world into so many contending religious factions. He is a well-informed man, with a most retentive memory, everything which he reads being stored in a mind which has been well disciplined by much thought and observation.

Mr. Wright is an ardent and earnest advocate of temperance. He has never been under the influence of any kind of intoxicants and believes the drink habit to be the great crying evil of the day. His private life and character have been free from vice of any description and his reputation as an honorable, upright man is and always has been such as to merit the respect of his fel-

low men. In addition to his regular business he has charge of the express office at Leesburg. His high standing is such that the company requires no bond from him, although he handles much valuable merchandise, while thousands of dollars every year pass through his hands.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of five children: Mary E., born October 7, 1865, is the wife of Henry Matthews, of Turkey Creek township; Dora E. was born in the year 1867 and died in July, 1881; William D., who was born in June, 1869, married Ella K. Cadey and lives in the township of Turkey Creek; Ida E. married E. E. Strely, a hardware merchant of Syracuse; Norman, born June 31, 1878, is still with his parents. Mrs. Wright is a lady of many estimable traits, popular with all who know her and for some years has been an active worker in the Baptist church of Leesburg.

WILLIAM H. CLAY.

Prominent among the enterprising farmers and worthy citizens of Plain township is William H. Clay, who as a civilian has long been identified with the material growth and development of one of the best parts of Kosciusko county, and as a soldier in a war that tested the stability of the American institutions and decided once and for all that a "government of the people and by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth," is entitled to the honor and respect which all loyal people should accord their country's heroes and defenders.

From reliable information it appears that the Clay people originated in Germany. Just

when the first representatives left the fatherland and settled in Pennsylvania cannot be ascertained, as too many years have elapsed since that time to make mere oral statements of much authentic value. It is known that the subject's ancestors left Pennsylvania a long time ago and migrated to Stark county when that part of Ohio was still in possession of the original inhabitants of the land. The subject's grandfather purchased from the government a tract of land in that part of the state and was a typical representative of the strong and fearless pioneer class who took their lives into their own hands and penetrated the dense wilderness, infested with wild beasts and painted savages, for the purpose of making homes for themselves and their posterity.

John Clay, father of William H., was born in Pennsylvania and was young when the family moved to the new home in Ohio. When he grew to manhood he married Susan Smith, who bore him children as follows: William H., John A., Jane M., Jefferson L., Francis, Alice and Hiram, all living, the subject being the only member of the family in Kosciusko county.

William H. Clay was born on the old family homestead in Stark county, Ohio, on New Year's day, 1840. He grew up on the farm and experienced the hard work which usually falls to the lot of a country lad. His early educational privileges appear to have been somewhat meager, but after attaining his majority he made up in some degree for this deficiency by attending school taught by a very accomplished instructor. His early life was without incident and it was not until the dark and sinister war cloud spread over the country that its monotony was broken. Realizing that the duty of

every true American able to bear arms pointed with unerring fingers to the Southland, where the rebellion was raging in all its fury, Mr. Clay, on the 11th of August, 1862, enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, this being his third attempt to enter the army. His command was attached to Grant's army in Tennessee and it was not long after his enlistment until he received his baptism of fire on the bloody field of Stone River. Subsequently he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of his comrades in a number of campaigns and engagements, notably among which were Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and nearly all the battles around Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville, besides numerous minor engagements and skirmishes, in all of which he bore himself with the bravery becoming a loyal and enthusiastic defender of the nation's honor. Mr. Clay was several times wounded, but not seriously, and was discharged at the expiration of his period of enlistment, November, 1865, at once returning to his home in Stark county, Ohio.

On February 6, 1866, Mr. Clay entered into the marriage relation with Miss Isabelle Sanderson, a native of the Buckeye state, born of English parentage. After following agricultural pursuits in Ohio until 1872 he disposed of his interests there and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, settling in Plain township on a tract of woodland, which he has since cleared and developed into a good farm.

Mr. Clay has labored diligently, lived well and is now the owner of a fine home and a sufficiency of the comforts of life to render any anxiety about the future unnecessary. He is indebted to nobody but him-

self for his present competency and knows that every dollar in his possession has been earned honestly and by honorable means. He stands well with his neighbors and fellow citizens, is respected by all with whom he is acquainted and has long been recognized as a gentleman of probity and unimpeachable character. He has never been a speculator, but contents himself with the steady and sure gains which come as the legitimate result of industry and well-directed efforts.

In his political affiliations Mr. Clay is a Republican and as such is well posted upon the issues of the day, but he has little taste or inclination for the distractions of active politics. He is a plain, unassuming man of the people, a respectable representative of the large and influential class that in a quiet way mould public opinion and give stability to the state. Mr. and Mrs. Clay are members of the Christian church, believing earnestly in its plain, simple teachings and exemplifying its great cardinal truths in lives devoted to God's service and to the uplifting of humanity. He has been clerk of the Leesburg congregation for a number of years and is also a member of its board of trustees. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, having passed all the chairs in the local lodge to which he belongs, besides representing it in different sessions of the grand lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay have seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Austin H. is married and lives in Plain township; Ida B. is the wife of Charles E. Hickman and lives in the state of Kansas; Clarence W., who is a married man, resides in Warsaw; Elmer L., also married, is a farmer of Harrison township; Eva married Anson Borkert, of Prairie township, this

county; Rosa J., who is now Mrs. Howard R. Goodman, lives on the old farm with her father; Bernard, the youngest, is single and has never left the parental home.

SAMSON JACKSON NORTH.

The man whose history is given below is of direct English descent. Three brothers of the North family in England came to America early in the nineteenth century, one settling in New England, one in Pennsylvania, and one, Thomas, in Virginia. Later the latter came to Pickaway county, Ohio, where in 1805 his son Joseph was born. The latter grew to manhood and married Sarah Russell, of Fairfield county, Ohio, and to them was born, near Marysville, Union county, Ohio, on November 30, 1835, the subject of this sketch, Samson Jackson North.

When the subject was six years old his parents moved to a farm in Delaware county, Ohio, and in his sixteenth year they traveled overland to Iowa, but in less than a year started back to Ohio, reaching Milford in the spring, but as the roads were breaking they could go no farther. Joseph rented a farm and settled there, where they continued to live, renting and farming, until he retired from active work on account of advanced age. Politically he was a strong and decided Jacksonian Democrat, but never held nor desired a public place. His last years were spent with his son Samson. He died June 8, 1885, at the age of eighty, having outlived his wife twenty-three years, her death occurring in 1862.

Samson grew up on the farm, remaining

with his parents until he was twenty-one. He was educated in the common schools and was particularly fortunate in having good teachers. He himself became a teacher at the age of eighteen, teaching the first school of the district, in a schoolhouse built in the woods near where Nappanee now is, in Kosciusko county. He continued to teach in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer, improving his spare hours while teaching by reading law, this industrious application gaining for him admittance to the bar early in 1861. About the middle of the summer of 1862 the call reached this county for more soldiers to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion and Samson was one of the first to respond. On July 29 he began to raise a company, Lieutenant Timothy Lochr having commenced to recruit in the county, and Milford was made the central recruiting point. At the election of officers, August 18th, Samson North was made captain of Company F, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Chapman. Richard H. Hall, one of Samson's former teachers, enlisted in the same company, was made orderly, later became lieutenant and was killed at Chickamauga. Samson served throughout the war, remaining in command of the company until they were mustered out in June, 1865. During the entire service he was absent from his company but sixty days and then was in the hospital with typhoid fever. He was a faithful soldier, seeing much hard service, and has numerous proofs of many narrow escapes. He was wounded in the first battle, but the effect was not permanent. He was once knocked breathless by a spent ball striking him in the stomach. His sabre and scabbard are scarred and misshapen by

bullets and the holes in his belt strap and the sleeves of his coat testify to his presence in the thickest of the fight. He was in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, in all of the Atlanta campaign and at Jonesboro. The company lost heavily at Chickamauga because its position was one of the most hotly contested of the whole war. He was in charge of a foraging party of twenty-eight men selected from four regiments for the march to the sea, but rejoined his company at the sea and remained with Sherman to the close of the war. He marched to Washington and took part in the grand review in that city.

Upon returning from the war Mr. North resumed his law practice at Milford and, being qualified to practice in all courts, he has devoted his full time and energies to the interests of his clients. In political belief he was a Democrat, following the example of his father, until 1882. Since 1884 he has been a Prohibitionist, taking an active part in conventions, making speeches during campaigns and giving his help and influence to all kinds of temperance work. As a man interested in public improvement he has not been idle. He assisted in securing the right of way for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was related to the locating of the Michigan division of the Big Four and took part in the making of a ditch six miles long from Leesburg to Turkey creek, which drained land a mile in either direction. In addition to this line of improvement he has purchased other lands and has brought four hundred and eighty acres to a condition of fertility, increasing its worth from five dollars to fifty dollars per acre. About thirteen acres of this tract is devoted to onion growing.

Mr. North was married August 14,

1862, before going to the war, to Miss Mary A. Egbert, of Milford, daughter of John and Abigail Egbert. She was born near Jonesville, Michigan, but was reared at Milford where her father kept hotel for several years, and ever since she was a child she has lived in the same block in Milford, remaining in charge of her husband's interests during the war. She was a member of the Baptist church at the time of her marriage, but wishing to be in the same church with her husband she transferred her membership to the Methodist church, of which he has been a member since 1879, and is now a trustee of the local church.

Mr. and Mrs. North have two children living, Clara B., wife of Robert L. Ruley, of Milford, and Mary L. North, an art student, now the wife of Frank U. Wagner, of Chicago, an employe of the Illinois Central Railroad. Clara was a school teacher before her marriage, also a music teacher. She has five children, Robert M., Agnes L., Bertha Elizabeth, Mary J. and Birtney Jackson.

JOHN F. HANEY.

This gentleman, a native of Indiana and of Swiss descent, has resided on his eighty-acre farm in Scott township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, since November, 1881, and has won for himself a fine reputation as a farmer and citizen. He was born in Elkhart county November 1, 1854. His father, Abraham Haney, was born August 16, 1826, and his wife, April 29, 1831. They were married in Switzerland in 1851, and came thence to America in 1852, landing in New York city in April. From New York they

went to Columbiana county, Ohio, but the same year came to Indiana and for a few months lived in Whitley county. In 1853 they removed to Elkhart county, and in 1860 came to Kosciusko county and resided in Jefferson township until 1884, when they removed to Marshall county, where the death of the father occurred October 15, 1897. The mother still resides in Marshall county, greatly venerated by all her neighbors. These parents had a family of nine children, namely: Jacob A., born April 21, 1853; John F., November 1, 1854; Catharine, January 10, 1857; William, April 9, 1859; Anna M., December 2, 1860; Daniel, September 30, 1864; died August 31, 1898; Peter and Edward, twins, born July 29, 1866, Edward dying in infancy, and Emanuel B., born August 24, 1872.

John F. Haney was reared a farmer and after working on the home farm until twelve years old, hired out until his eighteenth year as a farm laborer, in the meanwhile faithfully turning over his earnings to his parents. He then continued to work on his own account as a monthly laborer until 1881, when he purchased a part of his present farm, and later bought the remaining part, and has converted the whole into one of the most productive farms of its dimensions in the township.

The marriage of Mr. Haney took place in Kosciusko county, October 23, 1881, to Miss Mary L. Summe, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, July 29, 1860, and is a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Rough) Summe. Her parents were among the early pioneers of Kosciusko county, Indiana, but now reside in Franklin township, about four and a half miles northeast of Akron, Fulton county, Indiana. They have a family of ten

children, born in the following order: Mary L., Amos, Leonard, Malinda J. (deceased), Frederick, Franklin, Alva and Alta (twins), and Elmer. The union of John F. and Mary L. Haney has been crowned by the birth of two children, viz: Elsie O., born January 12, 1887, and Iven F., born November 8, 1893, both now attending school. In politics Mr. Haney is a Democrat, but has never been an office seeker.

Mr. Haney has sixty-five acres of his farm under an excellent state of cultivation and all under fence. He has placed upon it all the improvements, which compare favorably with others in the neighborhood, and has been quite successful in all his undertakings.

ISAAC SHENEMAN.

One of the most progressive agriculturists of Scott township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, although not one of the most extensive, is Isaac Sheneman, whose farm presents to the eye of the passer-by every indication of being under the control of an experienced and skillful manager. Mr. Sheneman was born in Holmes county, Ohio, March 22, 1842, and is the ninth of the twelve children born to Frederick and Elizabeth (Fredline) Sheneman, who were born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. There their marriage took place, and they later migrated to Holmes county, Ohio, where they resided until 1860, when they came to Indiana and settled in St. Joseph county, there passing the remainder of their lives. Their twelve children were named, in order of birth, as follows: Mary, George, David,

Jacob, Joseph, Henry, Frederick, Moses, Isaac, John, Samuel and Zachariah.

Isaac Sheneman came to Indiana with his parents in 1860. He had been reared on a farm and as a farmer has met with a satisfactory returns. In 1866, in Elkhart county, he married Miss Mary Cripe, but this lady was called away in 1870, and Mr. Sheneman next married, in February, 1872, Mrs. Lucy A. Brubaker, widow of Joel Brubaker and daughter of John B. and Sarah Neff. In 1871 Mr. Sheneman settled in Kosciusko county, and came in possession of a farm through his wife, and immediately after marriage took possession of his premises and started housekeeping, his amiable helpmate having ever since made it one of the happiest homes in the township. By neither marriage has Mr. Sheneman been blessed with children.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheneman are members of the German Baptist church and do all in their power to advance its work of evangelism, contributing freely of their means also towards its temporal maintenance. They have lived in consonance with its doctrines, and have gained an enviable reputation among their neighbors and many warm-hearted friends for their personal good qualities.

Mr. Sheneman's compact farm of eighty acres is a model in itself, all, with the exception of fourteen acres, being in a state of excellent cultivation and improved with all necessary buildings to make farm life desirable and, under his experienced management, decidedly profitable.

In politics Mr. Sheneman affiliates with the Republican party, which he actively aids on all occasions, but never has sought re-

compense in the way of seeking public office. He has in his possession a valuable relic in the shape of an old parchment deed, dated September 2, 1839, and bearing the signature of President Martin Van Buren.

THOMAS J. ROHRER.

Among the successful farmers and self-made men of Kosciusko county the subject of this sketch occupies a conspicuous place. He is a native of Indiana and son of John and Catherine Ann (Unrue) Rohrer, the father born in Preble county, Ohio, September 3, 1826, and the mother in the same state February 18, 1827. When six years old John Rohrer was brought to Elkhart county and has spent his life since that time on the place which he cleared and developed in his young manhood. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Ann Unrue, has borne him ten children whose names and dates of births and other facts connected with their respective histories are as follows: (1) Francis M. was born October 1, 1849; he took for his wife Mary Brothers and is the father of two children, Romaine and one that died in infancy; he is a carpenter by trade and lives in the city of Goshen, Indiana. (2) William W., a carriage painter working at his trade at New Paris, Elkhart county, was born May 7, 1851, and married Clara Elsworth. (3) Rebecca A., born February 15, 1853, is the widow of the late D. W. Peoples, who was killed some years ago by a railroad locomotive; not seeing the rapidly approaching train, he drove to the track and was struck by the engine and thrown nearly one hundred and eighty feet, his body being mangled almost beyond rec-

ognition. Mrs. Peoples is the mother of these children, Nellie, Melvin, Clara, Maude, Blanch and Zoe. (4) James M. and (5) Thomas R. are twins, their births occurring on the 9th day of October, 1855. James married Phoebe Johnson and has a family of children, Cart, Irvin, Ernest and Hazel; he was formerly a carpenter, but of recent years has devoted his attention to farming. (6) Sarah A. was born February 16, 1858, and died March 31, 1859. (7) Mary E. born January 24, 1860, is the wife of Henry Yotter, a shoemaker of Union Mills, this state. (8) John M. was born February 28, 1862, married Linnie Harper and has two children, Ruth and Glenwood; he is a farmer of Elkhart county. (9) Emma, wife of Melvin Shelue, was born August 5, 1864, and has children as follows: Goldie, Gladys and Gordon. (10) Ira, a manufacturer of tents and awnings at Boise City, Idaho, is a single man, born January 2, 1867.

John Rohrer, the father, cleared about one hundred acres of land by his own labor and is now a farmer of Elkhart county, also an extensive raiser of live stock, devoting greater part of his attention to the latter. He is a prosperous man and prominent citizen of his community. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, in religion a member of the Allbright church; his wife is a Methodist.

Thomas J. Rohrer first saw the light of day on the family homestead in Elkhart county and grew to manhood with a practical understanding of what is meant by honest toil and frugal thrift. His educational discipline, acquired in the common schools, has been effectually supplemented by a thorough training in active life and today he is an intelligent, well-rounded man, fully quali-

fied for the usages and experiences which the world brings to individuals of his physical and mental stamp. Like a dutiful son he rendered valuable assistance to his father until his twenty-sixth year, when he left home and entered upon his own career as a farmer. October 10, 1882, was the day when Thomas J. Rohrer and Miss Della Adams, daughter of George and Mary (Davison) Adams, were united in the bonds of holy wedlock, a union blessed with the following children: Otto Lee, born January 17, 1884; George E., born May 28, 1887; Lura A., September 1, 1889; Raymond D. and Ruba M., twins, whose births took place on the 1st day of April, 1898.

After his marriage Mr. Rohrer rented a farm near the village of Syracuse, this county, and one year later moved to the county of Elkhart where he continued to cultivate leased land for a period of five years. Returning to Kosciusko county he rented the place where he now lives until 1900, when he sold eighty acres of land in Elkhart county which he then owned and invested the proceeds in his present home, consisting of one hundred and eighty and a half acres. Ninety acres of Mr. Rohrer's farm is in cultivation, the balance being valuable timber land from which in due time he expects to realize a respectable sum of money. The neat and thrifty appearance of the place, the good fences, substantial buildings and other evidences of prosperity attest the interest Mr. Rohrer has manifested in his work and management, the farm and everything it contains bespeaking the presence of a scientific and up-to-date agriculturist. In the fields may be seen a herd of full-blooded short-horn cattle, among the best in the county, a large drove of fine swine, in addition to

which there are from eight to ten valuable Norman horses well adapted to heavy draft work and general farming purposes. Mr. Rohrer has met with well-merited success as a raiser of stock and grain, and he also gives considerable attention to the usual vegetable crops and fruits, without which no farm is complete.

Like his father, Mr. Rohrer is an uncompromising adherent to the Republican party and takes pains to keep himself fully informed upon state and national legislation and the great issues which to a large degree shape and control the destiny of the country. Fraternally he holds membership with Camp No. 6373, Modern Woodmen of America, at Milford, aside from which he is not identified with any benevolent or religious organization, Mr. Rohrer is decidedly a self-made man, having accumulated the ample fortune which he now enjoys by hard and long-continued toil, assisted by his faithful wife, who has been his active colaborer and wise counsellor ever since the two started upon life's journey together. They are highly esteemed by their neighbors and friends and in every respect have shown themselves worthy the respect in which they are held. Mr. Rohrer is a good man and true and it is to such as he that the county of Kosciusko is largely indebted for its wonderful advancement along agricultural, industrial and other lines.

HENRY J. BERGER.

One of the most thoroughly practical and successful agriculturists of Scott township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, is Henry

J. Berger, who was born in Marshall county April 24, 1850. His parents, Henry and Sophia (Zimmer) Berger, were respectively born in Germany July 1, 1814, and December 24, 1823. They came to the United States with their parents in 1832 and were reared chiefly in Ohio, but subsequently came to Indiana and were married in Marshall county in May, 1843, after which event they settled on a farm near Bremen, on which they resided until 1886, when they retired to the village; there the father died April 9, 1899, and there the mother still has her residence. Eleven children were born to these parents and were named in order of birth, as follows: Catharine, Sophia (deceased), Henry J., Jacob, George, Elizabeth, Matilda, Charles, John C., and two who died in infancy unnamed.

Henry J. Berger was born on a farm and was reared as a farmer, which has been the business of his whole life; and judging from his success, no other calling would better have suited him. He was educated in the schools of his home district and filially aided on the home farm until his twenty-fourth year. October 2, 1873, he married, in Marshall county, Miss Margaret Knoblock, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Laudaman) Knoblock, and to this union was born one child, Sarah E., now deceased. Mrs. Margaret Berger passed away, her death taking place March 9, 1875, and as his second choice for a life partner Mr. Berger led to the marriage altar, January 9, 1879, Miss Mary Ringgenberg, who was born in Marshall county, April 27, 1853, and is a daughter of Christian and Catherine (Burgener) Ringgenberg. The latter were among Marshall county's early settlers, and were the parents of thirteen children, eleven

of whom they named, in order of birth, as follows: Christian, John, Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Jacob, Peter, Louisa, Rosa and Samuel; two died in infancy unnamed.

In April, 1876, Mr. Berger purchased his present farm in Scott township, Kosciusko county, on which he settled immediately after his marriage. Of the one hundred and six acres which this farm comprises Mr. Berger has placed about eighty acres under cultivation, all of which he has fenced in. He has erected also a comfortable dwelling and commodious outhouses on the place, and now has as pleasant a home as there is in the township. Here, on an income-producing farm, in company with his wife and eight children, he is passing the happy hours away, contented with his lot in life and complacent in the happiness of his children, who are named Ervin E., Stella S., Laura L., Ada S., Milton H., Minnie B., Rosa M. and Cora M.

Mr. Berger is a Republican in his political views, and religiously he and wife are members of the Evangelical Association. To the latter they are liberal contributors financially and are conscientious in following its teachings. They maintain a high position socially and their influence is ever exerted for the moral and material advancement of their neighbors and fellow-citizens.

JACOB HEPLER.

This enterprising and well-to-do farmer was born on the farm which he still occupies in section 12, Scott township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, October 18, 1842, and

is a son of David C. and Magdalena (Yaulky) Hepler, of whom mention is also made in the biographical notice of an elder brother, Samuel C.

Jacob Hepler is the sixth child in a family of eight children, was born on a farm and was educated in a common school. Until he reached his twenty-seventh year he resided on the home place, assisting his father in its cultivation, but was married February 18, 1864, to Miss Nancy N. More, also a native of Kosciusko county and a daughter of William and Anna More, early settlers.

After ceasing to work for his father, Jacob and his brother Isaac purchased the old homestead, which they divided, Jacob taking the north one hundred and forty-seven acres and forty acres in Scott township, and Isaac the south part. In 1877, Jacob erected a handsome dwelling, in which he has since resided. He also built a fine bank barn, 40x70 feet, in 1883, and all other necessary outbuildings.

Mrs. Nancy N. Hepler was called away March 6, 1877, leaving seven children, namely: Mary, Daniel, Rosa A., Margaret E., William, Albert A. and Nancy. November 4, 1877, Mr. Hepler led to the marriage altar Miss Amelia A. Rose, who was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1856, a daughter of Joseph J. and Elizabeth (Arters) Rose, natives of the same state and born respectively in 1830 and 1825. They were married in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1864, but remained here a short time only and then went to Elkhart county. There they resided two years and then came back to Kosciusko county, where the mother died September 28, 1883. The father now resides in Nappanee, Elkhart

county. Mr. and Mrs. Rose had a family of eight children, viz: Catherine, Amelia A., Rachel, Mary, Emanuel, Israel, Joseph K. and one that died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Hepler has been born one son, Irvin. Mr. and Mrs. Hepler are consistent members of the Lutheran church and have so lived as to win the respect of the entire community, to whom they have endeared themselves by their many amiable personal qualities and kindly acts. Mr. Hepler may well be classed as a pioneer, having lived in this county over half a century.

Mr. Hepler is a Democrat in politics and at present he is a member of the advisory board. He has in his possession an old parchment deed, executed during the administration of President Van Buren.

JAMES E. HOLLAR.

Devoting his energies to agriculture, the subject of this sketch enjoys distinctive prestige as one of the most enterprising farmers in the county of Kosciusko. He is one of the largest land owners in Jefferson township and in point of general improvements, especially in the matter of buildings, his place is not excelled by any farm in this part of the country. Mr. Hollar came to Indiana with but a limited amount of capital. With a liberal endowment of self reliance, a clear brain, a strong will and a determined purpose, he overcome the many discouraging circumstances which marked his arrival, removed the numerous obstacles from his pathway, gradually forged to the front and in the course of time found himself in possession of the ample fortune which he today enjoys.

Mr. Hollar's people were among the early German inhabitants of Virginia. His father, Alexander Hollar, was born in that state, as was also his mother, Eva Price. After their marriage these parents settled in the county of Shenandoah, where they spent the remainder of their days on a farm, the father being one of the well-known citizens of the community where he lived. Their eight children were named as follows: Amos, Sarah, Harvey, Joseph, James E., Levi, Silas and George W.

James E. Hollar, to a brief review of whose life the reader's attention is now respectfully invited, was born on the home place in Shenandoah county, March 9, 1851. He was fortunate in having favorable surroundings during his childhood and youth, the farm being situated in a beautiful and healthful locality and the labor required of him being suitable to his years and strength. He received his first educational training in a subscription school taught in a building which his father erected upon his own farm at his own expense, there being no house in the neighborhood especially designed for public school purposes. Realizing the need of better schools than the indifferent ones that had been formerly taught at divers places in the community, Mr. Hollar put up the above building primarily for the education of his own children and secondly for the children of any of his neighbors who saw fit to send their children to it for instruction. He also procured the services of a competent teacher and the work done in the little school house on the Hollar farm gave an impetus to the cause of education in that locality, which subsequently led the people to take greater interest in the intellectual development of their children. Young James attended school of winter seasons until nine-

teen years of age, spending the rest of the time in the fields at such work as is required on a Virginian farm. When nineteen he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn carpentry and in this engaged about six months at a monthly remuneration of six dollars. Being naturally skilled in the use of tools, he soon acquired much more than ordinary efficiency as a workman, and after receiving instruction for the above length of time he was sufficiently advanced in the trade to undertake building upon his own responsibility. In the spring of 1870 he left home and started into the world to make his own living and if possible acquire something more than a mere existence, as he was determined to achieve success if it lay within his power so to do. Like the majority of young men, he set up his goal in the west and with little means at his command started afoot upon his journey in which there was no deviation or break until he reached Licking county, Ohio, where he stopped temporarily to earn a little money, doing a job of clearing for a farmer. After working two weeks and receiving his pay, the young pedestrian proceeded on the journey until he came to a little village by the name of Melmore, in the county of Seneca, where he hired to one Samuel Brooks, a local carpenter, in whose employ he continued about one year. At the expiration of that time he entered into a partnership with that gentleman and until 1873 worked in several parts of Seneca county, the meanwhile adding to his reputation as an architect and builder.

Having accumulated about five hundred dollars at his trade, Mr. Hollar in the above year came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and not long after his arrival went in partnership with his brother Joseph, for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land in Jefferson town-

ship. The land was all in the woods and the two brothers at once proceeded to clear and develop it, a work which he prosecuted very industriously and with most encouraging results. At the end of one year Mr. Hollar again turned his attention to his trade as there was then a great demand in Kosciusko county for experienced carpenters. He erected a number of buildings of various kinds in different parts of Jefferson and other townships and when thus engaged continued to clear his land and add to its improvements. During the fourteen years following he divided his time between carpentering and agriculture, meanwhile, with the assistance of his brother, extending the area of cultivable land until the farm ranked with the best improved and most valuable in the township of Jefferson. At the expiration of the fourteen years he quit his trade and devoted all of his time to agricultural pursuits, which he prosecuted with such energy and success as won for him the reputation of one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers in the community. Subsequently he purchased a saw-mill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, about the same time investing considerable money in a tile factory, which proved a very fortunate enterprise. Mr. Hollar operated the saw-mill with much success about seven years, and then again took up agriculture. The second year after coming to this county the farm was divided, Joseph taking the west half of the farm and James the east. While partners their relations were most amicable and being men of much more than ordinary judgment and thrift, their success was commensurate with the energy displayed in their various undertakings. After the property was divided James E. made

other and greater improvements on his farm, among which was the large and elegant brick residence erected in 1889 at a cost of several thousand dollars. He also added to his real estate from time to time until his place contained four hundred and forty-nine acres, its present area. This is one of the model farms of Jefferson township and there are few if any in the county that are better improved or represent a greater value per acre. Mr. Hollar is a progressive agriculturist and prosecutes his work upon quite an extensive scale. He is also an excellent judge of fine stock and in connection with general farming devotes considerable time to cattle, hogs and horses, in the raising and selling of which he has been quite successful.

As a man and citizen Mr. Hollar is highly esteemed, standing for all legitimate public improvements and taking an active interest in the material development of his township and county. He takes large and liberal views of life, there being nothing narrow or bigoted in his nature, and keeps himself well informed upon the leading topics of the day. He is one of the intelligent, broad-minded men of his neighborhood and has always endeavored to use his influence so as to make wiser and better the people of the community in which he lives.

Mr. Hollar is a married man and the father of ten children. His wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Price, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Hulvy) Price, was born in Ohio, March 14, 1854, and the ceremony which changed her name to the one she now bears was solemnized on the 17th day of April, 1874. The following are the names of the children constituting the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hollar, together with the birth

of each; Samuel A., April 5, 1875; William H., November 13, 1876; Eva A., March 13, 1878; James E., September 29, 1879; George W., June 12, 1881; John E., August 30, 1882; Grover C., December 15, 1884, died August 23, 1899; Enos E., October 11, 1886; Charles M., March 24, 1888; and Amos R., March 4, 1892. Mr. Hollar is a Democrat in politics, while fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 418, F. & A. M., and Lodge No. 478, I. O. O. F., both at Milford, Indiana. Mrs. Hollar is a member of the German Baptist church.

JOSEPH HOLLAR.

Prominent among the successful farmers and representative men of Jefferson township is Joseph Hollar, a Virginian by birth and an Indiana man by adoption. His parents, Alexander and Eva (Price) Hollar, were natives of the Old Dominion state and descendants of early pioneer German settlers. He lived in Shenandoah county, where the father acquired local repute as a farmer and citizen. He was one of the prominent men of his community, took a leading part in public affairs, especially in the matter of education, of which he was an ardent friend and liberal supporter. By reference to the sketch of James E. Hollar, a brother of the subject of this review, it will be learned that Alexander Hollar at his own expense erected a house for school purposes upon his land, furnished it with the necessary appliances and fuel and then secured the services of a teacher who opened a school for the accommodation of the children of the neighborhood.

Joseph Hollar was born in the county

of Shenandoah, June 23, 1849, and spent the years of his childhood and youth on the family homestead. He received his education in the school taught on his father's farm and until nineteen years old contributed his time and energies to the family support. When about nineteen he engaged with George W. Smootz to learn the millwright's trade at a monthly compensation of eight dollars for the first year. His services proving valuable, his wages were increased at the end of one year to twelve dollars per month and he continued with his employer until 1870. In April of that year, in company with his brother, James E. Hollar, he started on foot to make his fortune in the West and the two proceeded on their way to Licking county, Ohio, where they received employment for a limited period with a framer. After working two weeks clearing, chopping wood, splitting rails, etc., they took a train for Tiffin, Ohio, whence they proceeded to the town of Melmore, Seneca county, where an uncle by the name of Jacob Price was living. Shortly after reaching the home of his relation Joseph went to work for a farmer in the neighborhood at twenty dollars per month and at the expiration of the second month invested his wages, amounting to forty dollars, in a set of carpenter's tools. With these he began working with William Little and Samuel Brooks, well-known local builders, and, although without previous experience other than as a millwright, he was paid the sum of one dollar and a half per day for his services. After continuing with those gentlemen a short time he started out for himself and soon found work with other parties at better wages. He continued carpentry in Seneca at two dollars per day until 1873, in December of which year he and his

brother came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and invested their combined capital in a tract of wood land lying in Jefferson township, the same on which he has ever since lived. After purchasing their land the two brothers returned to Ohio for the purpose of settling up their business affairs, this done they came back in January, 1874, and began the work of clearing a farm and laying the foundation of their future homes. The two brothers continued as partners in farming and carpentering and later saw-milling and the manufacture of drain tile until September, 1874, when they divided their interests and each took possession of his half of the land. Joseph took the western part of the place and has since bent all his energies to its improvement. In October following the division of the property he built a substantial dwelling and since that time other buildings have been erected and a general system of improvements inaugurated and carried to successful completion: his farm is now classed with the best and most valuable in Jefferson township. In 1893 he replaced his first residence with a fine modern brick edifice, beautiful in design, handsomely furnished and finished with the latest conveniences which make the house wife's lot an enviable and desirable one. His is one of the most attractive and rural homes in the county of Kosciusko, as he has spared neither pains nor expense to make it a dwelling place for a farmer who believes in progress and improvement, as well as in the nobility of his chosen calling. The farm, which contains one hundred and sixty acres, is well fenced and drained and every acre devoted to agricultural purposes has been developed to its full productive capacity. Mr. Hollar, like his brother, not only farms

extensively, but adds very materially to his income by raising and selling live stock. He keeps on his farm quite a number of fine cattle and hogs, and also pays considerable attention to horses, but does not make a business of raising the latter for the market.

Mr. Hollar's life has been quiet and uneventful, at the same time productive of good to his fellow man. He attends strictly to his own affairs, although interested in the growth and development of the community, and his name is usually connected with all enterprises for the common good. He is a man of unswerving integrity and keen judgment of men and things, and his purposes once formed are generally carried out to the letter. All who know him speak in the highest terms of his standing as a neighbor, friend and citizen and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him with the representative, self-made men of his adopted township and county.

Mr. Hollar and Miss Eva Tusing, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine (Biller) Tusing, natives of Virginia, were united in marriage on the 11th day of October, 1874. Mrs. Hollar was born October 26, 1849, in Shenandoah county, Virginia, and has presented her husband nine children, Alexander N., Charles L., George W., Viola M., Cora I., Irving J., Loren A., Clarence V. and Fremont C., all living but the two daughters, Viola and Cora.

JOHN MARQUART.

George Marquart, the father of the subject of this review, was one of the sturdy, industrious citizens which Germany has contributed to the United States. He belongs

to that large and eminently respectable class of foreigners that became loyal supporters of American institutions and by their industry and enterprise did so much to promote the material development of our country. George Marquart married in the fatherland Miss Mary A. Kurtz and about the year 1833 left his native shores and came to the New World. He first settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whither many of his countrymen had preceded him, and after living there about three years changed his abode to Stark county, Ohio. He made his home in the latter state until 1854, at which time he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and settled on a farm in Jefferson township, which his son, the subject of this sketch, now owns and cultivates. He resumed his labors as tiller of the soil and after a long and useful life he bade adieu to earth and earthly things and entered another and a happier state of existence; he died in 1879, his wife preceding him to the other world by about nine years. Of the five children born to George and Mary A. Marquart, the subject is the only one living; the others were Christian, Elizabeth, a twin sister of John, George and Mary C.

John Marquart was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1839, the same year which witnessed his parents' removal to Stark county, Ohio. He spent fifteen years of his life in the latter county and state, meantime attending at intervals the country school and assisting his father with the labors of the farm. In 1854 he accompanied the family to the county of Kosciusko, and from that time until attaining his majority did his full share in clearing and cultivating the home place and con-

tributing to the support of his parents, brothers and sisters. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and after coming to Jefferson township did not leave the parental roof, but continued to look after the farm and his father's interests until the latter's death. His brothers and sisters dying, the place fell to him and he has since cultivated it with success and financial profit, until it is now one of the best improved and most valuable farms in the township of Jefferson.

Mr. Marquart has added to the original place and now owns two hundred and sixty acres of fine land, admirably situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of the county, two hundred acres being in cultivation, the remainder heavily wooded with fine timber.

Mr. Marquart has led a very active and industrious life, from his boyhood knowing little by practical experience of the meaning of idleness. He believes in earning bread by the sweat of the brow and, fully realizing the true dignity of honest toil, has bent his energies in the direction of providing comfortably for himself and family and making the world better by his presence. As a farmer there are none better, and as a man he combines within himself the sterling qualities of head and heart which makes the useful neighbor, the steadfast, faithful friend and the enterprising, energetic citizen. He is well known among the people of this and other parts of the county as a quite, unassuming man, honest and upright in all of his dealings, ever ready to lend a helping hand to a friend and fulfilling to the best of his ability all requirements expected of a citizen of a great and enlightened commonwealth. He is one of the financially strong and reliable men of his community, being

the possessor of a competence sufficiently ample to enable him to spend the remainder of his days in plenty and content.

Mr. Marquart was married in this county April 22, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Oster, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sarrbruck) Oster, the union resulting in eight children, namely: Mary A., Emma E. (deceased), Malinda (deceased), Matilda, Emanuel (deceased), George, John (deceased) and Clara. By reference to this list of children it will be seen that the hand of affliction has been laid heavily upon the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Marquart. Like a refining fire, the visitations of the death angel may be blessings in disguise. To the unbeliever, such dispensations of Providence are but clouds of midnight darkness with not a ray to dissipate the intensity of the gloom; to those who look upon this life as a preparation for a higher and holier state, they are among the afflictions that tend to work out "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory". Mr. Marquart is a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Lutheran, while his wife belongs to the Evangelical Association.

DAVID K. MILLER.

The family of which the subject of this review is an honored representative is of German lineage and dates its history in America from a very early period. The first of the Millers to come from Germany to the United States were three brothers, one of whom, David, was the great-grandfather of David K. Among his children was Michael C. Miller, the subject's grandfather, who in a very early day settled in Mont-

gomery county, Ohio, where he purchased land and became a prosperous tiller of the soil. He was twice married and reared perhaps the largest family in the county of Montgomery, the two wives bearing him twenty-two children. The oldest son was John C. Miller, whose birth occurred October 15, 1807. He was reared a farmer and followed that vocation all of his life, first in Montgomery county, Ohio, and later in the county of Darke, where he entered a tract of land about seven miles northeast of the city of Greenville. He married in the former county Miss Gertrude Krider, who was born November 15, 1815, and it was shortly after taking to himself a wife that he moved to the farm in Darke county on which he spent the remainder of his life. Mrs. Miller died August 29, 1887, after bearing her husband twelve children, namely: Michael K., Aaron K., David K., Sarah, Mary, Moses, Noah, Daniel, Fannie, Catherine and two that died in infancy unnamed. John C. Miller departed this life on the 2nd day of September, 1891.

David K. Miller, whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Darke county, Ohio, May 22, 1836. He learned his first lessons of practical life on the farm as soon as old enough to do manual labor and in such schools as the country afforded received a fair English education. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he decided to make farming his life work and with little exception his attention has been devoted to tilling the soil ever since leaving his parental home; the exception referred to was a limited experience in operating a saw-mill and several years spent at the carpenter's trade.

Mr. Miller was married in Darke county, Ohio, November 18, 1860, to Miss Magda-

lena Wise, whose birth occurred in the same county on the 20th day of December, 1840. Her parents, Jacob and Christena (Shope) Wise, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, were married in the latter state and sometime thereafter moved from Miami county to the county of Darke, where the father died April 28, 1877, in his sixty-seventh year. The mother subsequently went to live with one of her daughters in Preble county, where her death occurred on the 25th of April, 1898. Jacob and Christena Wise were the parents of twelve children whose names are as follows: Benjamin, Isaac, Magdalene, Moses, Barbara, Sarah, Fannie, Jacob, Aaron, Samuel, Noah and Nancy.

In February following his marriage Mr. Miller disposed of his interests in Ohio and moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, purchasing the place in Jefferson township upon which he has since lived. He found the land covered with heavy timber, thickly interspersed with underbrush and no improvements of any kind in the way of a habitation or other buildings. With a resolute purpose he began the task of clearing the land, an undertaking requiring a vast amount of hard work, and in due time the effect of his labor began to be visible. He developed from the green and prepared for tillage the larger portion of the place, besides erecting a comfortable dwelling and other buildings which temporarily answered the purpose for which intended. Subsequently more substantial structures were built, the area of cleared land was increased and a system of drainage inaugurated by means of which a large part of the place originally covered with swamps and swales was reclaimed and made tillable. This part

of the farm is now far more fertile and productive than the timbered portion and represents a greater value per acre than most land by which the farm is surrounded. Indeed it may be said that the Miller farm yields to no other in the county in productive capacity, and acre for acre it is perhaps worth as much as the most valuable farm lands in northern Indiana.

Much credit is due Mr. Miller for the work he has done in developing what was formerly considered an undesirable tract of wet land and transforming it from its wild state into one of the most beautiful rural homes within the geographic limits of Jefferson township. All of the modern mechanical appliances and implements calculated to make the pursuit of agriculture an easy and agreeable vocation are employed by Mr. Miller, while his dwelling is supplied with the conveniences and comforts which lighten the good housewife's cares and make her lot much less burdensome than that of any others not so fortunately situated. Mr. Miller's place consists of one hundred and sixty acres, the greater part under cultivation. Although he has reserved a sufficiency of timber to answer all practical purposes, of fuel and lumber, he has prosecuted his farming systematically and by well directed industry and judicious management has succeeded in acquiring sufficient means to enable him from now on to rest from toil and enjoy some of the results of his labors. He is one of the leading citizens of his community and enjoys in a marked degree the esteem of his neighbors and friends throughout the township of Jefferson. His career has been eminently honorable and all who know him speak in high terms of his many sterling qualities

and characteristics, not the least of which are invincible courage to do the right, uncompromising integrity and a large faith in God and his fellow man. He is a deeply religious man and fails not to ascribe to his Maker the many blessings which have attended him through life.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are devout members of the German Baptist church. They have been active in the good work of the local congregation to which they belong, besides aiding to promote all charitable and benevolent enterprises whereby the deserving poor and unfortunae may be benefited. Their family consists of twelve children and not the least of their blessings is the fact that death has not crossed their threshold to claim a victim from any of these manly sons and womanly daughters; the names and births of the children are as follows: Isaac, August 24, 1861; Catherine, February 13, 1863; Jacob, December 26, 1864; John, November 13, 1866; Jane, July 4, 1868; Noah, September 5, 1870; Daniel, January 8, 1877; Sarah, June 8, 1879; Ida November 6, 1881, and Mary, January 17, 1884.

JOHN W. WHITEHEAD.

The subject of this sketch is one of the progressive farmers and enterprising citizens of Jefferson township, where he has made his home for a number of years, being closely associated with its development and welfare. He is a thorough practical agriculturist and a man of business, and, like the great majority of successful men, has been the architect of his own fortunes. His fidelity to his duties has never been

neglected in acting his part as a worthy son of the great American commonwealth. The Whitehead family is of German-Scotch-Irish extraction, the subject's ancestors being among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Valentine Whitehead, grandfather of John W., was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but in an early day went to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he lived the life of a pioneer. He was the father of eleven children, viz: Valentine, David, Adam, Samuel, John, Peter, Lewis, Margaret, Elizabeth, Susan and Mary.

The seventh of the above children, Lewis, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, January 25, 1818. He spent his youthful years amid the stirring scenes of the pioneer period, became a farmer and about the year 1837 was united in marriage to Rebecca Wagner, whose birth occurred in the county of Montgomery in the month of March, 1817. Mrs. Whitehead was the daughter of Jacob Wagner, one of the first white men to penetrate the wilderness of what is now Preble county and a bold and daring pioneer of the time in which he lived.

Lewis Whitehead remained in his native state and settled in Jackson township, Elkhart county, where he purchased land and cleared a good farm, the place being about a half mile west of the village of New Paris. There the wife and mother died on the 5th of March, 1893; subsequently Mr. Whitehead sold his farm and made his home with his children until his death, which occurred January 16, 1896. He was a man of excellent parts, popular with the people among whom he lived and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a citizen. He served as trustee of his township a number of years and was a leading member of the German Bap-

tist church, the plain simple teachings of which he exemplified in a life devoted to the service of God and to the bettering of the condition of his fellow men. He was successful in the accumulation of worldly wealth, but that was by no means the standard by which he measured the success of any man. In his estimation the individual who entertained noble aims and lived up to them to the best of his ability achieved true success, regardless of the value of his earthly estate. Twelve children were born to Lewis and Rebecca Whitehead: Catherine, John W., William, Susan, Mary Ann, Valentine, Elizabeth, Hester, Jane, Lewis M., Jacob and Ellen, the majority of whom grew to years of maturity and became useful in their spheres of life.

John W. Whitehead, the second child and eldest son of this worthy old couple, was born while the family lived in Montgomery county, Ohio, July 28, 1839. He was but an infant when his parents moved to the new home in Elkhart county, Indiana, and his early years were spent amid the routine of farm labor, the winter seasons being devoted to the duties of the school room. He received a fair education and when old enough to start upon an independent career, decided to become a farmer, a resolution which he has since carried out with most gratifying pecuniary results. He remained at home assisting his father to clear and develop the farm until his twenty-third year, at which time he chose a life partner in the person of Miss Catherine E. Brumbaugh, to whom he was united in the holy bonds of wedlock on the 16th day of January, 1862, the marriage being celebrated in Jefferson township, Kosciusko county. Mrs. Whitehead is a native of the

county of Kosciusko, born January 1, 1843, the daughter of Jacob and Susan (Bowser) Brumbaugh, who were among the earliest pioneers of Jefferson township.

For a short time after the marriage Mr. Whitehead lived with his father-in-law, but in the spring of 1862 rented land in Van Buren township, where he continued the pursuit of agriculture until taking charge of the Brumbaugh farm, two years later. He made his home on this place until 1873, when he purchased and moved on a farm in Jefferson township on which he now resides, and which he has developed from a forest to its present prosperous condition. With Mr. Whitehead, industry and consecutive effort have been the touch-stones of success and today he ranks with the most progressive and well-to-do farmers of the community in which he lives. He has spared no pains or reasonable expense in making his home a model one and the condition of his buildings and other improvements, and the well-cultivated fields, attest the labor and care which he has expended upon them. His residence is an imposing brick structure of beautiful design, surrounded by a well-kept yard, in which are trees that yield fruit and grateful shade, the whole presenting an attractive appearance and impressing the passerby as the dwelling place of a man of taste and progressive ideas. As a farmer he plans his work with care, prosecutes it with great industry and seldom fails to realize large returns from the bountiful harvests which he every year garners. He has erected good barns and other buildings in keeping therewith, pays much attention to the condition of his live stock and manages his work and business according to the most systematic methods.

Not as a farmer only has Mr. Whitehead become widely and popularly known throughout the township of Jefferson, but as a public-spirited, enterprising man of the people, he has long taken a leading part in promoting the material development of the country and advertising its advantages to the world. Possessing business abilities of a high order and discriminating judgment, the people of his township have several times called him to fill positions of responsibility and trust. In 1887 he was elected trustee of Jefferson township, the duties of which he discharged worthily for one term, and in the fall of 1900 he was appointed to the same office to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Mitchel. At the expiration of this term of service, he was triumphantly elected his own successor. In his last election, partisan politics cut no figure as he was the almost unanimous choice of his constituents, running on what was known as the People's ticket. His last incumbency covered a period of five years, which with the time he had formerly served made a total of eight years in one of the most responsible and important local offices within the gift of the people. Mr. Whitehead's administration proved eminently satisfactory to all concerned, as he proved a most capable and faithful official, exceedingly careful in looking after the people's interests and conservative in the matter of public expenditures. He never was known to act in an arbitrary spirit, but always took counsel of the wisest of his fellow citizens. Guided by this and his own better judgment, he devoted his energies to the good of the public and the results of his able management of affairs are now seen in many substantial improvements and the splendid

credit for which the township of Jefferson is noted.

When a young man, Mr. Whitehead united with the German Baptist church and has ever since continued a faithful and consistent member, devout in his daily life and active in the affairs of the local congregation to which he belongs. For a period of twenty years he has held the important office of deacon, in which capacity he has been instrumental in strengthening the church numerically and making its presence a potent factor for good in the community. He is a recognized leader among his coreligionists, many of whom look to him for advice, his opinions and counsel always carrying weight and conviction.

In the sphere of private citizenship the subject of this sketch has long been an influential member of the body politic. He reads much, is well informed upon the great political and international questions of the day and uses his influence in behalf of the man or measure which he considers right, regardless of party ties or personal friendships. In his community he is universally esteemed and no man in Jefferson township enjoys a larger measure of public confidence. In brief, he is a representative of the best type of intelligent, progressive American manhood, a devout Christian, a citizen without pretense and an upright, honorable gentleman in every relation of life.

Mrs. Whitehead had been her husband's colaborer and counsellor and her advice and judgment have been influential in no small degree in bringing about the success which is now his. She is also an earnest, pious member of the same church with which he is identified and her influence has had great weight in forming the characters and shap-

ing the destinies of the children with which she has been blessed. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead have had three children, the oldest of whom, Mary E., was called to the better life at the tender age of two years; the other two are Tazewell D., who married Vida V. Groves and lives in Kosciusko county, and Chloe, wife of Omar F. Groves, who is also a resident of Kosciusko county.

GEORGE W. HOLLAR.

The subject of this sketch is regarded as one of the public-spirited citizens of Jefferson township and as a farmer and stock dealer ranks with the leading men of the community in which he lives. He is a younger brother of Joseph and James E. Hollar, whose biographies appear elsewhere and has been an honored resident of Kosciusko county since the year 1879.

George W. Hollar dates his birth from the 11th of September, 1858, and he first saw the light of day on the family homestead in the historic county of Shenandoah, Virginia. When a lad he attended school taught in a building on his father's farm and the training thus received was afterwards supplemented by a course in the graded schools of Edinburg, Virginia, where in addition to completing the common branches he obtained a knowledge of some of the more advanced studies. When old enough he was put to work on the farm and then became inured to life's practical duties, learning the lessons of industry and economy and developing a strength of character which has served well as a foundation for his subsequent career as a successful artisan and ag-

riculturist. Mr. Hollar assisted his parents until his twenty-second year, at which time he severed the ties that bound him to home and started into the world to make his own way and, if possible, acquire a fortune. Meanwhile, while a lad in his teens, he began working at the shoemaking trade under the direction of an older brother, Harvey, a practical workman, and after acquiring a knowledge of the trade continued the same of winter seasons until 1879. In that year Mr. Hollar concluded to try his fortunes in northern Indiana, whither his two brothers had preceded him; accordingly he arranged his affairs and, bidding adieu to his old Virginia home, came to Kosciusko county. Shortly after his arrival he found employment as a farm laborer at remunerative wages and after working thus for some months engaged with a man to make staves and other kinds of work in woodcraft. He continued variously employed until the spring of 1881, when he began carpentering under his brother, James E., one of the most skillful builders in the county, and after becoming a proficient workman was hired at mechanic's wages, first by his brother and afterwards by other parties. Mr. Hollar devoted about ten consecutive years to his trade, during which period he built a number of dwellings, barns and other edifices in various parts of Kosciusko county, nearly all of which are standing as monuments to his efficiency and skill as a master of one of the most important of mechanical pursuits.

Miss Lydia J. Bright, daughter of John and Sarah (Pittman) Bright, was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, November 6, 1865. She was reared and educated in the counties of Elkhart and Kosciusko and on the 22d day of January, 1885, became the wife of

the subject of this sketch, the marriage resulting in the birth of five children, whose names are as follows: Jesse J., William H., Vallie V., Lillie M. and George W., all living but the first born.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Hollar purchased forty acres in section 16, Jefferson township, on which he erected a house and then set to work to clear and otherwise develop his farm. He prosecuted his labors industriously and successfully and in a few years had the greater portion of his land in cultivation. Subsequently he bought forty acres adjoining the original purchase, the two tracts constituting the present area of his farm. In 1898 he moved his dwelling to the second forty and about the same time, or perhaps a little later, erected a fine barn, one of the best buildings of the kind in the neighborhood. His other outbuildings are comparatively new and in first-class repair and on every part of the farm a spirit of prosperity obtains. Mr. Hollar's experience as a mechanic has been the means of developing good taste and minute attention to details, both of which are plainly apparent in all the buildings and other improvements on his place as well as in the inviting appearance of his dwelling and its attractive surroundings. The home is substantial and comfortable in all of its appointments and impresses the passerby as the dwelling place of an enterprising and thrifty family.

Mr. Hollar has seventy of his eighty acres in cultivation, while the entire farm is enclosed with strong fences of the latest and most approved design. He prosecutes his labors systematically, manages his affairs with judgment and caution and, as stated in the initial paragraph, occupies a conspicuous place among the most enterprising and suc-

cessful Jefferson township farmers. In addition to tilling the soil, he deals quite extensively in live stock, in which his success has been of the most satisfactory character. Mr. Hollar began buying stock in 1900 for the Iffert brothers, of Elkhart county, and has continued in their employ ever since, his operations taking him over all parts of Kosciusko county and into several other counties of northern Indiana. He is a fine judge of all kinds of live stock, exercises discreet judgment in his business transactions and probably has brought and shipped more cattle and hogs since he engaged with the above firm than any other man in this part of the state. In financial matters he is easily the peer of any of his fellow citizens, his experience in buying and selling giving his opinions weight and causing his ideas to receive due consideration. He has sound business qualifications and decision of character, which, with other meritorious characteristics, have won for him an enviable standing among the leading business men of his township and county.

Mr. Hollar sprang from sturdy moral ancestors and he has endeavored to shape his life according to the correct principles that were instilled into his mind when a youth under his father's care. He and his brothers have done much for the material welfare of the community in which they live and the example of each is worthy of imitation.

P. G. FERMIER, M. D.

Although a comparatively recent arrival in Leesburg, having located here in 1894, Dr. Fernier has already taken a prominent

place among the leading and influential citizens of the county of Kosciusko and has won much more than local distinction in the line of his profession. He is numbered among the native sons of the commonwealth of Indiana, born in Dearborn county on the 2nd day of September, 1866. His father, Dr. P. G. Fermier, was born in Germany and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ehler, was a native of the United States, but of German descent. Originally the Fermiers were French Huguenots. To escape the cruel persecution to which that faithful and devoted people were subjected, the subject's great-grandfather many years ago fled from France with a number of his co-religionists and took refuge in Germany, where he reared a family and spent the remainder of his days.

Dr. P. G. Fermier, the subject's father, after receiving a classical education, took up the study of medicine in his native country and later was graduated from the medical department of Munich and Heidelberg Universities. These are considered the finest medical schools in Germany, if not in the world, and while prosecuting his studies therein Dr. Fermier was under the direction of some of the most distinguished professors of the age. In the year 1849 he came to the United States and located in Mansfield, Ohio, where he had an office next door to the law office of the late Hon. John Sherman, one of the leading statesmen of America. After practicing his profession in the above city for some time, the Doctor changed his location to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he carried on a large and lucrative practice for a period of forty-five years. He became widely and favorably known among the most learned and success-

ful men of the state of Indiana. He married in the county of Dearborn, reared a family of seven children and departed this life in 1897, his wife dying the same year. The children are briefly mentioned as follows: Effie, the first born of his children, married Aaron Keller and lives in Dearborn county; Cordelia, the next in order of birth, also lives in Dearborn and is unmarried; P. G., the subject of this review, is the third of the family; George, deceased, was an ensign in the Pacific squadron during the late Spanish-American war and was with Admiral Dewey at Manila; Emile J., a single man, is master mechanic at LaFayette, he has a fine technical education, having attended different colleges and institutes and has rapidly risen to distinction in his chosen calling; Alma is a teacher in the public schools of Dearborn county, making a specialty of kindergarden work; Richard, the youngest, is a married man at the present time, engaged in the undertaking business in the city of Chicago.

When a youth the subject of this sketch enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of his native county, after which he took a select course in the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso. He attended that well-known and popular institution from 1883 to 1885 inclusive, and after completing the prescribed course taught for six years in the public schools, meanwhile prosecuting his medical studies at intervals under the efficient instruction of his father. In 1892 he entered the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, where he continued four years in patient study and laborious research, graduating with a creditable record in 1894.

In looking around for a favorable loca-

tion, Dr. Fermier decided to begin his professional labors at Leesburg; accordingly just one month after his graduation he opened an office here, swinging his shingle to the breeze and announced himself a candidate for a portion of the public patronage. His reputation as an exceedingly well-learned and capable physician soon won for him a lucrative practice and from the date of his arrival to the present time he has steadily come to the front and now occupies a prominent place among his professional brethren of Kosciusko county. His business has increased very largely, his practice taking a wide range, and among his patients are many of the leading people of the town and surrounding country all of whom are lavish in their praise of his efficiency and skill as a physician and surgeon.

Dr. Fermier's ability to trace the devious paths of disease throughout the human system and to remove its effects is widely recognized and a mind well disciplined by severe professional training and strengthened by the salutary counsels of a father who was second to none of his compeers in medical science, together with a natural aptitude for close investigation and critical research, have peculiarly fitted him for the noble calling in which he is engaged, and thus far his career has been all and more than his most sanguine friends predicted. He is a careful reader of the best professional literature and keeps himself in touch with the age in the latest discoveries pertaining to the healing art. These qualities of mind and heart that do not pertain to the mere knowledge of medical science, but greatly enhance the true worth of the family physician, are not wanting in him. He possesses the tact and happy faculty of inspiring confidence on the

part of his patients and their friends and in the sick room his genial presence and conscious ability to cope successfully with disease under treatment are factors that have contributed much to the enviable standing which he has attained. He is a member of the county, state and American medical associations, holds the office of secretary to the board of health of Leesburg, and at the present time is local medical examiner for the New York Life, Mutual Life and Equitable Life Insurance companies. He also holds similar positions with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Maccabees and Knights of Pythias fraternities at Leesburg and his duties have been discharged in such a manner as to win the praise, not only of the local membership, but of the authorities of the several societies as well.

Dr. Fermier is a married man, his wife being formerly Miss Lula May Rowley, of Indianapolis. She is an accomplished stenographer and typewriter and has held several very lucrative positions in the capital city and elsewhere. He first met her while prosecuting his professional studies in Indianapolis and the marriage which followed the acquaintance was solemnized on the 20th day of June, 1895.

Additional to the fraternal orders already mentioned, the Doctor is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, belonging to Leesburg Lodge No. 181, in which he is now serving as senior warden. Politically he is a Republican; with no ambition to excel in anything but his profession, he devotes comparatively little time to matters political, preferring to use the best of his energies and powers to the noble work of ministering to suffering humanity. The Doctor is a believer in revealed religion and a deep student

of the holy scriptures. He subscribes to no formulated creed or articles of faith outside the word of God, taking the latter alone as his only rule of faith and practice. He holds membership with the First Christian church of Warsaw, as does also his wife, both being recognized as among the most valued members of that congregation.



JOHN REED.

John Reed, one of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers of Scott township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, and an ex-soldier, is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and was born October 28, 1842. His parents, Charles M. and Elizabeth (Harper) Reed, natives of Pennsylvania, were both young when their parents migrated from the Keystone state to the Buckeye state. They were married in Ashland county, Ohio, and thence, in 1844, brought their little family to Indiana and located in DeKalb county. The total number of children that crowned their union, all, with one exception, born in Indiana, was ten, namely: William H., Jacob, Eliza J., Charles M., Rebecca G., Mary, John (subject), Joseph S., Daniel and Nancy E.

John Reed, whose name opens this review, was reared on the home farm and farming has been his life vocation. His education was acquired in the old school-house situated in the neighborhood in which his parents settled after coming to Indiana, and he remained until his twenty-second year at the home of his parents, who had settled in Elkhart county in the spring of 1861. The same year the Civil war burst forth, and for

nearly three years Mr. Reed pined with longing heart to join the patriotic host of volunteers who rose in their might to crush the nefarious rebellion. At last the opportunity came, and November 5, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until September 5, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and returned to his home in Elkhart county.

August 8, 1867, Mr. Reed was united in marriage, in Elkhart county, with Miss Harriet R. Huldread, who was born in Ohio November 5, 1849, and is a daughter of Frederick and Rosanna (Bowers) Huldread, who came from Ohio in 1850 and settled in Elkhart county, Indiana. In the autumn of the year of his marriage Mr. Reed settled on a farm of forty acres in Jefferson township, Kosciusko county, which land he had purchased a year previously for the small sum of four hundred and fifty dollars. This land he cleared up, improved and resided on until he had an opportunity of disposing of it for one thousand, six hundred dollars, when he sold it and bought a farm of eighty-eight and one-half acres in Scott township for three thousand one hundred dollars, upon which he removed and resided until 1881, when he settled on his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres, for which he paid three thousand two hundred dollars. This is now one of the best-tilled, best-stocked and best-improved farms in Kosciusko county, and Mr. Reed is recognized as one of the enterprising agriculturists of his township.

To the marriage of Mr. Reed with Miss Huldread have been born six children, in the following order: Joseph W., November 6, 1868; Ellzina E., September 21, 1872; Rosa

B., August 6, 1878; Amy M., November 19, 1880; Albert C., January 30, 1884, and Laurence M., April 22, 1891.

Fraternally, Mr. Reed is a member of Nappanee Lodge No. 506, F. & A. M., and Burlen Post No. 402, G. A. R., of Nappanee. He has all through life maintained a character of the strictest integrity and no family in Scott township is more highly respected than his. Mr. Reed has in his possession an old parchment deed which was executed during the administration of President Martin Van Buren and bears the date of August 10, 1837.

REUBEN BYRER.

The agriculturists of Scott township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, are generally men of thrift, but no farmer in this favored locality has merited greater praise in this regard than Reuben Byrer, who has made a perfect success of all his undertakings as a cultivator of the soil. He is a native of Stark county, Ohio, and a son of Albert and Rosanna (Burket) Byrer, who were born in Pennsylvania and were of German descent.

Albert Byrer had his nativity on the 26th day of February, 1813, and his wife was born January 3, 1826. From Pennsylvania they migrated to Ohio in an early day and first located in Stark county, whence they removed to Summit county, and in 1865 came to Kosciusko county, Indiana. Here Mrs. Rosanna Byrer passed away March 22, 1875, and Albert Byrer, February 5, 1889. Their eleven children were born in the following order: Margaret A., March 28, 1844; Edward J., July 10, 1845; Louisa

(deceased), May 21, 1847; Sarah J. (deceased), May 14, 1850; Lydia, June 9, 1852; Almira, October 29, 1854; Reuben (of this biography), September 21, 1856; Jeremiah, October 7, 1859; Lineus O., July 5, 1862; Jonathan A., March 23, 1865, and Peter W., October 16, 1868.

Reuben Byrer came to Kosciusko county with his parents in 1865 and was here reared to manhood. His education was acquired in the common schools and in the normal schools of Warsaw and Pierceton, and in 1877 he began teaching, a vocation he followed seventeen consecutive years in Kosciusko county, seventeen terms in one district, a fact indicative in itself of his superior qualifications as an instructor and of the favor in which he stood with his patrons.

The marriage of Reuben Byrer was celebrated in Marshall county, Indiana, September 9, 1883, with Miss Emma E. Ringgenberg, who was born in Kosciusko county, October 7, 1863, and is a daughter of John and Mary A. (Berger) Ringgenberg, early settlers of Kosciusko county, but now prominent residents of Bremen, Marshall county, and the parents of fourteen children namely: Peter, Sarah, Lydia, all deceased; Peter (second); Sarah, Caroline, Lucetta, Daniel, Ella, also deceased; Emme E.; John H.; Edward S., deceased; Susannah E. and Clara V. In 1890 Mr. Byrer purchased his present farm of eighty-six acres and in 1895 erected his buildings and moved upon the place. He has now sixty-five acres in a fine state of cultivation and has made his farm one of the most profitable in the township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Byrer have been born five children, namely: Dorcy G., April 26, 1885; Dora E., September 13, 1886; Eben R., July 24, 1888, died December 23, 1892;

Floyd W., April 10, 1890; Harvey J., December 23, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Byrer are members of the Evangelical church, have lived fully up to its doctrines, and no family in the township enjoy or more deservedly have gained the high esteem in which Mr. Byrer's family is held by the people of Scott township. In politics the subject affiliates with the Republican party.

SAMUEL C. HEPLER.

Scott township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, has within its precincts no more deserving resident than Samuel C. Hepler, who is what is usually designated a "self-made" man, or, in other words, a man who, through his own efforts and good management, has made his own fortune. Scott township is Mr. Hepler's place of nativity, his birth having here taken place February 26, 1841. His parents, David C. and Magdalena (Yaulky) Hepler, were born in Pennsylvania and were of German descent. David C. was born in 1811 and when a mere boy was brought from the Keystone state by his parents, who settled in Stark county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He married Magdalena Yaulky, who was born in 1807 and was a young girl when taken to Ohio by her parents.

On marrying, Mr. Hepler first located on a farm in Stark county, on which he lived until about 1838, when he came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and entered land which he improved and resided upon until called from earth. At the time of his coming here the country was a wilderness and he had to hew a way through the forest for many miles

to reach his prospective farm, but he succeeded after much hard labor in making for himself and family a first-class home of two hundred acres. To David C. and Magdalena Hepler were born eight children, namely: Elizabeth, Daniel (deceased), John, David (deceased), Samuel C., Jacob, and Isaac and Hiram (deceased). The parents of this family are also now deceased, the mother having died in 1870 and the father in 1880.

Samuel C. Hepler has passed his entire life in farming, and his only education was acquired in the old-fashioned log school-house of his childhood. He assisted his parents on the home place during the summer season, all through his school days, and afterwards aided them throughout the year until about twenty-seven years old.

May 12, 1870, Mr. Hepler united in marriage, in Kosciusko county, to Miss Amanda C. Britton, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, April 27, 1842, the only child of Lewis and Druscilla (Stiffler) Britton. The father of Mrs. Hepler died at a comparatively early age, and Mrs. Britton was next married to Jacob Wyman, and by him became the mother of five children, viz: Henry, George, Rachel, Michael and Ambrose.

At his marriage Mr. Hepler began house-keeping on rented land, which he occupied two years, and then, in the spring of 1873, purchased and settled upon the farm he now occupies. At that time this farm was improved with only a few log structures, such as were necessary to make it habitable, but Mr. Hepler has converted it into one of the best farms of its dimensions in Scott township. It comprises one hundred acres, of which Mr. Hepler has placed under cultiva-

tion ninety-two. It is all fenced, and the old log shanties have been replaced with a fine modern, two-story frame dwelling, a substantial barn and all necessary outbuildings.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hepler eight children have come to brighten the home, namely: Urene, born February 27, 1871; George, January 7, 1873; Salome, October 24, 1874; Charles, April 1, 1876; Magdalena, May 22, 1878; Marion, January 23, 1880; Francis, October 10, 1881, and Henry, April 23, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Hepler are members of the Lutheran church, to the support of which they liberally contribute financially and the teachings of which they implicitly follow. By their consistent and upright walk through life they have won the unfeigned respect of their neighbors and the untiring labor of Mr. Hepler, with its accompanying reward, has been a matter of general congratulation among his many friends. Mr. Hepler is a Democrat in politics. He possesses a parchment sheepskin deed, executed July 1, 1845, and bearing the signature of President James K. Polk.



S. HEPLER.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, born in Stark county, November 3, 1831. His parents were Samuel S. and Mary M. (Frick) Hepler, both born in Pennsylvania, the father April 17, 1806, and the mother on the 14th day of March, 1805. They were early settlers of Stark county and lived there until 1840, at which time they came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, settling in Scott township, where they spent the remainder of their days, the mother

dying June 23, 1873, and the father January 22, 1889. Samuel and Mary Hepler had ten children, namely: Sarah, Joseph, Hannah, Catherine, George, Solomon, Mary, Elizabeth, Lucinda and Samuel, of whom Joseph, Solomon and Samuel are living.

Solomon Hepler was a lad nine years old when his parents came to Kosciusko county and from that time to the present he has spent his life within its limits. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and has always followed farming for a livelihood, meeting with success in his chosen vocation. When twenty-one years of age he began life for himself, entering forty acres of land in Jefferson township. Subsequently Mr. Hepler purchased an additional forty acres of his father, and being now in a fair condition to make more substantial headway in the world he took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Margaret Bortz, the ceremony being solemnized on the 4th day of March, 1852. Mrs. Hepler was born in Stark county, Ohio, November 23, 1834.

After his marriage Mr. Hepler moved to his farm in Jefferson township and continued to reside on the same until 1900, when he retired from active life and changed his residence to the town of Milford, where he now lives. He was a progressive farmer, made many valuable improvements on his place and earned the reputation of an honest, industrious, upright citizen whose integrity was unassailable and whose word was as good as his bond. He owns one hundred and sixty-one acres of as fine land as the county of Kosciusko contains and his home in Milford is one of the beautiful and attractive private dwellings in the town. By diligent attention to his business affairs he has placed himself in independent circumstances

and is now enjoying some of the fruits of his toil in a life from which all care and anxiety have been eliminated. He is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and by his upright course has made himself worthy the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Hepler are the parents of seven children, whose names are as follows: Catherine (deceased), Mary (deceased), Hannah (deceased), Andrew, John, Elizabeth and Rosie. The father and mother are members of the Progressive branch of the German Baptist church and the children have been reared in that faith.

J. A. QUACKENBUSH.

This substantial farmer and worthy citizen has had a varied and interesting career as a business man, successful tiller of the soil and a traveler, having been the latter at an age when most boys are still at home under the watchful care of their parents. The Quackenbush family is of German origin, the subject's ancestors coming to America a great many years ago and settling in the state of New York. Hiram Quackenbush, father of J. A., was born in the Empire state and there grew to maturity, marrying, when a young man, Cornelia Mowers. By occupation he was a farmer and appears to have been successful in his business affairs, accumulating a sufficiency of this world's goods to purchase a good place in his native state, which he cultivated for a number of years. Thinking to better his condition further west, he finally sold his possessions in New York and made a trip by way of canal and

the lakes to Chicago, thence to Lake county, Indiana, where he purchased a half section of land, the place being near the city of Crown Point. This move was made in 1846 and after living on this land for about three years he moved to St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he had previously bought one hundred and twenty acres on the St. Joseph river in what was then known as the Burr Oak opening.

J. A. Quackenbush was born on the old home place in Chenango county, New York, November 16, 1838, and was a lad of eight years when the family moved to Indiana. He remained with his parents in St. Joseph county, Michigan, until after his mother's death, when he was about seventeen years of age, and then left home to face the world and make his own fortune and carve out his own destiny. Impressed with a desire to see the far west, a land which at that time held out many glittering promises to the young and ambitious, as also the adventurous, he made his way in 1861 to Denver, Colorado, where he remained variously employed until the spring of the year following. Determined to see more of the great western domain, he proceeded the latter year overland to California, where for the next three years he engaged in farming, teaming and general freighting in which he was quite successful, saving his earnings with scrupulous care. In December, 1864, Mr. Quackenbush decided to return east, and taking a steamer from San Francisco, by way of Panama to New York city, and from thence to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he engaged in mercantile business, at Waterloo City, about two years. He subsequently effected a co-partnership with his brother, J. A. Wilson, in the marble business at the town of Ligonier,

Noble county. After following that line of trade for some time, he disposed of his interest in the business and obtained a government license to engage in the broker's business, buying and selling notes and other papers, and also at the same time buying and shipping grain and produce. This he followed until investing his means in a piece of land in the county of Elkhart. Moving to his farm, Mr. Quackenbush turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and after living in Elkhart county three years sold his land there and invested the proceeds in the farm on which he now resides in Tippecanoe township, county of Kosciusko.

Unlike the majority of men who move from place to place and lose with almost every change of residence, Mr. Quackenbush was successful in his various enterprises and made few changes that were not in the end for the better. Since coming to this county he has improved a fine farm, adding greatly to the fertility and value of his land, and he is now considered one of the substantial and progressive husbandmen of the community in which he lives. He knows how to take advantage of opportunities, as his contact with the world in different capacities proved of great educational value in developing and strengthening a naturally strong mind, making him not only a close and intelligent observer, but maturing his judgment to a very marked degree.

Mr. Quackenbush inherits much of the tenacity and perseverance characteristic of his descent and his industry and management have been of a very persistent type. He has come in contact with all classes and conditions of men and obtained thereby a large fund of practical knowledge which enables him to take views of the world and

give proper advice to young men whose history is still in the future. He enjoys the reputation of an honorable man and worthy citizen, capable in his business affairs, conscientious and upright in all his dealings with his fellows, while his high place in the public esteem has been well earned by correct conduct and right living.

Mr. Quackenbush's wife was formerly Miss Helen Mayfield, daughter of Samuel Mayfield, of Noble county. She bore her husband three children, and departed this life on the 6th day of May, 1901. The oldest son, Farmer J., married Myrtle Philpott, and lives in Tippecanoe township. He is a well educated man and for some years past has been one of the county's most successful and popular teachers. He has also studied law and will ultimately devote his life to that profession. Madge E., born February 5, 1883, is also a teacher in the public schools and has earned a wide reputation for skill and efficiency in her work. Laura R., the youngest, was born September 28, 1885, and, like the other two, has enjoyed the advantages of superior educational training. Mrs. Quackenbush was a devoted member of the Christian church and early impressed upon the minds of her children the principles of religion by which her own life was directed and controlled. Not identified with any church organization himself, Mr. Quackenbush is a believer in revealed religion, and has been a liberal contributor to the church with which his wife was identified. He was made a Mason in 1865 and has been an enthusiastic worker in the fraternity since that time. He formerly held membership with Chapter No. 44, R. A. M., in Noble county, in which, as in the blue lodge, he has held various official positions from

time to time. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, taking a lively interest in political questions and in campaigns rendering effective service both as a planner and worker in the ranks.

Personally Mr. Quackenbush is quiet and unassuming, but withal genial and companionable, and has many warm friends throughout the county of Kosciusko. He is to all interests and purposes a self-made man, as he started in life with no capital but energy and industry and the education obtained principally by his own efforts, and his career in the main has been successful.

WILLIAM HECKMAN, DECEASED.

The subject of this memoir was for a number of years an enterprising farmer and popular citizen of Scott township. He was born in Marshall county, Indiana, May 28, 1850, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shearer) Heckman, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. These parents were among the early settlers of Marshall county, moving to that part of the state when the country was new and spending the remainder of their days where they originally located. They had a family of eleven children, namely: John, Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Emanuel, Rachel, Philip, William, Jacob, Margaret and Adam.

William Heckman was reared on the homestead in Marshall county, and choosing farming for a vocation, followed the same with success and financial profit to the end of his days. Mary Burgner, who became his wife on the 4th of July, 1872, was born in the county of Marshall February 13, 1854. She is the daughter of John and Christena

(Shafer) Burgner, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Germany. John and Christena Burgner came to the United States with their respective parents when young and grew to maturity in Ohio, where they were married a number of years ago. Subsequently they moved to Indiana, in which state the remaining years of their earthly pilgrimage were spent. They reared a large family, consisting of fourteen children, namely: Henry, Christena, Catherine, Michael, William, Elizabeth, Philip, William, Mary, John, Peter, Catherine, Charles and Ella.

For some time after his marriage William Heckman followed agricultural pursuits in his native county, leasing land for the purpose, and about five years later changed his residence to the county of Kosciusko, where for a period of about one year he also farmed as a renter. He then purchased the farm in Scott township where his widow now resides and continued to cultivate the same with a large measure of success until his death, which occurred on the 28th day of January, 1891.

Mr. Heckman was a prosperous man and a most exemplary citizen. His nature was truthful, and proving worthy of trust he was always trusted with unquestioning reliance. Among his marked characteristics were a clear, intelligent and thoroughly practical judgment, a strong and active will, untiring industry, frugality, and energetic public spirit and a manner genial and kind, which won for him the unbounded confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Within the sacred precincts of home, where he had garnered up the treasures of the heart, his virtues shone with peculiar luster and the life with which he illuminated the domestic cir-

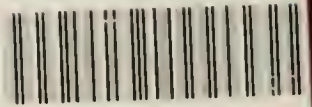
cle was reflected in all of his relations with his fellow men. He accumulated a liberal share of this world's goods, including a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and left his wife and children in comfortable circumstances. For a number of years he had been an earnest and zealous member of the Evangelical Association and cheered by its teachings and sustained by an unfaltering trust in Him who doeth all things well, he fearlessly entered the valley of shadows, as-

sured of a welcome on the other side from the Savior whom he had so faithfully served here.

To Mr. and Mrs. Heckman were born the following children: Rosa E., wife of George Carl, of Nappanee; Anna E., married Noah Rhinehart and also lives in the town of Nappanee; Lenora, the wife of Edward Hepler, lives on the home farm; Clarence, Ira A. and Loutrella, the last three still under the parental roof.



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