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AND

BIOGRAPHY

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WITH PORTRAITS

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED

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PREFACE



WE BELIEVE the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel, in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory have been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of its great rulers. The exhumations made by the archæologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks was for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monu-

ments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable, in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages, for the benefit of his posterity.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits; for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who knew them are gone; and we need be ashamed only of publishing the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.

PREFACE

The greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM of this county has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have obtained the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how that many

in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost to those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work, and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to the biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men could never be found, though repeated calls were made at their residences or places of business.

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Ma. J. L. ...

HART L. STEWART.

GEN. HART LE LAC STEWART, who was very prominent in the development of Michigan and Illinois, a participator in the Black Hawk War, and a leading citizen of Chicago for a generation, came of the sturdy stock which paved the way for and was active in the civilization of many of the eastern States of this country. He was born in Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York, August 29, 1803, and died in Chicago May 23, 1882.

The name indicates the Scotch origin of his ancestry, but the date of their transplanting to America is not known. From the recollections of General Stewart, published by him at the request of his family, it is learned that his grandparents, Samuel Stewart and Patience Hungerford, lived in Tolland County, Connecticut. The latter was, undoubtedly, of English lineage. She died many years before her husband, who passed away in 1816, at the age of eighty-two years. They had nine children, and the second, William, was the father of the subject of this biography.

William Stewart was born in 1772, in Connecticut, and was an early settler in the Territory of Michigan. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also served in the militia regiment, commanded by his son, which went from Michigan to aid in suppressing the Indians under Black Hawk in 1832. He was married at Mansfield, Windham County, Connecticut, in 1795, to Miss Validia Turner, eighth of the ten children of Timothy and Rachel (Carpenter) Turner, of Mansfield. Timothy Turner was born August 18, 1757, in Willington, Connecticut, which was also the native place of his wife. The latter died in Mansfield Center, Windham County, Con-

necticut, June 22, 1799. They were married August 20, 1776. Timothy Turner was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in the "Lexington Alarm Party" from Mansfield, Connecticut. He was the son of Stephen, third and youngest son of Isaac Turner, born in Bedford, Massachusetts, whose father came from England. Rachel Carpenter's parents were James and Irene (Ladd) Carpenter. The former was a son of Ebenezer Carpenter and Eunice Thompson. Ebenezer, born in Coventry, Connecticut, as was his son, was the son of Benjamin Carpenter and Hannah, daughter of Jedediah Strong. Benjamin was the tenth child of William Carpenter and Priscilla Bonette. The former was one of the four children of William Carpenter, who came from Southampton, England, in the ship "Bevis" in 1638, and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. (See biography of Benjamin Carpenter in this volume.)

When Hart L. Stewart was twelve years old, his father moved to Batavia, Genesee County, New York, where he purchased land of the Holland Land Company, and the son helped to clear this ground of timber. When seventeen years old the latter went into the office of David D. Brown, at Batavia, to study law. At the end of a year he was forced, by lack of means, to take some remunerative employment, and after vainly seeking a situation as school teacher, in which he hoped to be able to continue his legal studies, he engaged as clerk in a store in Oneida County with an uncle. Through the recommendation of the latter, at the end of a year he was employed by a merchant named Blair in Rochester, New York. After four months' service at Rochester, he was sent by Mr. Blair to open a branch store

at Lyons, New York, where he continued in charge until the fall of 1822.

He now determined to engage in business on his own account, and, securing the assistance of his brother, George Stewart, opened a store at Lockport, New York, where a successful trade was carried on, they having the benefit of credit with Mr. Blair and other Rochester merchants. In 1823 Hart L. Stewart took a sub-contract to finish the work of Judge Bates on the Erie Canal, which he completed, with a fair profit, the next year. These facts indicate that the young man had developed good business qualifications, which attracted the favorable notice and assistance of influential men.

Having now gained a practical experience in canal construction, he sent his brother, Alanson C. Stewart, who had become associated with him in the mean time, to Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1824, to secure a contract on the Ohio Canal. Hart L. had become engaged in the lumber business at Niagara, New York, and continued it until November, 1825, being at the same time interested in the Ohio contract which his brother secured. They next contracted to execute sections on the western end of the Pennsylvania Canal, and in November, 1826, took the contract to bore a tunnel for the canal on the Conemaugh River. This was finished in 1829, and was the first tunnel of its kind in the United States. Among those connected with the canal enterprise, they were known as the "boy contractors," the elder brother but twenty-four years old; but they were credited, and justly, with superior practical knowledge. They were the first to introduce the method of securing light by means of reflecting mirrors placed at the mouths of the tunnel. Work was prosecuted from both ends, night and day, and its completion was regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the age, and the subject of this notice was furnished with some very flattering letters when he left Pennsylvania.

Having made a considerable profit from his contracts, he now resolved to invest some of it in lands, before engaging in further ventures, and with that end in view, took a trip of exploration

through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, which occupied three months. He purchased about one thousand acres on White Pigeon and Sturgis Prairies, in St. Joseph County, Michigan.

Another plan which had for some time been considered was now consummated, and on the fifth of February, 1829, he was married to Miss Hannah Blair McKibbin, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In September of the same year they set out for their new home in Michigan. At the end of a six-weeks journey from Pittsburgh, they arrived at White Pigeon, November 7, 1829, and here a log cabin was erected. After making further provisions for a home, young Stewart went to Detroit and presented to Governor Lewis Cass his letters of introduction. These were from Governor Porter, Senators Blair and Lacock, Judge William Wilkins and James S. Stevenson, President of the Canal Board, of Pennsylvania, all of whom Governor Cass characterized as his personal friends.

In the spring of 1830 the Governor sent to Mr. Stewart a commission as Colonel of Militia, and a year later appointed him one of the commissioners to locate the county seats of St. Joseph and Cass Counties. At this time, the entire population of Michigan, including Detroit, the chief city of the West, numbered but a few thousand whites. Through the influence of Colonel Stewart, a post route was established by the Government to supply the few scattered settlements extending from Detroit toward Chicago. The two Stewart brothers before named were the contractors for carrying the mails once in two weeks, which was accomplished on horseback, over a region where one hundred tons are now carried daily. Hart L. Stewart was made Postmaster at Mottville, with the franking privilege, and his own letters and papers constituted the bulk of the mail at his office. In 1832 he was appointed Judge of the County Court by Governor Porter, and the next year he was commissioned Circuit Judge, in which capacity he officiated the next three years.

In 1836 Judge Stewart was elected a member of the Second Constitutional Convention, which was called to fix the southern boundary of the

State of Michigan to correspond with the line as established when Indiana and Ohio were admitted to the Union. By this convention he was sent to Washington to secure, if possible, the admission of the State with boundary as established by the ordinance ceding the Northwest Territory to the United States, and including Michigan City and Maumee City. That he did not succeed is a matter of history, but the State secured, in offset, all of what is now known as the Northern Peninsula of Michigan. On this mission Judge Stewart formed the acquaintance of many of the leading men of the Nation at that time.

On his return home, Judge Stewart found that the Legislature had chosen him Commissioner of Internal Improvements, and in this capacity he took charge of the survey of the St. Joseph River for slack-water navigation, and also of the Central Railroad. The latter was partially built by the State, and then turned over to the Michigan Central Railroad Company. In 1838 he received the commission of Brigadier-General, commanding the Fourteenth Brigade, Michigan Militia. When the Indians, under Black Hawk, threatened to kill or drive out the settlers in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, the Government requested the Governor of Michigan to send volunteers to the rescue. General Stewart was ordered by Governor Porter to raise a regiment as soon as possible, and this was found an easy task, as volunteers, from the age of sixteen to sixty, were numerous. The service lasted about six months, and Colonel Stewart's regiment included his brothers, A. C. Stewart, as Commander of a company; Samuel M. Stewart, as Lieutenant of another; besides two other brothers and his father as volunteers. The latter was especially valuable as a drill master, on account of his previous service in the War of 1812. He was now sixty years of age.

In June, 1836, General Stewart attended the letting of the construction contracts on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and contracted for a large amount of deep-rock work near Lockport. He had as partners A. S. Stewart, Lorenzo P. Sanger, James Y. Sanger, and others, who took personal charge of the work, while he continued in charge

of his personal and official interests in Michigan. In 1840 the inability of the State to meet its financial obligations compelled the contractors to abandon the work, at great loss, and ruin in many cases. About this time General Stewart took up his residence in Chicago, and in 1842 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was active in securing the acceptance of the foreign bondholders' proposition to complete the canal. None of the contractors had ever received anything for their losses previous to that time. While on a trip to Canada to secure workmen for the canal in 1839, General Stewart was placed in arrest, under the impression that he was a spy in the interest of the "Patriot War." Through the influence of friends, his mission was made known to the Canadian authorities, and he was discharged and furnished every facility for carrying out his business. From 1845 to 1849, under the administration of President Polk, General Stewart served as Postmaster at Chicago, being the first presidential appointee in that office.

He now turned his attention to railroad construction, and became interested in some of the largest contracts ever given in the West to a single firm. The history of these undertakings is fully related in this volume in the biography of James Y. Sanger, who was associated with General Stewart in this work, and need not be repeated here. During the progress of their work, in partnership with several others, they became proprietors of the Rhode Island Central Bank, and this, in common with many others, was wrecked by the financial upheaval of 1857, though its proprietors were enabled to close up its affairs honorably and with little loss to themselves.

General Stewart became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1824, and subsequently took all the chapter and encampment degrees and several others. In political sentiment, he was a Democrat. He was one of the few brave spirits who stood with Stephen A. Douglas at North Market Hall, on the evening of September 1, 1854, when a mob of political opponents refused to let the "Little Giant" be heard, and even threatened him with bodily harm. In religious

faith, General Stewart was a true "neighbor," a Presbyterian, and for forty years rarely failed to listen to Rev. Dr. Patterson's sermons in the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He was an able leader, quiet and gentle in his manners, sociable and genial, making his home a happy place for the frequent reunions of a large and interesting circle of friends.

On the 12th of February, 1849, authority was granted by the State to five individuals, one of whom was Hart L. Stewart, to incorporate the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, which was granted the exclusive right to supply gas to the city of Chicago for ten years. Before the close of the next year, the streets of the city and many private buildings were for the first time illuminated by gaslight. In 1857 General Stewart was Vice-President of the Great Western Insurance Company, with a capital of half a million dollars, and office at No. 160 South Water Street. The Stewart Building, at the northwest corner of State and Washington Streets (which was torn down in 1896, to make way for one of Chicago's famous high office buildings), was the fourth structure erected by General Stewart on that spot—the first one having been for many years his family home.

Hannah Blair McKibbin, wife of General Stewart, was descended from old and honorable families. Her maternal grandfather, William Nelson, was a brother of the famous Admiral Horatio Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. His wife

was Mary Harvey, and their children were William, James and Mary Esther. William Nelson, senior, died in 1803, at which time his daughter was about fifteen years old. She married Col. James McKibbin, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and their eldest daughter, Hannah B., became the wife of General Stewart, as before related, and the mother of the following children: Mary Esther, Frances Validia, Amelia Mott, Catherine E., Jane, Anna Waldo, Hannah McKibbin and Helen Wolcott. The first married Henry A. Clark in 1850, and both are now deceased, being survived by a son, Stewart Clark, of Chicago. The second died at St. Louis, Missouri, while the wife of Watson Matthews, leaving one child, Fannie V. Matthews. Amelia and Catherine died in childhood. Jane Stewart married John C. Patterson, and died in 1875, leaving a son, Stewart Patterson. Hannah McKibbin is the wife of George Sydney Williams, of Chicago. The youngest is the wife of Lorenzo M. Johnson, manager of the Mexican International Railroad.

Mary C. McKibbin, sister of Mrs. Stewart, married James Y. Sanger, whom she survives, and is among the most interesting surviving pioneers of Illinois. She is spoken of by General Stewart as the "Daughter of the Regiment," during the campaign against Black Hawk. She was then a miss of fourteen years, and ready to ride on any expedition, carrying dispatches and otherwise aiding in conveying information.

JAMES H. RICE.

JAMES HARLOW RICE, one of the oldest and most highly respected business men of Chicago, passed away at his home on Michigan Avenue, in that city, February 6, 1896. He was born in Tompkins County, New York, in 1830. His parents, Asa and Polly (Reed) Rice, were natives of Massachusetts, and settled

in New York in 1811, shortly after their marriage. Asa Rice was a prosperous farmer, well known and esteemed for his great moral worth. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church and active in good works. They attained a venerable age, the former dying when eighty years old, and the latter at seventy-five.

Mr. Rice was an "old-line" Whig, and in later life became a Republican. His nine children reached mature years, and three came West, namely, Henry, Columbus T. and James H. Rice. The first two are now residents of Adair County, Missouri. Columbus Titus Rice came with his brother to Chicago in June, 1854, and proceeded to Missouri four years later, and has resided there ever since. In early life he was a carpenter, and worked at that occupation while a resident of Chicago. On going to Missouri he engaged in farming, but is now retired from active life. He was married in New York in 1855 to Miss Catherine Wickoff, who is still his companion on life's journey. They are the parents of six children, namely: Edward, Flora, Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, Augusta and James.

James H. Rice was also a carpenter, and very early after arriving in Chicago began contracting for the erection of buildings. Among the structures erected by him were the old Tremont House and the Commercial Hotel. He built the first structure put up after the fire of 1871, which was located on Quincy Place. From 1856 to 1878 he was associated in this business with Mr. Ira Foote, with whom he was acquainted in early life in New York.

In 1872 he engaged in the plate and window-glass trade, and built up an extensive and prosperous business. This passed into the control of an incorporated company, known as the James H. Rice Company, of which he was President. He also became President of the Stewart Estep Glass Company, which engaged in the manu-

facture of glass at Marion, Indiana. Both these institutions were flourishing at the time of his death. In trade circles for years he had been a leader, and his counsel had ever been sought and his sterling qualities of mind and heart thoroughly appreciated. Among Mr. Rice's personal friends was the late Cyrus H. McCormick, for whom he did much work during his building career. He was widely known during the early days in Chicago, and was esteemed and respected by all classes of citizens.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Margaret Susan Gilliland, a native of Ohio, at that time a resident of Perry, Iowa. She died February 4, 1896. During the last eighteen years of her life she had been an invalid. In life they were together and in death not divided. No children blessed their union, but his wife was ever to him his child and care, and his devotion in this relation was most beautiful. The double funeral from their late home was conducted by Rev. J. L. Withrow, a personal friend of Mr. Rice, with whom he was for some time associated on the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Hospital. He spoke feelingly of the man and woman and their works, aims and ideas. The remains were laid away in Oakwoods Cemetery, the active pallbearers being workmen in the employ of the James H. Rice Company. By Mr. Rice his employes were ever considered as his "boys." Some of these "boys" are men, aged and gray, who had been in his service for a quarter of a century, and all of them will miss his kindly, genial presence.

ENOCH W. EVANS.

ENOCH WEBSTER EVANS, who for a score of years ranked as a leading member of the Chicago Bar, was born at Fryeburg, Maine, in 1817, and died in Chicago, September 2, 1879. He was one of eleven children born to

Capt. William and Anna Evans, further notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the biography of Dr. Moses Evans.

Enoch W. Evans received his early education

at Fryeburg Academy and Waterville College, in his native State. Later he went to Dartmouth College, where he pursued a classical course, and graduated with the Class of 1838. He then engaged in teaching at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and simultaneously began to read law in the office of Judge Chase, a noted jurist of that State.

In 1840 Mr. Evans came to Chicago, where he was admitted to the Bar during the same year, soon after removing to Dixon's Ferry, Illinois, remaining at that place two or three years. Thence he went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession until 1858. At that date he again located in Chicago, and was engaged in general practice in this city up to the time of his death. During this time he tried many important cases, which he managed with marked ability, gaining a numerous and profitable clientage.

On the 16th of September, 1846, Mr. Evans was married, Miss Caroline Hyde, of Darien, New York, becoming his wife. Mrs. Evans, who is a daughter of James Hyde, still survives, at the venerable age of seventy-four years, making her home in Chicago. She is the mother of four living children: William W., a prosperous attorney at Chicago; Lewis H., a civil engineer, at present connected with the track elevation of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Chicago; Carrie, Mrs. William L. Adams, and Mary W., the two latter also residents of Chicago.

Mr. Evans was a gentleman of quiet, unostentatious habits, and gave but little heed to public affairs. He confined his labors and attention almost exclusively to professional subjects, and achieved an enviable standing among his contemporaries, which justly entitles this brief record of his life to a place among the annals of his adopted home.

JOHN DICKINSON.

JOHNSON DICKINSON, a highly successful operator upon the Chicago Board of Trade, residing at Evanston, was born in the historic old town of Deerfield, Massachusetts, November 21, 1855, and is a son of Philander P. and Mary A. (Feeney) Dickinson.

The Dickinsons were among the earliest Colonial families of Massachusetts. Philander R. Dickinson, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, was a wholesale and retail shoe dealer in New York City for many years. He attained the great age of ninety-eight years, dying at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Philander P. Dickinson became an extensive manufacturer of brooms at Springfield, and had at one time the largest factory in that State. This establishment was destroyed by fire, inflicting upon Mr. Dickinson a financial loss which he was never able wholly to retrieve. In 1860 he removed to Iowa, locating first at Claremont,

and settling later at McGregor. At the latter point he again engaged in the manufacture of brooms, and built up a fair business. On account of failing health, he retired from active business about 1865, and returned to the East. The last ten years of his life were passed at Norwalk, Florida, where he died in 1884, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a steadfast Republican.

Mrs. Mary A. Dickinson died at Evanston in 1878, aged forty-nine years. She was born in New York City, her parents being of Irish descent. Her father was a wholesale shoe merchant in that city. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Her children are named and reside as follows: Millie D., Mrs. Julius Ball, Montague, Massachusetts; Mary J., and Delia, wife of F. H. Bennett, Chicago; John, Evanston; Hattie M., Denver, Colorado.

John Dickinson was a small boy when the fam-

ily came West, and he received his education at the Evanston High School. He began his business career in a furniture store, and established himself in business as a shoe dealer at Evanston, with success. In 1879 he sold out and joined the Chicago Board of Trade, with which he has ever since been identified. He was among the younger members of that body, but soon demonstrated his capability and soundness, and has won the confidence and esteem of the entire membership. He handles all kinds of grain and provisions, as well as stocks and bonds and other paper securities, on his own account, and has met with almost uniform success. His profits have been largely invested in real estate at Hammond, Indiana, and in Florida timber lands and orange groves.

Mr. Dickinson was married, November 25, 1875, to Miss Mary Alice Johnson, daughter of Anthony Johnson and Catherine (Ganer) John-

son. Mrs. Dickinson was born at Port Jervis, New York, where her father was connected with important railroad interests for some years. Mr. Dickinson is identified with the First Methodist Church of Evanston. He is a man of domestic tastes, and devotes little time to social recreations. He supports the Republican party, whose policy he believes to be in the interest of good government and the commercial prosperity of the country.

In 1889 he built an elegant residence at the northwest corner of Asbury Avenue and Church Street, Evanston, which is surrounded by one of the handsomest and best-kept lawns in Cook County. In short, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, throughout its exterior and interior appointments, bespeaks the refined tastes and cultivated instincts by means of which, only, such an establishment can be designed and maintained.

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF.

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF, one of the founders of Lake View, whose identity is rapidly becoming lost in the vast city of Chicago, is still a resident of that former suburb, and affords an excellent type of the pioneers of the metropolis of the West. He was born in Ernesttown, Lennox County, Ontario, July 19, 1812. His ancestors were English, and were very loyal subjects of the British crown. The first one in the American colonies settled in Massachusetts, whence Lemuel Shurtleff, grandfather of the subject of this notice, removed to Canada at the beginning of the American Revolution. He settled in Ernesttown, Lennox County, Ontario, where he engaged in farming, reared a large family, and reached a good old age. He had three sons. Seldon, Jacob and Gideon.

The last-named passed his life in Canada, exceeding the age of eighty years, and was a farmer. He was a quiet, faithful Christian,

devoted to the Methodist Church, and the welfare of his fellow-men was dear to his heart. His wife, Mary Ward, probably of Irish descent, was a tender and true wife and mother, and, like himself, a faithful member of the Methodist Church. She died at the age of sixty-two years. Of their twelve children, eleven grew to maturity, and three of the sons became residents of the United States. Their names were Samuel, Jacob, Gideon, Lemuel, Benjamin, Miles, John, Polly, Amy, Lydia and Amanda. Lemuel was an able mechanic, and built some of the large iron mills at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at which place he died. Miles was admitted to the Bar in New York, and became interested in the manufacture of iron at Rochester, New York, for many years.

Benjamin Shurtleff passed the first eighteen years of his life on the home farm, receiving such intellectual training as was afforded by the district schools and good home surroundings. At

the age of eighteen years he began learning the joiner's trade, of which he became master. In 1837 he joined his brother in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was associated with him in erecting large manufacturing plants there. Among these may be mentioned the immense iron mills of Spang, Chalfant & Company at Ætna, and the rolling mills of Louis Dalzell & Company at Sharpsburgh, another suburb of Pittsburgh. Among his fellow-workmen was Mr. C. K. Garrison, since one of the most successful business men and capitalists of that city, who was regarded by Mr. Shurtleff as one of the brightest business men he ever met. Twelve years of industrious application there gave Mr. Shurtleff a small capital, which he resolved to invest in a newer place, and he set out for Chicago.

Arriving here in 1851, he immediately made investments in real property, which his foresight told him was sure to appreciate greatly in value. He secured twenty acres in Lake View Township, beside three twenty-acre tracts in section 33, town 39 north, range 14, most of which has been subdivided and sold off. Shurtleff's Addition was one of the most valuable and well-known subdivisions on the old maps, and he now has valuable property on the South Side of the city. His present possessions include about ten acres of the most valuable land in the city, including many improved lots in the vicinity of his home, on Oakdale Avenue. In 1870 he built six substantial houses on the corner of Fremont and Oakdale Avenues, which were beyond the ravages of the great fire of the next year and became immediately profitable.

May 5, 1853, at Sharpsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mr. Shurtleff was married to Miss Lucinda J. Sewell, daughter of James H. Sewell, an old resident of Pittsburgh. Judge James Sewell, a well-known character of that city, was a brother of Mrs. Shurtleff. Mrs. Shurtleff was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and died January 10, 1856, in the prime of young womanhood, being but twenty-seven years old at the time of her death. She left a daughter, Lucy J., who was reared by her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Roberts, well known in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, society. She was educated

at Ferry Hall Seminary, at Lake Forest, Illinois, and Hellmuth College, London, Canada, and is now the wife of Bruce M. Myers, of Chicago. Subsequently, at Chicago, Mr. Shurtleff married Mrs. Margaret A. Buker, who was born September 2, 1837, at Greenwood, Maine. She was a daughter of Capt. Isaac P. Furlong, who was a native of Maine, and commanded a company in the War of 1812. His father took up the first claim in the town of Greenwood, Oxford County, Maine. Mrs. Shurtleff was a genial companion to Mr. Shurtleff in every sense of the word, and also a good business manager. She was a woman possessed of more than ordinary native ability, and esteemed for many good qualities of head and heart. She passed away July 7, 1894, leaving two sons by her first marriage. Harry Leslie Buker, who was educated principally at the Schattuck Military School, Faribault, Minnesota, is well known in musical circles in Chicago, and was associated twelve years with the Slayton Lyceum Bureau of that city. The other son, William F. Buker, is an actor by profession and a resident of New York City.

Mr. Shurtleff was among the early members of the old Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and has been a staunch supporter of the political principles of the Republican party all his life. In 1844 he voted for Henry Clay for President of the United States, and he was among the promoters and organizers of the Republican party, voting for Fremont in 1856. His has been a quiet life of industry and attention to his private affairs, with no seeking after public honors. He has ever given of his time, influence and means toward the promotion of any movement calculated to further the general welfare, and his example is commended to the careful attention of every youth who hopes to make something of himself in the business, social or moral world. His success has not been the result of accident, but has been built up by shrewd calculation, and the prudent use of means acquired by the practice of habits of industry and right living. He refused his share of his father's estate, preferring it should go to his sisters.





W. J. P.

HORACE M. DUPEE.

HORACE MOORE DUPEE. The Dupee family has lived in Boston since early in the seventeenth century. They were Huguenots, and the original name, Dupuis, was changed by legislation to Dupee. The original Dupuis was named John, and his son, Charles, was the great-grandfather of Horace M. Dupee. John Dupee came to Boston soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was an Elder in the old Huguenot Church which once stood in School Street, Boston. The children of the second and third generations made their home in Walpole and Wrentham, Massachusetts.

Charles, son of John Dupee, was born in Boston in 1734, and died at Wrentham, August 12, 1802. His wife, Hannah Smith, was born July 16, 1737, in Walpole, and died in April, 1813. James Dupee, their son, born in Walpole in 1756, died August 13, 1819. He married Esther Hawes, who was born in Wrentham, and died in Walpole October 28, 1851, at the venerable age of ninety-six years. James Dupee was a man of unusual intelligence, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Cyrus, son of James Dupee, learned the mercantile business in Boston, and was engaged in the wholesale provision trade in Brighton, a suburb of Boston. He died there in 1841, leaving eight children. Three of his sons, Charles B., Cyrus and Horace M. Dupee, have become prominent business men of Chicago. He was a man of

sterling character, devoted to his family, and diligent in business. The family has for many generations been noted in mercantile circles, and has always maintained a high reputation for integrity.

Horace M. Dupee was born December 13, 1831, at Brighton, Massachusetts. He was educated in the Boston Grammar Schools. When he was ten years old his father died, which compelled him to leave school at an early age. Upon the older children now devolved the support of the family. In 1848, at the age of seventeen years, the subject of this sketch entered the employ of Carter & Treadwell, wholesale clothing dealers in Boston, and remained with them nearly five years. He also worked a short time for Edward A. Locke & Company.

In 1854 he came to Chicago, to which place his brother, Charles B. Dupee, had preceded him some six months previously. Here he became associated with his brother in the provision trade, and their business relations continued nearly seven years. After that he formed a co-partnership with Asa Worcester, under the firm name of H. M. Dupee & Company, which lasted until the great fire of 1871. They had been carrying on an extensive wholesale provision business, which was continued by Mr. Dupee alone. The old store was located on South Water Street, but after the fire he built a shanty on the east side of Michigan Avenue, where the Lake Front Park is

now located. The city gave the merchants of Chicago permission to erect temporary stores on this ground, for which privilege each paid a rental of about \$100 per year. He had been a heavy loser in the fire, but with characteristic Yankee zeal and indomitable courage and perseverance, he rebuilt on the North Side of Kinzie Street, and continued there until 1880. Then he bought a half-block on the corner of Twenty-fifth and La Salle Streets, where he built his warehouses, and where he cured hams and bacon by the "Dupee" process. The Dupee brand had become so popular throughout the western countries and the Pacific Coast, especially with the people of California, that the product of this house, as well as that made by Charles B. Dupee, was in later years shipped to that territory almost exclusively, and it was impossible to fully supply the demand, although a large addition to his facilities was made by H. M. Dupee in 1890. The whole buildings now cover a space of 300x120 feet. Since 1892 he has practically retired from active business, as much of his time is absorbed in caring for his numerous investments, consisting principally of real estate. In connection with his business, Mr. Dupee has been a member of the Board of Trade for twenty-five years, and has left a clean record in all his transactions with that body, as nothing of a speculative character ever entered into his operations.

In 1868 his success in business enabled him to make preparations for the completion of a permanent home, and he bought land on Woodlawn Avenue, 200x300 feet, at \$30 a foot, which he has lived to see increase in value to \$300 a foot. In 1875 he came to live in Kenwood, where he built a handsome residence in 1886. The house is remarkable in many ways, its situation being not the least. It was designed by Andrews & Jaques, pupils of Richardson, the celebrated Boston architect. The hardwood finish and carvings are among the finest that art can devise or money can procure—the "egg and dart" being everywhere present. This style of ornamentation has been used with the best effects for centuries in Europe. The spacious mantels show especially beautiful designs in wood carv-

ing. By the suggestions of Mr. and Mrs. Dupee, the house was planned especially for home comfort, and presents many peculiar aspects, inasmuch as no parlor exists in it, while the expansive bed chambers and wardrobes suggest comfort, rather than useless luxury or vain show. Antique furniture abounds, and adds not a little to the appearance of solidity and durability. The British and American architectural journals have embodied a description of the house in their pages, and it has often been visited by artists and been copied and photographed by architects. It stands as a monument to the good sense and advanced ideas of its owner.

Mr. Dupee was married, October 1, 1874, in Oak Park, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, a daughter of John S. and Mabel Ann (Robinson) Buchanan. The latter was the daughter of Dr. Robinson, of Dublin, Ireland. She died in 1890, aged seventy-five years. John S. Buchanan died in 1875, at the age of sixty years. He formerly resided in Strathroy, near London, Canada, and came to Chicago in 1853. Mrs. Dupee was educated in Chicago, where she has a host of friends. She loves the quiet of her home life, where she dispenses hospitality with rare grace and courtesy. Mr. Dupee is the father of five children: Leroy Church Dupee, Cherrie Mabel, William Harold, Margaret Buchanan and Horace Fawcett. The eldest, Leroy C., is the fruit of a former marriage of Mr. Dupee to Cornelia Church, who died in 1872. She was a native of Hudson, New York, and a daughter of Leroy Church, formerly editor of the *Christian Times*, of Chicago. Mr. Dupee comes from a long-lived race, noted for its sanguine temperament and sunny nature, both of which he has inherited. He has been a member of the Chicago Club for ten years, has been for many years a member of the Washington Park Club, and is now identified with the Kenwood, Hyde Park and Review Clubs. He has, by diligence and integrity, acquired a comfortable competence, and enjoys life by participating in rational and social pleasures, and may now look back upon a useful and well-spent life and a successful business career,

HENRY W. B. HOYT.

HENRY WILLIAM BETTELEY HOYT was a native of Henry, Illinois, born on the 25th of June, 1841, unto William H. and Mary (Betteley) Hoyt, his father coming of good old New England families, while his mother, also of excellent antecedents, was directly from Old England. His paternal grandfather, Ephraim Hoyt, was a son of Matthew Hoyt, whose wife was a Lockwood, both of Connecticut birth, as were also Ephraim Hoyt and his wife, Anna Langford. Mary (Betteley) Hoyt was a daughter of William and Mary Betteley, of Newcastle, England. The last-named was a daughter of William and Mary Robinson. Another daughter of this couple, Mrs. William Gates, was the maternal grandmother of Sir Robert Peel.

The subject of this sketch came in childhood to Chicago along with his parents, where his education, which was finished in the high school, was obtained. His first business venture was with his father in the lumber trade. He had been for some years a member of Ellsworth's Zouaves, so that it quite naturally followed, upon the call for troops to put down openly expressed rebellion, that he, although still in his teens, enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, that being the Third Board of Trade Regiment, and indeed the last to be raised under the auspices of that body. He was mustered in October 1, 1862, as First Lieutenant of Company A, it being a distinctively Chicago company, his regiment joining the Second Brigade (Division) of Sherman's (the Fifteenth) Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, which co-operated with General Grant at Vicksburg.

For personal bravery he was breveted Captain, January 22, 1863. Successful thereafter in run-

ning the Vicksburg blockade, he was taken a prisoner soon after at a minor battle at a river landing in Tennessee, and for several months thereafter was imprisoned in a stockade at Cahaba, Alabama. Many of his comrades starved, but good humor gained him exceptional treatment, and in about eight months, after a limited diet, which was confined to daily rations of a pint of corn-meal per soldier, he had the excellent good fortune to be exchanged.

Subsequently he was commissioned Major, and served on General Grant's staff during the later Mississippi campaign. His services included action at the battles of Pine Bluff, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Milliken's Bend, Jackson, Eastport and Fort Pillow, a part of the interim acting as signal officer, at the instance of General Sherman, who entertained for him the highest regard. Moreover, he could point back to a certain period of six months during which he was Acting Commander of the Union Prison at Memphis, Tennessee. While there he treated his prisoners with so much humanity as to meet with formal and reciprocal acknowledgment of the same long after. The first word during his own period of confinement that he was able to get to his Northern friends was through the grateful courtesy of a Confederate officer, whom he had kindly treated at Memphis Prison. General Forest, the rebel commander, had also heard of him, and when he was marched in threw him a new blanket, in special token of appreciation of his soldierly qualities. From his protracted term of service he was mustered out June 20, 1865.

About the year 1866 he formed a new partnership with his father, to engage in the real-estate business, which, after a successful career,

was dissolved in January, 1882, that the son might form another relation as partner in the firm of Bogue & Hoyt, which, in the same field, continued in very remunerative activity up to the time of Mr. Hoyt's death, which came suddenly tragic, from a fit of congestion of the brain, February 12, 1891, at his residence No. 1931 Calumet Avenue, interment taking place in the family lot at Grace-land.

He was an honored member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which body, in its "resolutions" upon the occasion of Mr. Hoyt's death, expressed its loss in part by the following touchingly exceptional language:

"Once again on the march through life, are we halted to close the ranks of this Commandery, from which has fallen a loved and faithful companion, who has answered to final roll-call.

"Another of the many heroes who in the hour of its greatest peril so nobly responded to the Nation's call for help, and with all the zeal and earnestness of his nature did the best he could to protect it from impending danger, has folded his cloak about him and lain down to that sleep from which there is no waking."

From the Real Estate Board resolutions upon the same solemn theme, we extract *verbatim* the following eulogy:

"We have lost a friend. Henry W. Hoyt was the friend of all who knew him. In business, as

well as social life, he commanded respect, he won affection. He loved kindness, for his was a kindly nature. He loved honor, for he was one of nature's noblemen. Just was he, yet generous; faithful to trusts committed, energetic in accomplishment—a man with whom performance outran the word. His work with us is finished; gone is the genial presence; vanquished the pleasant smile; stilled the kindly voice."

Mr. Hoyt was a member of the Calumet, Union League and Washington Park Clubs. A staunch Republican, but in no whit a politician. An attendant upon Bishop Cheney's Reformed Episcopal Church. He married, August 7, 1871, Miss Delia Woodruff, of Chicago, who survives him. Two children sprang from their devoted union: Leta Keith Hoyt, who died in early life, and Edith May Hoyt, who, still in her teens, attends the Holman-Dickerman private school in this city. Mrs. Hoyt's father was Ralph Woodruff, who came from a recognized old Syracuse (N. Y.) family, he having removed in early days to Chicago. Her mother was Delia Gurley, a daughter of Jason and Susau (Bryant) Gurley, the latter a relative of the poet, William Cullen Bryant. From this line sprang John Addison Gurley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a distinguished United States Representative of repeated service, and the first Governor of Arizona.

ANDREW T. SHERMAN.

ANDREW TAYLOR SHERMAN was born in Suffield, Connecticut, on September 1, 1821. He is a scion of a family well known in American history, and throughout his life has displayed the same spirit of patriotism and conscientious motives which distinguished his progenitors. He is a son of Charles Sherman

and Jennet Taylor. The father, who was a native of New Haven, moved about 1820 to Suffield, where he resided upon a farm until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-two years. During the War of 1812 he served as Colonel, having charge of the coast defenses between New Haven and New London. He filled numerous

positions of honor and trust in that locality, and was elected a Member of the Legislature on the day of his death. His father, John Sherman, was a grandson of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The family, which is well known in every state in the Union, was among the earliest to locate in New England. Three different branches thereof settled, respectively, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Charles Sherman was first married to Sophia Staples. Their only son, Charles Austin Sherman, became a prominent attorney in New York City.

Jennet, second wife of Charles Sherman, senior, died at Suffield when fifty years of age. She was born in New York City, and was a daughter of John Taylor, long known as "the honest Scotchman of Wall Street." Mrs. Sherman bore her husband thirteen children, whose record is as follows: Margaret, who was the wife of William Watt, died in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Henry became a prominent merchant of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and subsequently removed to Chicago, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-three years. James is a leading citizen of Brodhead, Wisconsin. Andrew T. is the next in order. Jane T. is Mrs. James Osgood, of Tarrytown, New York. Harriet is the wife of Dr. Edwin Strong, D. D., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Eliza, Mrs. J. J. Sloan, is now deceased. Jennet resides in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where she officiates as Treasurer of an orphan asylum. John T. is extensively engaged in mercantile business in New York and resides in Brooklyn. William died while residing in Chicago, and Robert at Orange, New York. Roger died in childhood; and Walter, who became a veteran of the great Civil War, died at Wilmette.

While a boy, Andrew T. Sherman attended school for a time in New York City, but completed his education at the Baptist College at Suffield, Connecticut, graduating at the age of twenty years. He then, in 1841, removed to Wisconsin, and engaged in farming in Genesee Township, Waukesha County, becoming one of the earliest settlers in that locality. He lived there until 1850, when he went to California, making the

trip by way of the Isthmus. While in San Francisco Harbor, he received an injury by the explosion of the boiler of a steamer, which made necessary the amputation of one of his legs. As soon as he was able, he returned home, and in 1853 located in Chicago. His first employment here was in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper for a real-estate firm. He subsequently founded the banking house of A. T. Sherman & Company. Foreseeing the coming financial crisis of 1857, he paid up all his obligations and suspended banking. Immediately after the bombardment of Fort Sumter he entered the army, and after serving through MacClellan's campaign he was employed in the mustering and disbursing departments of the state, at Springfield, Illinois, continuing in that capacity until six months after the close of hostilities. He afterward served seven years in the office of the United States Commissioner at Chicago, and spent twenty-four years in the money-order department of the Chicago Postoffice.

In 1854 Mr. Sherman became one of the first residents of Evanston, making his home for the next nine years in that village, where one of the principal thoroughfares perpetuates his name. In 1859, in conjunction with F. H. Benson, he laid out Rose Hill Cemetery, purchasing the ground now occupied thereby and organizing a stock company for its improvement. He was the first Secretary of the association and a member of its Board of Directors, and has ever since retained an interest in the corporation. In company with Mr. Benson, in 1859, he also organized the company which built the first gravel road from Chicago to Evanston. Since April 1, 1871, he has resided in Wilmette, where he is regarded as one of the leading citizens.

On the 4th of July, 1843, he was married to Miss Sophia Dodgson, daughter of Matthew Dodgson, of North Prairie, Wisconsin. She died on the 15th of January, 1861, leaving four children, one of whom died in infancy, and the survivors are: Jane E., wife of Rev. James Haney, D. D., of Normal, Illinois; Adeline J., Mrs. R. Palmer, of White, South Dakota; and Charles Edwin, of Sherman, South Dakota. On New

Year's Day of 1862 Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Julia Aldrich, daughter of Milton and Eunice (Buell) Aldrich, of Enfield, New Hampshire. Mrs. Sherman, who continues to be his helpmate and adviser, has become the mother of four children, two of whom died in childhood, and the survivors are John Beveridge and Milton Andrew. The former is an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and the latter occupies a clerical position in Chicago. Mr. Sherman also has nine grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Mr. Sherman has always been a pioneer in church and society work. The first Congregational Church at Genesee, Wisconsin, was organized in his log cabin soon after he located there. He recently attended the fiftieth anniversary of this society, being the only survivor among its original members. Soon after he located at Evanston, he set about the formation of a church at that place, and at a meeting held in his residence the Congregational Church of that city, now one of its strongest religious organizations, was established and he was the first Clerk of the society.

A third society of that denomination was formed in his house soon after he removed to Wilmette, and he and his wife have always been among its most active members. Mr. Sherman was the first Clerk and is now a Deacon in this society.

Since 1851 he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the chairs of Chicago Encampment Number 10. He has filled the position of Deputy Grand Master of Illinois. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has given hearty allegiance to its principles, and has filled numerous official positions in the gift of his fellow-citizens of the various localities where he has dwelt. He was one of the earliest Justices of the Peace in Genesee, Wisconsin, and the citizens of Wilmette have honored him with the same distinction. For several years he was President of the Village Board, and has always manifested a deep concern in the public affairs of that place. In 1865 he was the Postmaster of the House of Representatives of Illinois, and all his business and official duties have been faithfully and efficiently discharged.

LEMUEL L. BROWN.

LEMUEL LE CLAIRE BROWN, an active business man of Chicago, residing at Morgan Park, is a son of Lemuel Brown, of whom extended mention will be found on another page of this volume. He was born at Le Claire, Scott County, Iowa, October 17, 1854. Much of his early life was spent on stock farms at DeWitt, Iowa, and in Waubensee County, Kansas, at which points his father was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. The son was employed a great deal in herding cattle and caring for sheep, so that his educational opportunities were limited. Beside the little time he attended the common schools, he spent two terms at the DeWitt High

School. However, nature endowed him with an observing mind, and reading, observation, and an active business career have provided him with an abundant stock of general information, without which no man is properly equipped for the battle of life.

In the summer preceding his majority, young Brown, with his father's consent and blessing, set out to make his way in the world, his capital at that time consisting of fifty cents in money, supplemented by a stout heart and abundant energy. He soon made his way to Iowa, where his first permanent employment was on the Missouri Valley & Sioux City Railroad, the first month

being spent in work as a section hand. He was soon transferred to a surveying party, which laid out the approaches to the bridge across the Missouri River at Blair, Nebraska. One of his duties through the summer was the carriage of the mail across the river to Blair from Missouri Valley each morning, which was accomplished by means of a skiff. In the fall he went to Lemont, in this county, and was employed by his uncle, N. J. Brown (see biography elsewhere), as time-keeper in his immense quarries at that point. When the quarries closed down for the winter, he went to Lansing, Michigan, and pursued a course of commercial studies in the business college there. April 1, 1876, he returned to Lemont and was bookkeeper and shipping clerk for his uncle until the fall of 1877. The following winter was spent in New York City, and in the spring he returned to Lemont.

February 26, 1879, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Ida E. Derby, daughter of S. L. Derby, a prominent business man of Lemont, extended mention of whom is made in this work. Six of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown survive, namely: William L., born at Topeka, Kansas; Nathaniel J., Ida Belle, Sylvester L., Charlotte Augusta and Martha Emogene. Mr. Brown took up his residence at Morgan Park in the spring of 1895, to give his children the benefit of the exceptional educational opportunities of that suburb.

Soon after his marriage he went to Waubensee County, Kansas, and engaged in cattle-raising. The second winter after he went there was exceptionally severe, and he lost a large share of his herd, upon which he became discouraged and returned to Lemont, where he became general business manager for his uncle, continuing until the latter leased his quarries to the Western Stone Company. For a short time he took charge of the quarries of the Marblehead Lime Company at Eden, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and has since been a dealer in sand, gravel and building material in Chicago, residing until recently, at Lemont.

Like his father, Mr. Brown adheres to the Methodist faith, and has been a straightforward Republican ever since becoming a voter. He is in no sense a seeker of political favors, but believes it the duty of every American citizen to interest himself in politics, and bear his part in securing honest and efficient government. Being socially inclined, he has become identified with numerous social and benevolent orders, among which may be named Lincoln Council, National Union, and Landmark Lodge Number 380, Knights of Pythias, of Chicago, being a charter member of the latter organization. He was also among the initial members of the Illinois Mutual Aid and of the Royal Arcanum, though not now identified with those orders.

DR. MOSES EVANS.

DR. MOSES EVANS, an honored veteran among the defenders of the nation, as well as in the ranks of his chosen profession, came to Illinois more than half a century since, and has been an interested participant in many of the stirring scenes which make up the history of this commonwealth. He was born at Fryeburg, Oxford County, Maine, January 1, 1819, and is the

only surviving son of Capt. William and Anna (Webster) Evans.

Capt. William Evans was a Revolutionary soldier. He was the first white male born at Seven Lots Settlement, now known as Fryeburg. He married first Sarah Osgood, who was the mother of three children. His second wife, Anna Webster, had eleven children, of whom Moses is the

youngest. Captain Evans was a participant in the terrible winter at Valley Forge, and was later a Captain of Maine militia. He was a grandson of David Evans, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who was doubtless a native of Wales.

David, son of the last-named and father of Capt. William Evans, is often mentioned, together with his brother, Sergeant John Evans, in the history of Concord, Massachusetts. They were members of "Rogers' Rangers," and took part in General Amherst's disastrous expedition against the St. Francis Indians. They were among the seven original settlers of Fryeburg in 1762-63, then known as the Seven Lots Settlement. David Evans' wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Col. Jeremiah Stickney, of Penacook, Maine.

Moses Evans took the preparatory course at Fryeburg Academy, and at the age of eighteen years began the study of medicine under Dr. Ruel Barrows, of Fryeburg. He graduated from Dartmouth College at the age of twenty, and began practice at Waterford, Oxford County, Maine. In 1844 he came West and located at Waukegan, Illinois, arriving there on the 1st of June. He made the journey by way of Boston, Albany and Buffalo, taking a steamer from the latter point to Waukegan, where he continued in practice over forty years.

In the spring of 1862 Dr. Evans was sent by the authorities of Lake County to Pea Ridge, Arkansas, to care for the sick and wounded troops of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, who went out from Lake County. A few months later he returned and helped to recruit the Ninety-sixth Illinois Regiment, many of whose members were boys at whose birth he attended. He was mustered in as Surgeon of this regiment, but shortly after he resigned his position. He continued with the regiment, however, as First Assistant Surgeon in order to look after the health of the boys, in whom he took a fatherly interest throughout their service. His duties were arduous and he was kept in constant activity because of the disasters attending the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta and others. After the battle of Chickamauga, while in charge of an ambulance train on the way to Stevenson, Alabama, he was

wounded in the calf of the leg by a stray shot. He was with Sherman's army throughout the campaign from Nashville to Atlanta, and won the confidence of officers and men in an unusual degree.

After the war he had a very extensive surgical practice in Lake County. He served many years as County Physician, and was Health Officer of the city of Waukegan from its incorporation until the close of his residence there. He served as Coroner of Lake County, was Postmaster at Waukegan for three years, and was United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions for a considerable period. He became a great sufferer from asthma on account of his exposure during the war, and in 1877 he went to California, to escape the rigors of the lake-shore climate. He now spends his winters in California, and resides during the balance of his time with his daughter, Mrs. Brown, of Evanston. Upon his removal from Waukegan he was tendered a banquet by friends and comrades as a testimonial of their esteem.

On the first day of the year 1848, Dr. Evans was married to Miss Anna Sanford, daughter of William Sanford, a lumberman of Brighton, Canada, at which place she was born. She died in San Francisco, California, January 9, 1885 in the fifty-eighth year of her age. She was a Christian lady, of most patient, cheerful and lovable character. Three children were left to mourn her loss. Arthur Herbert, the eldest, is a prominent business man of San Francisco, California. Calista Jean died at Kinsley, Kansas, December 18, 1890, aged forty years. Anna Cora is the wife of Robert K. Brown, a Chicago business man, residing in Evanston. Frederick Graham, the youngest of the family, died July 7, 1857, at the age of one year.

Dr. Evans' first vote was cast in 1840, when he supported the famous "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" ticket. He has acted with the Republican party since its organization. He has been a member of the Congregational Church from youth, and joined the first Grand Army post organized at Waukegan. He has since been connected with Gen. George H. Thomas Post at San Francisco, and U. S. Grant Post at Omaha.





W. H. C. W. H. C.

GEORGE G. LIGARE.

GEORGE GOATER LIGARE, an old-time merchant and voyageur, was born August 1, 1821, near Winchester, England. All his ancestors, so far as known, were of English birth. His grandfather lived in Derbyshire, where his father, Isaac Ligare, was born. The latter served as an officer in the Third Ceylon Regiment in the British army, and was for many years in the East Indies. He was a brave and efficient officer, and died in the prime of life, about the time the subject of this sketch was born. George G. Ligare received his primary education in England, attending Blake's Academy, in Winchester. He was also a pupil of the Rev. Edward McCaul, a noted divine of the English Church. Mr. Ligare was expected by his friends to enter the ministry, but at the age of fifteen years he took up the study of law with George Twynans, an old and well-known lawyer of ability at Winchester. The law had few attractions for him. He had resolved to enter upon a mercantile career. His mother died when he was about sixteen years of age, and shortly after he set out for Georgetown, Demerara, South America, where he had a relative already established in the mercantile business.

He made the journey in the little brig "Rehance," of about three hundred tons, commanded by Captain Beynon. The voyage consumed thirty-five days, and during a storm of three days in the Bay of Biscay, neither sun, moon nor stars were visible. The yellow fever was raging on the coast of South America at this time (1838), and Mr. Ligare relates, as an example of its severity, that out of a regiment of one thousand British soldiers landed there, only two hundred survived, and most of the vessels lay at anchor without sailors, on account of the ravages of the plague. The reader can easily conceive that in

that wild region it was not easy to secure medical attendance or good nursing. Mr. Ligare fell ill of the prevailing epidemic immediately upon landing, but in spite of privations and hardships, his good, youthful English blood brought him through to recovery. The large amount of calomel administered to him caused all the hair to come out of his head, and his limbs to swell, and for many months after his recovery his limbs caused him much pain and inconvenience.

For six months he was employed by a merchant named Anderson, after which he entered into a contract for three years with the mercantile house of Henry Bruce & Company. He still has the original written contract, under date of March 18, 1839, endorsed with his release, dated January 30, 1841. The stipulated remuneration of Mr. Ligare under this contract was fourteen hundred guilders for the first year, eighteen hundred for the second year, and twenty-one hundred for the third year. February 1, 1841, he formed a partnership with a relative by marriage, named Robert McMurray. Under the firm name of George G. Ligare & Company, they engaged in a general mercantile trade, and soon became well known, and through McMurray's connection in Great Britain, their credit was widely extended. Mr. Ligare's reminiscences of his apprenticeship and subsequent business career during the days of slavery in Demerara are intensely interesting. He was successful in business, but the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies caused a great depression in trade and values, and he was glad to sell out his interest to his partner for a mere song, and get of that country. About this time, he had a second attack of yellow fever, which hastened his determination to remove. When he went to Demerara, slavery was in existence to its full extent, and the arrival of cargoes

of slaves was of frequent occurrence, and later prize cargoes of slaves were landed there by foreign men-of-war. Soon all the slaves in the British West Indies were emancipated by the British Government by Compensation Emancipation. They had to serve three years' apprenticeship before they were entirely free. Mr. Ligare saw all the workings of this, but it proved the ruin of the planters, and when he left plantations could be purchased for less than the cost of machinery, because they could not be run profitably with free negro labor. Then coolies were imported and tried, but the climate killed most of them soon after their arrival at Georgetown.

It was his intention to visit his brother, Charles W. Ligare, then serving as the First Surveyor-General of New Zealand, but he could find no vessel on the Western Atlantic Coast that would take him in that direction. He embarked at Georgetown on the small brig "Dromo," Captain Pickering, for Old Salem, Massachusetts, where he hoped to find a whaler bound for the South Seas. He three times narrowly escaped being shipwrecked. Not finding a whaler at Salem, he successively visited in this quest Boston, New London, New Bedford and New York. In the latter city he fell in with Eliazer Williams, the pretended Dauphin of France. In company with Williams, he traveled West to visit the Indians. They went by canal to Oneida, New York, where they visited the remnants of tribes on the Reservation. Proceeding onward, they took a steamer at Buffalo, by which they reached Mackinaw. Here they chartered a small sail-boat, and after narrowly escaping shipwreck at Ashwisha and at North Manistique, they reached Green Bay, Wisconsin. Here they endeavored to impart the Gospel to the Indians, and here Williams remained, it being his home. Mr. Ligare spent the summer of 1844 in this vicinity, visiting all the people on the Fox and Wolf Rivers, mingling freely with the Indians. He spent considerable time during the summer on the Wolf River, in company with John Williams, son of the Dauphin. While among the Indians on the Fox and Wolf Rivers, he became intimately acquainted with the famous Indian chief, Oshkosh, who

practically adopted him, giving him the Indian name, "Autauwacomac" (lizard fish). This name arose from the fact that he preserved a fish in whiskey.

During this year, he made his home part of the time with Dr. Darling, of Fond du Lac. At Fox Lake (now Waushara), Wisconsin, he met Hamilton Stevens, a land speculator and capitalist from Old Mexico, and a friend of Almonte. From him Mr. Ligare secured a sub-contract to carry the mail from Fond du Lac to Portage, which he carried out during the succeeding summer, making the trips on the back of a pony. This pony he rode into Chicago in the autumn of 1845, his possessions also including at that time \$16 in cash. He put up at the old Sherman House, and by the time his resources were exhausted, he secured employment, through the influence of Augustus Garrett, then Mayor of Chicago, with Sylvester Lynd, a dealer in lumber on Market Street. Shortly after, he went with George Armour to Ottawa, Illinois, where Mr. Armour had a contract on the canal. He employed Mr. Ligare as a clerk in his store at that point, but after several months the latter returned to the service of Mr. Lynd, in Chicago, by whom he was employed as before.

At length Mr. Ligare embarked in business, opening a lumber-yard at the corner of North Water Street and Dearborn Avenue for Timothy Wright. This he conducted successfully, and afterward opened another yard, on the present site of the Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Station, for the same party. Subsequently he went into partnership with Darius Clark, a lumber manufacturer, conducting a lumber-yard on the southwest corner of Market and Madison Streets. Mr. Clark shortly afterward sold his mills to Milne & Ferguson, and Mr. Ligare became the sole owner of the lumber-yard, which he conducted for some years. At the solicitation of W. T. Richmond, Mr. Ligare entered into a partnership, under the firm name of Richmond & Ligare, which continued the business on the same site, ultimately selling out to Robert Meadowcroft. Mr. Ligare then became associated with Thomas Richmond, the father of his former

partner, and they established a lumber-yard at the corner of Washington and West Water Streets, under the title of George G. Ligare & Company. In this, as in all other undertakings, Mr. Ligare was successful, but the partnership was ultimately dissolved through the failure of Mr. Richmond's lumber supply. Mr. Ligare then leased his yard and fixtures to F. B. Gardner, and remained a short time as agent for the latter in conducting the business.

Having purchased the Ford River Mills, in Michigan, Mr. Ligare admitted Joseph Peacock into partnership, and in the fall of 1851 they began operations in the woods. The next year they opened a yard in Chicago, on the river near Twelfth Street, which they continued to operate until the dissolution of the firm, in the fall of 1866, at which time the mill was sold. Out of this partnership arrangement grew a law-suit, which continued in the courts for twenty-five years. At the end of a bitter contest, the case was ultimately decided in favor of Mr. Ligare, who received a judgment to the amount of nearly \$20,000. A condemnation suit, involving from \$100,000 to \$200,000, with the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Illinois Central Railroads, is now pending before the Supreme Court of Illinois for the second time. Upon its first hearing, the Court's decision was favorable to Mr. Ligare, one point of which was that the city of Chicago cannot give a public street to a railroad company or a corporation, thus securing private citizens some rights over corporations. This decision is being quoted by the legal profession throughout the United States.

During the last twenty-eight years, Mr. Ligare has been practically retired from active business. In 1876 he purchased property in Glencoe, where he has completed a handsome residence, which was first built by Walter S. Gurney, laid out with beautiful grounds, containing many imported trees, among them being specimens of Scotch fir and elm, English linden, maple and many varieties of pine, which have no equal in the state. The home is called "Maple Lodge," and impresses every beholder with its beauty and elegance.

Mr. Ligare was married, at what is now River Forest, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Gray Steele, daughter of Ashbel and Harriet (Dawley) Steele, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter an Englishwoman. Mrs. Ligare received her first schooling from Miss Eliza Chappell, who was the first public-school teacher in Chicago, and afterward became the wife of Rev. Jeremiah Porter, the first Protestant clergyman in Chicago. Mrs. Ligare was born in 1829, in Rochester, New York, and came to Chicago in 1833. Four of her children grew to maturity, namely: Ashbel George, Charles Albert, Edward Francis and Lizzie Louise. The latter is now the wife of Lewis B. Mayo. Mrs. Ligare was reared an Episcopalian, and was a devoted mother and well esteemed for her many noble qualities. She died in 1886, aged fifty-seven years.

Upon the death of Mrs. Ligare, the Glencoe Woman's Library Club issued the following: "As a friend and neighbor, as a member of our village church, of the Ladies' Prayer-meeting and Woman's Library Club, we have known and loved Mrs. Ligare. We count hers a full life, which has despised selfish ease, a life whose powers have been largely used in the quiet of the home, beside the cradle and sick-bed, in loving ministrations. On her tongue was the law of kindness; her friendliness and her Christian hospitality embraced all. Her life has enriched ours. Her death brings heaven nearer."

Mr. Ligare's present wife, Lily Ruth, is the seventh daughter of Conrad and Louise (Slifer) Collipp, of Silver Lake, Portage, Columbia County, Wisconsin. She is a musician and also an artist of ability. Her musical talent is inherited from her father, who was a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and a man of very refined tastes and rare intellectual attainments. Two children have blessed the second marriage of Mr. Ligare, named, respectively, George Collipp and Ruth.

While a resident of Michigan, Mr. Ligare was appointed Postmaster at Ford River, Michigan, in 1855, and held that position until 1867, proving a most efficient officer, as is testified by his long incumbency in that capacity. During those years he was the intimate friend of honorable Peter

White, a banker and capitalist of Marquette, Michigan, through whose influence he was made Postmaster, and was also authorized by statute to organize Delta County, Michigan, which he did in 1859. He was instrumental in locating the county seat at Sand Point (now Escanaba), and exerted great influence in the management of public affairs.

It was not until about the time of the Civil War, that Mr. Ligare became a full citizen of the United States. He had, however, taken an intelligent interest in the course of events and the conduct of public affairs, preserving an independent position in all partisan quarrels. He was ready to fulfill all obligations, and stood the draft three times in one year. When his name was found among the drafted, at the third drawing, he procured a substitute, which was not required of him. The large number of families dependent upon his business made it imperative that he remain at home and aid in furnishing men for the field. Being Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, it devolved upon him to make out the list of those subject to draft in the county. As numerous citizens had fled to the lumber region to avoid the draft at other points, his impartiality led many to look with desperate disfavor upon him, and the lawless element only lacked a courageous leader to put him out of the way. But he did his duty fearlessly, which he has always done in every position held by him.

Mr. Ligare is a man of independent thought and action, and while he does not bind himself to

religious or political organizations, he is ever ready to further anything calculated to contribute to the general welfare. He has always taken a keen interest in the Masonic order and its work. He joined La Fayette Lodge, the first organization of the order in Chicago, soon after becoming a resident of the city. He is at present affiliated with Garden City Lodge, and with his lodge occupied a position of honor at the dedication of the Masonic Temple of Chicago. He is now a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Illinois, and occupies an influential position in the fraternity, and also of another early institution known as the Mechanics' Institute. The following extract indicates the esteem in which Mr. Ligare is held by his associates, he having been President of the Village Council of Glencoe for five years:

"Be it remembered, that at a regular meeting of the Council of the village of Glencoe, held April 1, 1894, the following was by unanimous vote adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and that the same is, hereby extended to George G. Ligare, retiring President of the village of Glencoe, for his uniform kindness and impartial ruling as such President for and during the year now closing, and that the Clerk deliver a copy of this resolution to George G. Ligare. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of the village of Glencoe, this second day of April, A. D. 1884.

(Signed) "JOHN DAY,
"Village Clerk."

THOMAS WRIGHT.

THOMAS WRIGHT was born at Branston, Leicestershire, England, May 2, 1820. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Grudgins) Wright. The father succeeded his father as gardener at Brauston Hall, but after reaching middle

age resigned that position and was placed in charge of a section of highway lying between Leicester and Hinckley. He continued in that occupation until old age unfitted him for further labor, and died at Branston at the age of ninety-

three years. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright died at the age of eighty-nine years. She was born at Ratby, Leicestershire.

Of the ten children born to this worthy couple, Thomas is the only one who came to America. From the age of seven years he was accustomed to assist in earning his livelihood by tending cows upon the highway. Though he never received more than six months' schooling, he was a bright and ambitious lad and acquired studious habits. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a tailor at Marborough, serving at that trade until he reached his majority. While employed in this manner, working sixteen hours per day at some seasons of the year, he divided the balance of the time between study, sleep and extra work, by the latter means earning pocket money. He had a commendable desire to better his condition and to become better informed. Of the first six shillings which he earned after completing his apprenticeship, five were spent for a copy of Walker's Dictionary, and he managed to become the possessor of other books from time to time, gaining a stock of information upon matters of public interest. The next twelve years after becoming a journeyman were spent at his trade in Leicester and Ratby, most of this time carrying on a shop of his own and gaining a flattering patronage. During this time he took considerable interest in the labor question, and made several futile attempts to improve the condition of his fellow-workmen. In 1855, through the advice and assistance of a friend who had preceded him to Chicago, he came to this city, ten weeks being consumed in the journey by sea and land. He arrived here with a sick wife and three small children, having fifteen cents in his pocket and being indebted to his friend to the amount of \$150. For a few days after his arrival he was detained from labor by illness, after which he began work for the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, and has been regularly employed by that corporation to the present time, a period of forty years. He began as a lighter of street lamps, but after a short time won the confidence of his employers to such an extent that he was appointed a Collector, and continued to work in

that capacity, in connection with office work, for the next thirty years. He now holds the position of Recording Clerk in the office of the company, having made his services almost indispensable to the business by his habits of industry, integrity and punctuality. His first residence in Chicago was near the corner of Washington and Jefferson Streets, but he soon afterward removed to the corner of Monroe and Aberdeen Streets, which was then on the extreme outskirts of the city. As there was abundant pasturage upon the surrounding prairies, he kept several cows after moving to this location, finding a ready market among his neighbors for the milk they produced, and thereby adding materially to his income. At that time the only sidewalk on Madison Street, which was then, as now, the principal West Side thoroughfare, consisted of two planks laid parallel.

On July 3, 1843, at Friar Lane Church, Leicester, occurred the marriage of Thomas Wright and Sarah Hemingway. The latter, who was born June 14, 1814, at Brumsgrove, Worcestershire, was a daughter of Joseph Hemingway, who was for many years a sailor in the British navy, and in later life a wool-comber by occupation. Mrs. Wright died in Chicago March 13, 1881. She was a devout member of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, and for nearly forty years had fulfilled in a most exemplary manner the duties of wife and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of three children, named in order: Emma Keturah Hemingway, now the wife of Charles Carhart; Ernest J. H., who is Secretary of the Suburban Gas Company of Chicago; and Margaret Ellen Hemingway. Both the daughters reside in Wilmette.

Since 1881 Mr. Wright has dwelt in Wilmette. While a young man he joined the Baptist Church, but has never been connected with any religious organization in this country. He was also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in England. He is a close student of public questions, and is independent in his opinions and actions. Since coming to this country he has incurred no political obligations, and is governed solely by his own judgment and conscience in the support of candidates for public suffrage.

JAMES B. WALLER.

JAMES B. WALLER. Among the noted members of the Waller family in England, were Sir William Waller, a distinguished General and Member of Parliament during Cromwell's time, and Edmund Waller, the poet. A member of this family came to Virginia about the time of the Restoration, and settled in Spottsylvania County. Among his descendants were John and William Edmund Waller, eminent Baptist ministers, who suffered considerable persecution from the Church of England. Richard, son of Rev. William Edmund Waller, was the father of C. S. Waller, lately Commissioner of Public Works in Chicago, and at one time Assistant State Auditor of Kentucky. William S., another son of Rev. William Edmund Waller, was for upwards of forty years Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky. The four sons of William S. Waller, Henry, James B., William and Edward, became prominent citizens of Chicago.

James B. Waller was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, January 20, 1817. He enjoyed the best educational advantages obtainable at that day, spending four years at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, after which he became a student at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1836. He then entered the law department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and received his diploma from that institution two years later. He was admitted to the Bar the same year, and began practice at Bowling Green, in partnership with Warner L. Underwood. In 1842 he located at Lexington, becoming a partner of Thomas F. Marshall, one of the most celebrated American orators of that time. They practiced at the same Bar with Henry Clay, Chief-Justice Robertson, and other eminent men.

Being naturally of a retiring and domestic inclination, Mr. Waller became more noted as a counsellor than as an advocate, and for twenty years was one of the leading men of Kentucky in that department of his profession. He first visited Chicago in 1849, at which time he first began making investments in realty at this place. Nine years later he became a permanent resident, and entered into partnership with his brother Edward and his brother-in-law, James Lees, in a general commission business. The firm was known in Chicago as Waller & Company, and in New York as Lees & Waller. Their transactions in general merchandise grew to large extent, and were terminated in 1863, by the dissolution of the firm, when Mr. Waller retired from active business. He devoted most of his attention thereafter to the management of the large estate of his brother-in-law, R. S. C. A. Alexander, of which he had been appointed an administrator.

In February, 1847, he was married to Miss Lucy Alexander, daughter of Robert Alexander, of Frankfort, Kentucky. The last-named was formerly private secretary of Benjamin Franklin at the Court of France, and for many years in later life was President of the Bank of Kentucky. Mrs. Waller is a niece of Thomas Hankey, for some years Governor of the Bank of England.

Mr. Waller was a Presbyterian in faith, and a leader in church and Sunday-school work. He was earnest in his convictions, a deep student and independent thinker, and always declined to give his sanction to anything which his mind and conscience did not approve. In early life he was an ardent Whig, being a friend and supporter of Henry Clay, to whom he was naturally drawn during their intimate association in professional life. In 1852 he became a supporter of Stephen

A. Douglas, and continued to be a conservative Democrat during the balance of his existence. He believed in a tariff for revenue only, and though tendered some of the most important public positions in the gift of the Nation, he always declined to become a candidate for office. He was ever a friend to his slaves, to whom he offered their freedom before he decided to leave Kentucky. None of them accepted this privilege, and all remained upon the plantation as long as their kind master continued to reside there. Some of them continued to seek his advice and

assistance as long as he lived. He died at his home in Chicago, August 4, 1887.

Among other literary productions, Mr. Waller was the author of several valuable discussions on political economy. His "True Doctrine of States Rights" and "The Right of Eminent Domain, and the Police Power of the State" attracted wide attention and received many encomiums from public men in all parts of the country. He also wrote interesting "Reminiscences of Benjamin Franklin as a Diplomatist," and many other articles of general interest.

DR. JOHN G. KEENON.

DR. JOHN GRACEN KEENON, one of the most loyal Kentuckians, who was for many years a resident of Chicago, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1827, and died while in the service of his country at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 12th of August, 1864. He was at that time Medical Director of the Sixteenth United States Army Corps, and Post Surgeon in charge of hospitals at Memphis.

The Keenon family was early planted in Virginia. His father, Adam C. Keenon, was born at Paris, Kentucky, and his mother, Elizabeth Clark, was a native of Frankfort, in the same state. The latter was a relative of Governor Clark, of Kentucky, of a very old and prominent family in that state. Adam C. Keenon was a very pure-minded and upright gentleman, who never drank liquor or handled cards, something exceptional in his day and locality. He was a large planter and

slave-holder, and was for many years State Binder of the state. He was thoroughly loyal, though nearly all his friends espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy in the Civil War. He said he would rather lose all his slaves than be disloyal to his whole country.

John G. Keenon was educated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, attended medical lectures at Louisville, and was graduated from the celebrated Meigs Medical College of Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-two he began practice at St. Joseph, Missouri, in partnership with his cousin, Dr. Joseph Fox, who was afterward prominent in the service of the Confederate army. After a year and a-half he was called to Frankfort, Kentucky, by the illness of his mother, and remained there, giving some time to practice. In 1852 he visited Chicago for the first time and made investments in real estate on Lake Street. He kept

an office at the corner of Lake and La Salle Streets, then in the heart of the business district, and gave some of his time to the treatment of patients, though he was largely occupied with the investment of his means and the care of his property.

When it became apparent that civil war was on, with all the horrors of such a struggle, he went to Washington and tendered his services to the Government. Through the influence of Hon. Frank Blair, he received the appointment of Brigade-Surgeon, and was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, under his old friend, Gen. Thomas Crittenden, afterward Governor of Kentucky. He was in active service at the capture of Fort Donelson and the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg, as well as others of that campaign. Before its close he was promoted to the position of Medical Director and was with Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, between whom and himself existed the warmest friendship. Mrs. Hurlbut is also remembered with the most kindly sentiments by Mrs. Keenon, who often visited her husband in the field. A handsome gold watch, which was presented to Dr. Keenon by General Hurlbut, is still preserved by the Doctor's descendants. Dr. Keenon adhered to the traditions of his fathers in his support of the Democratic party, but included among his most intimate and true friends many leaders of the Republican party. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church from the age of seventeen years. He also attained a high degree in Free Masonry.

On the death of Dr. Keenon his remains were treated with the highest military and Masonic honors, being temporarily deposited in a vault at Winchester Cemetery at Memphis, with an escort of the Eighth Iowa Infantry, and the pallbearers including, besides Generals Crittenden and Hurlbut, the principal medical officers of the post. The body was finally deposited near Kentucky's monument to her celebrated sons, at Frankfort, near the remains of Henry Clay and other distinguished civilians and soldiers of that state.

November 1, 1854, Dr. Keenon married, in Chicago, Miss Eleanor Hamilton, daughter of Col.

Richard J. Hamilton, another distinguished Kentuckian, of whom extended mention is made on other pages of this volume. At the same time and place, another daughter of Colonel Hamilton, Miss Diana, was married to Breckenridge Blackburn, a member of the celebrated Kentucky family of that name, and brother of the subsequent Gov. Luke Blackburn and United States Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, all of whom were among the most active and loyal supporters of the Southern Confederacy. Three children given to Dr. and Mrs. Keenon now occupy prominent business or social positions. Adam Hamilton, the eldest, and John Harold are residents of Chicago, the latter being connected with the city postoffice. The daughter, Florence Buckner, is the wife of Dr. Cyrus William Knight, a leading physician of New Orleans, Louisiana. The elder son is a practicing attorney, and was three years Special Assessment Attorney under Mayor Harrison's second and third terms. He is an active member of the Masonic order.

Mrs. Keenon enjoys the distinction of being the oldest person of pure white blood born in Chicago. Her birth occurred while Colonel Hamilton was living with his family within Fort Dearborn, on St. Valentine's Day of the year 1832. She is a well-preserved lady, whose bright eye glistens while relating her many interesting reminiscences of early Chicago. She attended the first school in Chicago, which was temporarily located in Colonel Hamilton's barn, with boxes for seats and desks, and later in the basement of St. James' Episcopal Church. The first Methodist religious service was held in Colonel Hamilton's parlor, and Mrs. Hamilton made the pulpit cloth for the first Methodist Church in the city. The Old Settlers' Society of Chicago presented Mrs. Keenon, on a recent anniversary, with a beautiful gold medal, on which is engraved a picture of Fort Dearborn, in honor of her being the oldest woman living who was born in Chicago. The German Old Settlers' Society also presented her with a handsome medal, appropriately engraved. She is an honored member of the Sons of Chicago, an association devoted to the preservation of early memories.



Carl Flew

JOEL ELLIS.

JOEL ELLIS, for nearly fifty years an active citizen and useful business man of Chicago, was descended from the old Puritan stock which has done so much in developing the mental, moral and material interests of the United States. The energy, fortitude and stern moral character which characterized the founders of the New England colonies is still observed in many of their descendants, and these attributes were possessed by Joel Ellis in a marked degree.

His first ancestor of whom any record is now to be found was Barzillai Ellis, born June 9, 1747, presumably in Massachusetts, and of English blood. March 6, 1773, he married Sarah Tobey, who was born June 5, 1755, no doubt in the same state and of similar ancestry. They resided in Conway, Franklin County, Massachusetts, whence they moved, about the close of the last century, to Chautauqua County, New York. Here Barzillai Ellis died in 1827. His youngest son, Samuel Ellis, died in Chicago in 1856. The other children were Barzillai, Asa, Freeman, Benjamin, Joel and Elnathan.

The children of Benjamin Ellis were Parmelia, Eleanor, Jane, Stephen, Mason, Datus, Joel (the subject of this sketch) and Ensign. His wife was Sophia Birch, a native of Connecticut. Benjamin Ellis died in Fredonia, New York, in 1855. He was a farmer, and cleared up land in the primeval forest, which consumed the best years of his life and required the assistance of his children, who had little opportunity to attend school.

Joel Ellis was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, May 25, 1818. As above indicated, his early years were devoted to the toil

which usually befell farmers' sons in those days, and he attended school but very little. Schools were far apart and held sessions of only three months per year, in winter, when attendance on the part of many children was almost impossible. However, Joel Ellis was blessed by nature with a sound mind and body, and his clear judgment and active industry made him a successful business man and good citizen.

When, in 1838, he set out for the West, whither an uncle (Samuel Ellis, before mentioned) had preceded him, he was an energetic and self-reliant young man of twenty years, full of courage and hopefulness and the ardor and ambition of a strong nature. Arriving in the autumn, he found the young city of Chicago suffering from the commercial and industrial stagnation which followed the financial panic of 1837, and his search for employment was a vain one. The only offer which he received was from his uncle, who was engaged in farming some miles from the then city, but on ground now built up with thousands of the finest homes in Chicago, along Ellis, Greenwood and other avenues of the South Side. He continued in farm labor with his uncle for two years, much of which time was occupied in chopping wood from the timber which then covered this region, and which must be cleared away to make room for a tillable farm.

From 1840 to 1858 he was associated with Archibald Clybourn, an active business man of Chicago (see biography elsewhere in this work), and became thoroughly conversant with the meat business, which was one of Mr. Clybourn's chief enterprises. It was at the house of Mr. Cly-

bourne that he met the lady who became his wife in 1844. This was Miss Susan Galloway, a sister of Mrs. Clybourn and daughter of James and Sally (McClenthan) Galloway, of Pennsylvania birth and Scotch ancestry. Her grandfather, Samuel Galloway, was a native of Scotland, whose wife was of Pennsylvania-German descent. They were among the earliest settlers on the Susquehanna River, and Samuel Galloway was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. Mrs. Ellis was taken by her parents, when a small child, to Sandusky, Ohio, and thence the family came to Chicago, arriving on the 9th of November, 1826. They left Sandusky on the 1st of October, in a sailing-vessel, and were wrecked south of Mackinaw, but were rescued by another vessel, which brought them to Chicago.

James Galloway had visited Illinois in the fall of 1824, and was very much charmed with the country about the Grand Rapids of the Illinois River (now known as Marseilles), where he bought a claim. He spent the winter of 1826-27 in Chicago with his family, and settled on this claim in the following spring, and continued to reside there the balance of his life. His wife died in 1830, and he subsequently married Matilda Stipes, of Virginia. In character Mr. Galloway was a fit representative of his sturdy Scotch ancestry, and was well fitted for pioneering in those early days, when means of travel and communication were difficult, and the dwellers in the wilderness were compelled to forego many comforts and social advantages, besides braving the enmity of their savage neighbors.

Of the five children of James and Sally Galloway, Mrs. Clybourn is the eldest. The second, Jane, wife of Washington Holloway, died in 1894. John died in Missouri. Susan is Mrs. Ellis. George, born April 12, 1828, at Marseilles, is now deceased. Of the second marriage, Archibald and Marshall are the only surviving offspring. The former now shares a part of the original farm at Marseilles with George's widow. The latter resides in Chicago.

On leaving the employ of Mr. Clybourn, Mr. Ellis engaged in the retail meat business on his own account, and furnished supplies to many of

the leading hotels and to vessels entering Chicago Harbor. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Thomas Armour and began an extensive wholesale business in meats and provisions, which grew beyond his fondest dreams of success. In fifteen years he amassed a comfortable fortune, which was largely invested in improved real estate in the city. As the care of his property absorbed much of his time, he decided to retire from active business, and, in the spring of 1871, he purchased twenty acres in the town of Jefferson (now a part of the city of Chicago), on which he built a handsome suburban home, in which he hoped to pass the balance of his days in well-earned rest from the arduous labors which had occupied his earlier years. Scarcely was he settled in his new home when the great fire of October, 1871, robbed him of all his buildings save the home at Jefferson, just completed. Without any repining, he set to work at once to repair his losses. It was his custom to rise at two o'clock in the morning and drive into the city to begin business. There were no rapid-transit systems then to move suburban residents quickly from and to their homes, and he took means which would appall any but such stout natures as his to rebuild his fortunes. In this he was moderately successful, and when a cancer caused his death at his home in Jefferson, October 29, 1886, he left his family comfortably provided for.

A quiet, unassuming man, he gave little attention to public affairs, though he took the interest in local and national progress which every true American must feel, and discharged his duty as it appeared to him by supporting the Republican party after it came into existence, having formerly affiliated with the Whigs. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was an active supporter of the Universalist Church, being among the organizers of St. Paul's congregation, whose pastor, Rev. W. E. Manly, performed the ceremony which made him the head of a family. Besides his widow, he left three children, namely: Lucretia, now the widow of George W. Pinney, residing in Chicago; Winfield, of Highland Park, Illinois; and Mary Josephine, Mrs. Algernon S. Osgood, of Chicago.

CHARLES HENROTIN.

CHARLES HENROTIN, one of the ablest financiers of the pre-eminent, commercial city of Chicago, that municipality the undertakings and successful achievements of whose citizens astound the conservatives of the East and the Old World, is a worthy son of a noble father. He is the eldest of the surviving children of Dr. Joseph F. Henrotin (see biography in this volume), and was born in Brussels, Belgium, April 15, 1843. He was in his sixth year when the family arrived in Chicago, and his first attempt at learning was made in the public schools of the city. He subsequently attended other schools and the University of Notre Dame, Chicago. He went abroad with his parents in 1856, and entered the Athenæum of Tournai, Belgium, from which he was graduated in 1860.

In the spring of 1861 he became a permanent resident of Chicago, and shortly after took employment as clerk in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company Bank. It was his intention to enter the Union army as soon as he was of age, but after the death of his elder brother he was persuaded by his parents to remain at home. He applied himself to business with such diligence and ability that he was elected Cashier of the bank in 1867, to succeed Lyman J. Gage, who then went to the First National. Mr. Henrotin continued to fill this position to the satisfaction of his employers and the public, enjoying the confidence and friendship of all with whom he had business or social relations, until he decided to engage in business on his own account, in 1877.

He then opened a private bank, dealing extensively in stocks and bonds. Many enterprises of

very large local importance owe much of their success to his judicious management and assistance. He has ever shown himself a public-spirited and generous citizen, and has borne an active part in many undertakings of great moment. He was one of the workers, and gave financial assistance, in locating the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and served as a Director of the corporation which carried through that hitherto unprecedented enterprise. Many large syndicate operations of recent years have been negotiated by Mr. Henrotin, among which may be mentioned the purchase of the Union Stock Yards and several Chicago breweries by English capital.

The action of Mr. Henrotin in the financial crisis of the city in 1877-78 entitles him to the grateful remembrance of all good citizens. When a large amount of city scrip had been declared illegal, and the credit of the municipality was in grave danger, he wrote a letter to Comptroller Farwell, offering to take all the scrip, regardless of kind or amount, at 92, upon which its market value immediately jumped from 85 to 93. Mr. Henrotin made good his offer, and carried also the defaulted coupons of the city bonds for a year, until arrangements could be made to redeem them.

In 1876 he was appointed Belgian Consul, to succeed his father, who had held that position nineteen years, and is still fulfilling the duties of that office. During the same year he was appointed Turkish Consul, to succeed William E. Doggett. In 1888 he was knighted by the Belgian King for valuable services rendered his Govern-

ment, and served as Honorary Commissioner, representing that Government at the World's Fair. In 1892 he was promoted by Turkey to be Consul-General to the Northwest, and received the decoration of Commander for services rendered to that country and its citizens.

Mr. Henrotin is a member of the Chicago and New York Stock Exchanges and of the Chicago Board of Trade. He also holds membership in social, literary and other clubs, among the most prominent of which are the Union, Bankers', Germania and Contributors'. He enjoys the companionship and co-operation of a noble and intelligent wife, who holds prominent positions in many social and woman's clubs. She was Vice-President and Acting President of the World's Congress Auxiliaries, of which C. C. Bonney was President. She received many compliments

of high order for her services in that connection, being especially mentioned and decorated by the Turkish Government, and received an autograph portrait, engraved for the occasion, from the Queen of Belgium. She is now President of the Federated Women's Clubs of the United States, having a membership numbering sixty-five thousand. The wedding of this couple occurred September 2, 1869, the bride being Miss Helen M. Martin, a native of Portland, Maine, daughter of Edward Byam and Sarah E. (Norris) Martin, of Portland, of English descent. They are related to Sir Edward Byam, of England, and to the Choate and Norris families, noted in two hemispheres for intelligence and refinement. Three sons complete the family of Mr. Henrotin, namely: Edward Clement, Charles Martin and Norris Bates.

JAMES M. STILL, M. D.

JAMES M. STILL, M. D. The remotest ancestor of the subject of this sketch of whom we have any account was Boaz Still, who was born in England about 1730, and was one of six brothers who migrated to America and settled in the Southern States. Boaz Still was a farmer by occupation, and located in Buncombe County, North Carolina. He married Mary Lyda, who was of German descent. They were the parents of seventeen children, five of whom became medical practitioners.

Abraham Still, one of the sons, was born in 1795, in Buncombe County, North Carolina, and began the practice of medicine in Lee County, Virginia, about 1826, after having finished a course of reading in the office of Dr. Quinn, of that county. He was also a Methodist preacher, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal, or Northern, Church when the division on the

question of slavery occurred. He continued to practice medicine until 1868, and attended a patient only a week before his death. In 1834 he moved with his family to Houston County, Tennessee, remaining there four years, and then passing to Macon County, Missouri. In 1852 he went to Kansas as a missionary, having charge of the Shawnee Mission, on the Wakarusa River, near Blue Mound, where he ministered to the temporal and spiritual comfort of the Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo Indians. He remained there six years, and spent the balance of his life in that section, dying in 1868, at the age of seventy-three years, having practiced medicine for over forty years. His wife was Martha P. Moore, born in Tazewell County, Virginia, in 1800, and dying in 1889. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Edward C.; James M.; Andrew T.; Barbara Jane, who married Fred P. Vaughn; Thomas C.; John; Mary, wife

of Thomas Adams; Marova M., wife of Richard Clark; and Cassandra, who became the wife of a Mr. McCullom and settled in California.

James M. Still, the subject of this article, and the second son of Dr. Abraham Still, was born in Lee County, Virginia, February 5, 1826, and was a member of his father's family until the latter moved to Missouri, and in his office he prepared for the practice of medicine. In 1856 he opened an office in Douglas County, Kansas, where he had settled two years previously. In those days of turmoil and bloodshed, he saw much of the making of Kansas, which emerged from the free-soil struggle to assume its place among the sisterhood of states in 1860. Living only a few miles from Lawrence, Dr. Still witnessed the raids upon that town and the massacre of many of its settlers by guerrillas, which horrified the Nation. He was Surgeon of the Twenty-first Kansas Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, and was present at the battle of the Big Blue. Following that time he was connected with the forces organized for

local defense. In 1864 he took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and from that institution received the degree of M. D. In 1881, after nearly thirty years' residence in Kansas, he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he remained until his settlement in Evans-ton, in 1895. He became a partner with his brother, Dr. A. T. Still, in the practice of Osteopathy in 1893, and is now at the head of the medical institute lately established at this place.

In 1850 Dr. Still married Miss Rahab M. Saunders, a native of New Kent County, Virginia, daughter of James Saunders, who represented his county six years in the Legislature of that state. The maiden name of Mrs. Still's mother was Elizabeth Carr. Dr. and Mrs. Still were the parents of five children, of whom three are now living, namely: Summerfield S., a student of medicine; Mary F., wife of Anderson Craig; and James Abraham, a minister of the Methodist Church in Missouri.

REV. ROBERT D. SHEPPARD, A. M., D. D.

REV. ROBERT D. SHEPPARD, A. M., D. D. The world has produced many able scholars, eloquent speakers and capable business men, but it is very rarely that nature simultaneously endows a single individual with those compound qualities of mind and heart which by proper cultivation and development enable him to become at once a ripe scholar, an eminent instructor, a profound theologian, a popular pastor and a successful financier. The man who succeeds in fitting himself for satisfactory work in any one of these capacities is entitled to considerable credit, but the time and patient application which are exhausted in so doing usually preclude the attainment of other noteworthy accomplishments.

Therefore, he who has mastered not only one, but all, of the professions enumerated above, and that during an existence of less than half a century, must be termed a phenomenal character, and a brief outline of his comprehensive life work can not fail to interest the public with which he has been almost constantly brought in contact.

Robert Dickinson Sheppard was born in Chicago, July 23, 1846. His father, Robert Sheppard, was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and came to America in 1830. He first located in Buffalo, but five years later became a resident of Chicago, where the balance of his life was spent. He was one of the first building contractors of the city, and later became prominently identified

with its lumber interests. He was an early member of the Clark Street Methodist Church, and erected the first brick building occupied by that society, at the southeast corner of Clark and Washington Streets. This edifice was built exclusively for purposes of worship, but was afterward replaced by a commercial block, the building which occupied that site at the time of the great fire. He was one of those Christian gentlemen of the Caledonian race who are numbered among the pioneers of Chicago, and whose influence is still apparent in the business and social life of the city. His wife, Mrs. Samantha Sheppard, who was one of the earliest teachers of Cook County, still survives, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. She is the daughter of Zenas Dickinson, a native of Granby, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, who came to Illinois with his family in 1835. The Dickinson family is of English lineage, and many generations of that name have resided in the Connecticut Valley. Many of the most influential men and women of that region have borne that cognomen.

The marked characteristics of both parents seem to have been impressed upon the son, who enjoyed the best educational advantages to be had in Chicago. After completing the course at the Chicago High School, he became a student at the Northwestern University, and still later at the Chicago University, from which he graduated in 1869. He had resolved in youth to devote his life to the interests of the church, and his vacations had been mostly spent in the study of theology, so that a single year at Garrett Biblical Institute was sufficient to complete his preparation for the ministry.

Immediately after his ordination in 1870, he joined the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was successively assigned to the pastorates of the Michigan Avenue Church, Chicago; the Third Street Church of Rockford, Illinois; and the Western Avenue Church, Chicago. In the fall of 1877 he went abroad, and spent the following year in study and travel through Europe and the East, thereby broadening his field of knowledge and preparing

himself for further and greater usefulness. Upon his return he was assigned to Grace Church, Chicago, where he remained for three years. After an equal period spent as pastor of the First Church of Aurora, Illinois, he was recalled to Grace Church, the last pulpit which he filled as a regular charge. The thorough and efficient manner in which he applied himself to his ecclesiastical duties, and the appreciation of the same manifested by his parishioners, can be judged by the fact that he was retained in nearly every charge to which he was assigned for the full period of time allowed by the regulations of the Methodist discipline.

On the 13th of June, 1872, Mr. Sheppard was married to Miss Virginia Loring, daughter of Nahum Loring, another Cook County pioneer, who engaged in mercantile business at Naperville in the days when that town rivalled Chicago in commercial importance. Four interesting offspring, named, respectively, Robert Loring, Marguerita, Virginia and Dorothea, complete the family of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard.

In 1872 the Chicago University conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Mr. Sheppard, an honor which was duplicated three years later by the Northwestern University. In 1878 he was appointed a Trustee of the latter institution, and he has filled the same position for Garrett Biblical Institute since 1884. Since that date he has held the chair of history and political economy in the Northwestern University, though the first year was spent in foreign travel and study, under a leave of absence generously granted him by the Directors. In 1892 the Board displayed its confidence in his ability and integrity by appointing him Treasurer and Financial Agent of the university. In the management of its business affairs he has shown a degree of judgment and discernment seldom met with in men not fitted for such responsibilities by long years of careful discipline, and the remarkable progress of the institution is largely due to his energetic and far-seeing business policy.

The intellectual resources displayed by Mr. Sheppard could only be developed in a person of extraordinary physical vigor and endurance, and

it is almost needless to state that he is the picture of health and strength. Naturally of pleasing address and engaging manner, he has not neglected to cultivate his social instincts, and is never too much absorbed in business or professional cares to give just consideration and attention to every caller. While distinguished for his own originality, he is always on the alert for the reception of advanced ideas and improved methods, his ample experience and ready discrimina-

tion enabling him to grasp and accept, or reject, a proposition almost instantly. A conviction once formed by him is not easily shaken, and he is zealous and eloquent in its enunciation. His residence, now nearing completion, is one of the most attractive objects bordering the famous Sheridan Road, and his home constitutes one of the chief social centers of the university and of the city of Evanston.

DAVID P. O'LEARY.

DAVID PHILIP O'LEARY, the accommodating Postmaster at Evanston, is a native of that city, born at what was then known as Ridgeville, later South Evanston, June 6, 1856. His parents were John and Margaret O'Leary, of whom further mention will be found elsewhere in this volume. David P. O'Leary attended the public schools, and later a private school taught by Miss Frances Willard, whence he went to Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, graduating from that famous institution in the Class of 1879.

Mr. O'Leary began business life as a reporter on a Chicago paper, in which capacity he continued for two years. In 1884 he began dealing in coal at Evanston, and continued at that business ten years. Upon the death of his father, he became administrator of the estate of the latter, which includes much valuable property along the lake shore, and is intersected by the famous Sheridan Road.

On the 1st of March, 1894, he was appointed Postmaster at Evanston, and still holds that position, discharging its arduous duties in a manner which wins the approval and admiration alike of political opponents and party colleagues. During the first year of his administration, he raised the

Evanston office from the second to the first class, annexed South Evanston, and established the free-delivery system, increased both clerk and carrier force, and this office is now ranked as the third in the state.

Mr. O'Leary has been a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Evanston from youth. He exerts a marked influence in the local councils of the Democratic party, has served as a member of the County Central Committee for the last twelve years, but has never allowed his name to come before the people as a candidate for elective office. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and ample business capacity, and is constantly forming new friends among the people whom he meets.

Mr. O'Leary can relate many interesting reminiscences of the days when the greater part of Evanston was an unbroken wilderness. While a boy, he and his father and brothers often helped to rescue people wrecked off Gross Point, then a treacherous shoal, on which many vessels were lost. At that time the Government had made no provision for promoting the safety of navigation at this point, which extended much further into the lake than at present, and in stormy weather vessels frequently ran upon the adjacent shoals, and were broken in pieces by the wind and waves.

leaving passengers and crew to save themselves as best they might. Their only assistance was that afforded by the voluntary efforts of the families residing in the neighborhood, who did all in their power to aid the unfortunate people. It was near this point that the ill-fated "Lady El-

gin" was lost, with about three hundred souls, a catastrophe which will ever be remembered by many of the people of Chicago and Milwaukee. Most of those who survived the disaster landed at Gross Point.

FRANK SMITH.

FRANK SMITH, an enterprising grocer of Wilmette, represents some of the oldest families in Cook County. He was born in Wilmette, Illinois, July 23, 1866, and is the son of John Nicholas Smith and Josephine Dusharm. The father was born in Prussia, and came to America with his parents when an infant. His father, Jacob Smith, located in Cook County in 1838, where the village of Kenilworth now stands. He engaged in farming, purchasing one hundred acres on the lake shore, most of which is now within the limits of the village of Kenilworth. The land was then in a state of nature, and after improving it, making a desirable farm, he continued to reside there for some time. He died in 1883, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife survived him a year, reaching the age of seventy-two.

John Nicholas Smith followed the trade of painter most of his life, dying at Wilmette in 1890, aged fifty-two years. He was one of the earliest members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Gross Point. Mrs. Josephine Smith is still living at Wilmette, at the age of fifty-two. She was born on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the present village of Wilmette. Her father, Lombard Dusharm, settled there about the same time as Jacob Smith. When this family located there, the woods were full of deer and other game, as

well as Indians, and Mrs. Smith can relate many interesting reminiscences of those pioneer days. She is the mother of thirteen children, of whom eleven are living, namely: Albert, Frank, John Jacob, Mary Lena (Mrs. Hugh McCormick), Charles J., Martin P., Joseph O. N., John Williams, May, Josephine and Morris.

Frank Smith was educated at the public schools of Wilmette. At fourteen years of age he became a clerk in W. H. Kinney's store, in his native place, and has been connected with the same establishment ever since. Upon the death of his employer, in July, 1895, he succeeded to the ownership of the business. His store is a model of neatness and order, and he is regarded as a capable and straightforward business man.

He was married, in 1888, to Amelia Neithaver, of Dowagiac, Michigan, a native of Prussia. They have three children, namely: Arthur G. W., Georgiana and Leroy. Mr. Smith is a member of St. Joseph's Church and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a man of progressive ideas and independent action. From boyhood he has acted in political matters with the Republicans, because he believes their plans and movements are calculated to benefit the greatest number of the people.



Wm. H. Gillett

JAMES HALLETT.

JAMES HALLETT, nearly all of whose life was passed in Illinois, was among those hardy and industrious pioneers whose efforts and sacrifices made possible the enjoyment of the present advantages of our people, many of whom can have but little realizing sense of the cost of the same. His veins held the blood of pioneers in the truest sense of the term, for his ancestors were among those faithful spirits who crossed the wide Atlantic, never to see again the scenes and friends of their childhood, to found a nation on the Western Continent. They located on Cape Cod, where Moses Hallett and Eunace Crowell, the parents of James Hallett, were born. Both the Hallett and Crowell families were among the first settlers of Cape Cod. The first of the former was Andrew Hallett, who came from England soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. Moses, grandfather of James Hallett, was a ship-builder at Barnstable, where Moses Hallett was born. The great-grandfather of the last-named also bore the name of Moses. Like all Cape Cod men, the navigation of the sea was their calling down to the generation of which we write.

In 1816 Moses Hallett and John Bancroft went from Barnstable, Massachusetts, to Howard County, Missouri, the journey occupying seventy-six days. After a short time Mr. Hallett returned to Massachusetts to claim his bride, who was a native of Hyannis. To quote a recent writer: "The trials and hardships, suffering and self-denial of the old frontiersmen has passed into history. * * * But the women of that early day were the ones who exercised the greater courage and fortitude. And great, indeed, must have been the love and adoration of those women for their husbands when they vol-

untarily severed all ties and associations of childhood and home, and, amid tears and lamentations, went forth into the great unknown country. Such a woman was Eunace Crowell, and when she became the wife of Moses Hallett and started with her husband for his new home, she knew she had said good-bye forever to her birth-place, to home, kindred and friends." In 1826 they removed to Shullsburg, Wisconsin, to join the miners who were clustering in that locality. Five years later they settled in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, which then extended from the river to Dixon. Mr. Hallett became the first High Sheriff of that county, and was also the first to engage in farming within its present borders. He was active in the suppression of the Indian insurrection under Blackhawk. He engaged in trade, and traveled much upon the Mississippi River, and was one of the first to get out and ship walnut timber to Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The logs were shipped by the river to New Orleans, and thence by ocean vessel to Philadelphia. It was while on one of these trips that he was seized with cholera, in 1847, and died, being buried at Bennett's Landing, Illinois, a few miles below St. Louis, Missouri. His widow continued to reside at "Glen Farm," near Galena, and passed away at her son's home in Galena in the '60s. The subject of this biography was the eldest of their children; Timothy, the second, is a prominent citizen of Galena; Bartlett died several years since at Mount Carroll; Lucy is the wife of Samuel Snyder, of Lena, Illinois; and Moses is Judge of the United States District Court of Colorado, at Denver.

James Hallett was born in Howard County, Missouri, March 25, 1822, and was therefore but

nine years old when he became a resident of Illinois. He grew up at Glen Farm, whence his parents were obliged to flee to the fort at Apple River in 1832, to be safe from the depredations of the Indians during the Blackhawk War. Those days in that region did not afford many educational advantages, save such as the hard school of experience gave; but young Hallett was possessed of a sound mind, and, with the counsels and example of good New England parents, developed a firm and true character.

In 1847 he settled at Mount Carroll, Illinois, and continued to reside there until death called him away. In addition to farming, he carried on quite extensively the manufacture of brick, and furnished the material for many of the substantial buildings of northwestern Illinois. In company with a Mr. Sweet, of Chicago, he constructed a section of the first telegraph line in this state, between Dubuque and Dixon. This was known as "O'Reilly's Atlantic Lake & Mississippi Telegraph, Illinois and Mississippi Line." His industry and integrity earned and kept for him the confidence of the public, and he was able to extend his business, until it included brick-yards at Hanover, Lanark and Oregon, in addition to that at Mount Carroll. He furnished the material and built most of the public buildings of Carroll County. He died of heart disease on the morning of March 17, 1889, at his home in Mount Carroll.

Mr. Hallett was married at Dubuque, Iowa, September 19, 1848, to Miss Amanda M. F. Lindsay, a native of Huntsville, Alabama, who was born April 5, 1822. Her father, Morris Lindsay, was a member of an old Virginia family. Her mother, Drusilla Ballard, was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, belonging to one of the old families there. Mrs. Hallett's childhood was passed near Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia. After the death of Mr. Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay became the wife of John Pierce, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and member of a fine Protestant family from the North of Ireland. Mrs. Hallett's father and step-father were typical Southern men, both being large planters and slave-holders. In 1845 the growing sons got the

western fever, and the parents, unwilling to separate the children, sold out all their interests and removed overland to Illinois, settling in the northern part of Carroll County. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, and all of them figured in the stirring scenes of early western life. John and William Pierce went out with one of the earliest California expeditions. Larkin died of cholera at St. Joseph, Missouri, while fitting out a similar expedition; and John was drowned in the north fork of the Platte River, while making a crossing with the before-mentioned party.

Mrs. Hallett's mother and foster-father died at their home in Cherry Grove, Carroll County, Illinois, and both are buried there, near where they settled. Mrs. Hallett was an expert horse-woman, and in her childhood days spent half her time in the saddle. She only gave up the saddle when compelled by advancing years to do so. She still resides at Mount Carroll with her adopted daughter, Effie Lydia, as a companion. Four sons were given to her, and she may well feel satisfied with their records, as conferring credit upon their antecedents. Russell B., the eldest, is a resident of Los Angeles, California. William P. is a business man of Sterling, Illinois. James Walter died at Aberdeen, South Dakota, while Judge of a local court, in 1886. A sketch of Reuben will be found on another page of this volume.

The Mount Carroll *Herald* thus describes the character of Mr. Hallett: "With all public movements he has been associated. County and personal trusts have been reposed in him, and in all educational interests he was at the front. He has given employment to more men than any other business man in the county, and many a man now living can testify to his kindly heart and consideration. James Hallett was one of the best types of American manhood. His long and busy career, so suddenly ended, is proof that he was happy in work. He toiled with his men early and late, and asked no man to do what he was not willing to do himself. All of his business transactions partook of the strictest adherence to truth and justice. His mind was vigor-

ous and comprehensive, and he directed and managed many business speculations at the same time. If he mistook impulses for convictions, he was the first to admit the error. On all questions requiring a firm and decided expression of opinion, no man can accuse James Hallett of hesitating or faltering. He never sacrificed his dignity to an overweening deference to anything or anybody. He was loyal and courageous, stern and inflexible of purpose, simple in manner and habits of life. He despised vulgar display, and abominated vanity. He was not without his faults, but never can the old saying be used with truer or firmer emphasis, 'they were of the head and not the heart.' In politics he was an old-line Whig, but upon the birth of the Republican party, he supported all its candidates until 1886, when he openly and loyally endorsed the Prohibition movement, having been a rigid temperance man all his life. In this, as in all other convictions, he was fearless and cared naught for the criticism of others. With him temperance and prohibition were questions of right and duty, to be held above all else.

"The religious life of James Hallett is known by all who ever came in contact with him or entered his home. He united with the Presbyterian

Church at Galena in 1840, and changed his connection to the Presbyterian Church of Mount Carroll in 1847. His devotion to his society, his earnest and tireless work in its interest, are known and remembered by all. He remained loyal to the Presbyterian Church, and in 1871, when it was no longer able to maintain itself financially, he chose to worship with the Lutheran denomination at Mount Carroll. In the Sunday-school he was a familiar figure, and was fourteen years at the head of the Lutheran school. But it was in the home, in the society of his wife and children and friends, that the true beauty and worth of his character became apparent. Ever kind and considerate, he loved his home, and no guest ever left his house without carrying away some appreciation of the influence of Christian teaching.

"He has not lived in vain. Though some griefs of his life were bitter, and would try the courage of the bravest of men, he bore his crushing sorrows with patience and humility."

The Old Settlers' Association, of which Mr. Hallett was a member, acted as the escort at his funeral, when fifty of its members accompanied his body from the residence to the cemetery, which overlooks his old home in Mount Carroll.

OSRO A. CRAIN.

O OSRO AMANDOR CRAIN, a resident of Cook County for fifty-five years, was born at Stockton, Chautauqua County, New York, September 17, 1819. He is one of a family of nine children born to Charles Crain and Fidelia (Case) Crain, both of whom were born near Middlebury, Vermont. The Crain family is of Welsh extraction. Owing to religious persecution, seven brothers of that name came to America in a sailing-vessel during the Colonial period.

They settled in Vermont, and their posterity is now numerous in many states of the Union. James Crain, the grandfather of Osro, was a Revolutionary soldier and a prominent farmer of Middlebury. His eldest son, Ezra, became a resident of Illinois, settling at Bloomington, where he died a few years since.

At the age of nineteen years Charles Crain married and moved to New York. Thence he went to Geauga County, Ohio, and later to De-

Kalb County, Indiana, where he died in the seventy-third year of his age. Mrs. Fidelia Crain was a daughter of Timothy Case, a native of Vermont, who entered the Continental army at the age of sixteen years and served four years in the struggle for American independence. He was an early settler of Cook County, Illinois, his death occurring at Niles, commonly known as "Dutchman's Point." Following is the record of Charles Crain's children: Irving, who was fatally gored by a bull at Hamilton, Indiana; Leander, a retired farmer near Durand, Wisconsin; Osro A.; Anna, Mrs. L. Burroughs, of Evanston; Charles and Fidelia, who died while residing at Evanston, the latter being the wife of Daniel Kelly; Jackson, residing at Farm Hill, Wisconsin; and Martha, Mrs. Little, who died at Hamilton, Indiana.

Osro A. Crain was about sixteen years old when the family removed to Indiana. On attaining his majority he left home and, with his brothers, Charles and Leander, came on foot to Chicago, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, bringing all his earthly possessions in a pack on his back. His first employment was at chopping wood, for which he received \$10 a month and his board. He subsequently learned the cooper's trade at Gross Point, and, being naturally ingenious and handy with tools, he was able to make a perfect barrel in one week from the time he began, a feat which naturally astonished his employer and fellow-workmen. At the end of three weeks he had thoroughly mastered the trade, and was made foreman of the shop. In 1844 he purchased twenty acres of land in the present city of Evanston, including the site of his present residence on Ridge Avenue. This land, which cost him \$5 per acre, was covered with heavy timber. He built a six-room frame house, at an expense of \$300, which surpassed in size and pretension any other residence on the Ridge Road north of Chicago. Mr. Crain subsequently purchased other tracts of land in this locality, owning at one time over three hundred acres, and has always been a dealer in real estate to a greater or less extent.

In 1849 he became imbued with the California

fever, and started overland for the new El Dorado with a team of oxen, making the trip from the Missouri River in seventy days. The damaged provisions, which were the only food obtainable in the mines, were ruinous to health, causing the death of thousands of men; and by the advice of his physician he started for home in the following November. He sailed on the steamer "Panama," on her first trip from San Francisco to the Isthmus, whence he went by way of New Orleans to St. Louis, arriving in the latter city on New Year's Day, 1850. From that point the journey was continued by stage and team to Shabbona Grove, Illinois, where his wife was staying at the residence of her father.

Having recuperated his health, on the 10th of April, 1850, Mr. Crain again turned his face toward the West, and with three companions and a number of horses and mules, re-embarked upon the long journey across the plains. This time they consumed but sixty days in covering the ground beyond the Missouri River, making a brief call at Salt Lake City, where some of their jaded animals were traded for ponies, with which to complete the trip. He engaged in mining at a place still known as Crain's Gulch in Georgetown, near Coloma, and later at the Arbuckle Diggings, in the Trinity Mountains, where he was foreman of a mining company. He refrained from drinking or gambling, and thereby avoided many of the difficulties in which miners are apt to become entangled. As leader of the Vigilance Committee, he was influential in driving out the gamblers and other vicious characters who visited the camp, and on one occasion saved the life of a comrade who was threatened by one of the banished class. Having accumulated about \$6,000, in 1856 he returned home, by way of Panama, and has since been a permanent resident of Evanston, where a street was named in his honor. In 1860 he made another trip to the West, spending a few months in Colorado.

In 1843 Mr. Crain was married to Olivia A. Hill, daughter of Aruna Hill, an early settler at Gross Point, in whose cooper-shop he had been employed. Mrs. Crain died on the 13th of May, 1873, at the age of fifty-two years, leaving one

son, William Edgar Crain, who resides in Colorado. In 1874 Mr. Crain was married to Mrs. Diadama Siter, daughter of Robert A. Morse, an early pioneer of Chicago. Mrs. Crain was born at Ithaca, New York, and by her first marriage has one daughter, Clara S., wife of Arthur Rose, of Omaha. Mr. Crain is an honorary member of the Masonic order, with which he has been

connected for thirty years. He cast his first Presidential vote for William H. Harrison, and has been a steadfast adherent of the Republican party since the birth of that organization. His career has been one of integrity and consistency, and he commands the respect and esteem of an extensive circle of acquaintances.

ROBERT A. WALLER.

ROBERT ALEXANDER WALLER is one of the men whose enterprise, intelligence and foresight have combined to place Chicago among the foremost cities of the world. Not only has he encouraged and sustained the intellectual and moral culture of its citizens, but he has been identified with some of the most magnificent public enterprises known to modern times. For more than a half-century the physical, commercial and mental powers of this great city have been constantly re-inforced by the accession of progressive and energetic men from every part of the civilized world. Among this cosmopolitan people are many prominent representatives of the Blue Grass State, a region which has long been famous for the activity, refinement and intelligence of its citizens.

The subject of this notice combines the zeal and valor of the typical Kentuckian with the confidence, discernment and patriotism which characterize the true Chicagoan. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, June 2, 1850, and a few years later, with the other members of the family, became a resident of Chicago. Extended notice of his parents, James and Lucy Waller, will be found elsewhere in this volume.

After a primary course in Chicago, Robert A.

Waller entered Washington and Lee University, and completed his course in that institution at the age of twenty-two. He returned to Chicago, and in the spring of the following year entered the insurance office of D. L. Bowmar as office boy. Two years later he became a partner of his former employer, and when Mr. Bowmar retired from business, owing to ill-health, in 1879, Mr. Waller became the sole proprietor. Since that date the enterprise has been conducted under the name of R. A. Waller & Company, which is one of the best-known firms in that line of business in the city.

In 1892 he organized the Ashland Block Association, of which he has ever since been President. The structure erected by that association in the same year is one of the finest and most conspicuous office buildings in the city. When it was first proposed to hold the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, he became one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the movement. He was elected one of the Board of Directors, and afterward became the Second Vice-President of the Exposition, which honorable position he continues to hold. He helped to organize the Sheridan Drive Association, which has been active in securing the establishment of a pleasant road along the lake shore north of the city, and lead-

ing to Milwaukee, as a continuation of the famous Lake Shore Drive of the city.

He is the founder of Buena Park, one of the finest residence suburbs on the north shore, which is now within the city limits, and resides there with his family. In February, 1893, Governor Altgeld appointed Mr. Waller one of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, and he soon afterward became the President of that body, succeeding Mr. W. C. Goudy, at the death of the latter. Many valuable plans of improvement were executed under his administration. Because of his refusal to introduce politics into the management of the park, he incurred the displeasure of the Governor, who asked his resignation. With true and manly independence, he refused to resign, thus compelling Governor Altgeld to show his hand as a small politician by his removal. Though a life-long Democrat, Mr. Waller preferred removal to meddling in petty politics. He has always stood above mere partisanship, and has used his utmost influence to have the affairs

of every department of the city administered for the general welfare of its people. By refusing to prostitute his official position to political uses, to the detriment of the public service, he earned the respect and warm regard of large numbers in all political parties. In July, 1895, he was appointed by Mayor Swift one of the Civil Service Commissioners provided for in the laws of March 20, 1895, to secure classification and promotion for merit alone in the departments of the City Government.

In June, 1876, Mr. Waller married Miss Lina Swigert Watson, of Frankfort, Kentucky, daughter of Dr. Edward Watson, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Waller have one son, Robert Alexander Waller, junior. 'No family in Chicago stands higher socially than that of Mr. Waller. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is identified with many of the most prominent clubs and associations. His breadth of character and restless activity make him a useful and popular member of each of these organizations.

EDWARD F. ERNST.

EDWARD FREDERICK ERNST, who resides at Wilmette, is one of the characteristic German-American citizens who form an important factor in promoting the commercial interests of Chicago. He was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, October 2, 1848. His parents, Julius Ernst and Sophia Hartman, lived and died in that city. Julius Ernst succeeded his father as a wholesale importer of sugar and coffee, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits throughout his life. John Hartman, the father of Mrs. Sophia Ernst, was a prominent attorney, and for many years served as Secretary of the city of Frankfort. Besides Edward F., Mr. and Mrs. Ernst had one child, a daughter named Helena, who is now the wife of Hon. Edgar Stanton, of Chicago.

Edward F. Ernst spent his early years in attendance at the public schools of his native city, and afterwards took a four-years course of study in a gymnasium at Oberstein, graduating at the age of fifteen years. He began his business career in his father's establishment, but was afterward employed by an uncle, who carried on an extensive shipping business at Rouen, France. Still later he was connected with a mercantile establishment at Antwerp.

When the Franco-Prussian War broke out, he volunteered in support of the German Emperor, and served throughout the conflict, participating in many of the bloodiest engagements, including Weisenburg, Sedan, and the siege of Paris. He escaped with no serious injury, and upon the close of hostilities was promoted to the rank of

Lieutenant. He retained this position for only about four weeks, during which time he was stationed in the fortress of Maintz. He then resigned and went to Bristol, England, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Stanton, then held the position of United States Consul, and from there came to the United States, in the fall of 1871. After spending six months at Cincinnati, he went to New York City and obtained employment with a large dry-goods importing house, where he remained six years. At the end of that period he came to Chicago, and has since been connected with the immense wholesale house of Marshall Field & Company, holding a responsible position in the notion department. He is energetic and progressive, and gives almost his entire time and attention to his business affairs, holding himself aloof from social and political allurements which might be likely to interfere therewith.

Mr. Ernst was married, in 1885, to Miss Bertha Cranch, daughter of Edward P. and Bertha (Wood) Cranch, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Ernst is descended from some of the most conspicuous families of Massachusetts. Her great-grandfather, Richard Cranch, came from England at the age of nineteen years and settled in Massachusetts in 1747. He married Mary Smith, a granddaughter of Col. John Quincy. Mrs. Cranch's sister was the wife of John Adams, the second President of the United States, who, with

Josiah Quincy, Noah Webster and Samuel Adams, were contemporary with Richard Cranch at the Massachusetts Bar or in public life. Mr. Cranch was a man of remarkable energy and perseverance, winning his way from poverty and obscurity to the position of Senator, and he also served as Postmaster at Braintree for several years. His son, Judge William Cranch, the father of Edward P. Cranch, became one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and was the author of "Cranch's Digest," a standard authority among attorneys. Edward P. Cranch was born at Alexandria, then in the District of Columbia, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Cincinnati, where he was a prominent attorney for fifty years. He died there in December, 1892, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife was a native of Philadelphia, of English parentage.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernst are the parents of two children, named, respectively, Edward Gerald and Constance Emma. Mrs. Ernst, who is a lady of noteworthy culture and refinement, is a member of the Chicago and Wilmette Woman's Clubs. The family is held in high regard in the social circles of Wilmette, where it has been established since 1889, and their pleasant home on Linden Avenue is one of the most attractive and hospitable which adorn the streets of that delightful suburb.

FERNAND HENROTIN, M. D.

FERNAND HENROTIN, M. D., one of the most eminent physicians of Chicago, and one who in the line of his profession may be said to have achieved a national reputation, was born in Brussels, the gay little capital of Belgium, a city which in its arts, its sciences, its civic pride and social life has been likened to Paris on a small scale. His parents were Joseph F. and

Adele (Kinsoen) Henrotin, both of whom were also natives of Belgium. The father (for sketch of whom see other pages in this volume) achieved distinction in his native land and in Chicago in the same profession in which his son, the subject of this sketch, is bearing such honorable renown. Not content with the limited possibilities of the Old Country, he emigrated to the United States,

the year of his son Fernand's birth (1848) witnessing the arrival of himself and family in this country.

Fernand Henrotin, who is to all intents and purposes a native Chicagoan, was reared in this city, receiving his earlier education in its public and high schools. Having a decided taste for the study of medicine, inherited probably, as his paternal grandfather had also been a physician, on the completion of his high-school course he entered Rush Medical College, then as now one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the Northwest. Here he pursued a thorough course of study, and in February, 1869, being then only twenty-one years of age, was duly graduated. At once after leaving college he established himself in practice, and entered upon a career which has brought him both fame and fortune. With the prestige of his father's honorable name, combined with his own skill, energy and conscientiousness, it was not long before he came into prominence, and in 1872-73 he held the responsible office of County Physician, the first of a series of public and professional positions he has held and filled with most eminent success.

In no other profession or business does the individuality of a man appear to play so important a part as in the medical profession. Endowed with a natural liking for the work he has chosen; of a singularly brilliant and receptive mind; gifted with the faculty of being able to reject the false and accept the true; conservative enough to cling to the proven beneficial; and progressive enough to stand alone, if need be, as the champion of any reform, it is not strange that in a city like Chicago, with its keen appreciation of men of genius, Dr. Henrotin has found his level and stands pre-eminent in his profession.

While never relinquishing his large private practice, he has yet found time to fill many outside positions of trust and responsibility, and was for some twelve years on the staff of attending physicians at the Cook County Hospital, for eight years was surgeon of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, was surgeon of the Chicago Police Department for twelve years, and for the past seventeen years has been surgeon of the Chicago Fire De-

partment. He is now Professor of Diseases of Women in the Chicago Polyclinic, is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, President of the Chicago Gynecological Society, Vice-President of the American Gynecological Society, Consulting Gynecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital, Corresponding Member of the Philadelphia and Belgian Gynecological Societies, and Secretary-General for America of the International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He has also written a number of monographs on intestinal and uterine surgery, which have been widely read and are considered a boon by the members of the profession.

In his social life Dr. Henrotin is considered an all-round "good fellow," and could he spare time from his many and arduous duties would be in constant social demand. Added to an unusually fine physique are many engaging qualities of head and heart. Exceedingly well-read, with an extended knowledge of all subjects of practical interest, not alone as regards his profession, but in the wider range of arts and sciences and in social and political economy; conscientious, warm-hearted, generous, a consistent believer in the Divine injunction to do unto others as you would have them do unto you, he is a man whose friendship is considered an honor by those who are fortunate enough to possess it. For some years he has been a member of the Union Club, though in his busy life he finds little time to spare for its pleasures and recreations. In politics he is a Democrat, but is not bound by hard-and-fast party lines, voting for men whom he thinks are conscientious enough to support correct principles.

In the spring of 1873 the Doctor married Miss Emily Prussing, a daughter of Charles G. Prussing, a well-known pioneer of Chicago. Mrs. Henrotin is a woman of many accomplishments and graces of character, and has been a help and inspiration to her husband in a thousand and one ways. Of an artistic temperament, she has distinguished herself especially as an amateur painter, and her home is famous for its beautiful surroundings, as well as for the genial hospitality which abounds within its walls.





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EBEN F. RUNYAN.

EBEN FITCH RUNYAN, one of the most industrious and successful lawyers in Chicago, has been for over forty years actively engaged in practice in this city. He has also been identified with its business interests and has borne his full share in building up the material, intellectual and moral interests of the city. His father, Archibald Runyan, was a farmer in New York State, where he died December 4, 1838, and young Eben was early thrown upon his own resources. His mother, Eva Viele, was a native of New York, born in Old Saratoga, in Saratoga County.

The subject of this biography was born December 3, 1831, in the town of Butler, Wayne County, New York. In the spring of 1838, at the age of seven and one-half years, he began supporting himself by working upon a farm, and continued that occupation until sixteen years of age. In the mean time he was permitted to attend the district school in winter, and laid the foundation which enabled him to secure a practical education in the hard school of experience. He attended a school at Saratoga Springs, New York, for six months, and then became a clerk in the store of Capt. T. F. Comstock, at Wilton, Saratoga County, New York, where he continued one year.

In the spring of 1850 he came to Illinois and settled in Hebron, McHenry County. He worked upon a farm in summer and taught school during the winter, continuing for three years. In the spring of 1853 he entered Waukegan Academy, where he continued two terms, under the tutorage of Hon. Francis E. Clarke, still a prominent citizen of Waukegan. He commenced the study of law with W. S. Searls, and at the end of two years was admitted to the Bar. June 11, 1855,

he located in Chicago and began practice, and has prosecuted a successful general law business ever since.

He early began to invest his savings in real estate, and has erected numerous buildings in the city, all of a good class. He has also been interested in farming, and was for several years engaged in the grain business. He built two elevators in Chicago, and several small ones along the line of the Chicago & Danville Railroad.

Mr. Runyan was a member of the West Park Board from its first organization, and continued in that capacity until 1876, when business reverses caused him to resign in order to give closer attention to his private affairs. He takes a keen interest in the needs and development of the public-school system, and was for nine years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, serving one term as its Vice-President and was twice President of the Board. He has always been a patriotic citizen of the city, and has given aid and encouragement to the extent of his ability to every movement tending toward its proper development.

In religious matters he adheres to the Baptist Church, and has always been a consistent and straightforward Democrat in politics. During the Civil War he was one of the Committee of Five in the then Sixth Ward of Chicago to assist the families of soldiers at the front, and otherwise look after the prosecution of the struggle to preserve the Union. Among other duties, they furnished substitutes for several drafted men. That committee consisted of John A. Tyrrell, George Sherwood, U. R. Hawley, James B. Bradwell and E. F. Runyan.

January 2, 1860, at Waukegan, Mr. Runyan was married to Miss Flora, daughter of E. W.

and T. T. Avery, of Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois. Mrs. Runyan was born at Brandon, Vermont, and moved from there with her parents to Lake County, Illinois, in 1843. Mr. Runyan's family includes six children. Emma F., the eldest, is now the wife of G. E. M. Pratt. Eben F. Runyan, junior, and Edward D. Runyan are associated with their father in practice. Grace F. is

the wife of S. S. Parks. Julia M. is Mrs. Harrie E. Gordon; and Estelle M. still resides with her parents.

The career of Mr. Runyan is commended to the poor youth of the land as an example worthy of emulation and as affording encouragement in the struggle for advancement.

FREDERICK W. PORTER.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PORTER. No kindlier citizen ever dwelt in Chicago, no truer Mason ever took his obligation, than the subject of this sketch, Frederick W. Porter. Mr. Porter was born in the town of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, on the 12th day of May, 1836, being a child of Dr. Joshua and Martha Lee (Smith) Porter. His grandfather was a noted practitioner of medicine in that region for close upon half a century.

Mr. Porter's education was obtained in the neighboring Leicester Academy. He then went to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the employ of F. M. Holmes, to learn the upholstery craft for a period of two years; thence to Boston, Massachusetts with Burnham, Scott & Company, manufacturers of gents' furnishings, as entry clerk for four years. He then changed to the firm of Faxon, Elms & Company, of Boston, as bookkeeper for two years; then, in 1865, in poor health, came West; first to work on a farm in La Salle County, Illinois, for John Aylsworth, teaching school in the winter. In 1866 he went with Franklin Dimmick, of Utica, Illinois, as a buyer of grain and produce. In April, 1867, he went to Marseilles, Illinois, to work for Rhoderick Clark, an uncle of his present widow.

In August of the year last mentioned, Mr. Porter came to Chicago, as purchasing agent for

the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, in charge of their supply department. In the spring of 1870 he returned to Marseilles to work for Pierce, Clark & Sharp, contractors for the building of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railway. In 1871 he returned to Chicago, to go with Kirby, Carpenter & Company, and in 1873 went with Palmer, Fuller & Company as bookkeeper.

Upon the death of his father in 1876, he went to the old eastern home to live with his mother as her comforter for a year; then in the spring of 1877 returned to the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway as General Bookkeeper, with which he remained up to the time of his untimely death. In 1886, as a reward for faithful and very devoted and able services, he was made General Auditor of the system, in the conspicuous discharge of which duties he continued to the very day of his death.

Mr. Porter was one of the most prominent local Masons, of which fraternity he was a chief ornament and delight. He first entered Cement Lodge, No. 304, Utica, Illinois, May 18, 1867; in 1868 he affiliated with Waubansia Lodge No. 160, of Chicago, in which year he was exalted in Wiley M. Egan Chapter No. 126, R. A. M., Chicago. In 1878 he was Royal and Select Master of Fairview Council No. 161, R. & S. M.; in 1879, W. M. of Waubansia Lodge; and in 1881,

Secretary of the same until 1885; in 1888, created a life member of the same; in 1891, an honorary member of Normal Park No. 797; in 1892, G. E. P. & S. of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection; a member of the Chicago Council, P. of J.; Knight of Gourgas Chapter, R. C.; S. P. of the R. S., O. Con. In 1893, K. T. in Englewood Commandery No. 59, and W. P. of Normal Park Chapter No. 211, O. E. S. In 1894, N. M. S., Medinah Temple.

Mr. Porter died very suddenly at the Grand Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, of heart disease, overcome by the joyous excitement of a Masonic function which he had gone there to attend, September 27, 1894. His funeral was held at his residence, No. 7117 Wentworth Avenue, Englewood, under Masonic auspices, honored by a most magnificent casket at their hands, and with a profusion of beautiful flowers it is rarely one's lot to look upon, even in this age of grand floral display. He was a member of Prof. W. F. Black's Central Church of Christ, near the corner of Indiana and Thirty-seventh Streets, whose pastor officiated very feelingly at the funeral; and then they bore the noble man's remains to Oakwood Cemetery.

A fine specimen of physical manhood, his mental gifts were in all ways worthy of emulation. His chief virtue was his quiet giving—"The greatest of these is charity." He gave to every body who asked and needed his aid. Since his death numberless instances of such kind have arisen to notice, but he always did it in a quiet manner. Indeed, it was this admirable trait of common brotherhood (more laudable if lived up to by all) which operated to prevent his leaving as good provision as would otherwise have been the case for his family, which he loved with a devotion not easy to make known in words.

Mr. Porter was a Republican, very ardent, but not a politician. He was also a member of the Hamilton Club at one time. He had a penchant for collecting rare coins, and is reputed to have possessed one of the finest private numismatic collections in the city.

As a penman it would be hard to excell him, either in plain or fancy work. His "Annual

Auditor's Report," gotten out for the railway, was each time really a utilitarian piece of art.

Mr. Porter married, June 20, 1872, Miss Susie E. Ryall, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, but early came to the United States and obtained her education at Oberlin College, Ohio, where Mr. Porter first became acquainted with her. He left one child, a daughter, Kathleen Eggleston Porter, who has the singular honor of being the first child born in Eggleston, which event happened upon the twenty-fourth day of January, 1887. Mrs. Porter comes of a very distinguished Irish family, her father being George Ryall, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He was the eldest son of John Ryall. The family seat was in the neighborhood of the Irish Capital.

The Porter family is of very ancient and certain origin. William the Conqueror had in his train a certain William de la Grande, whose son Ralph was Grande Porteur (gate-keeper) to his Majesty King Henry I. from A. D. 1120 to 1140. From this fact originated the succeeding patronymic of "Porter," for at this early date there were no surnames among the people of the north of Europe. The early Normans derived theirs from occupations, personal peculiarities or other individual distinctions.

The family coat-of-arms, which was very tastefully expressed on a stained-glass window of his Englewood home, is as follows: Sable, three church bells argent, on a fess azure, charged with a fleur de lis; crest, a portcullis azure, chains or; motto, *Vigilantia et Virtute*.

The remarkably preserved line of descent of the family is as follows: Ralph Porter, Robert, Hugh, Hugh (of Markham, Nottinghamshire, England), Robert (of North Ellington, England), Stephen (of Ravensby-Hoo, Westmoreland, England), Richard (of Baynham Abbey, Sussex), Thomas (of Lyndhurst, Kent), Richard (of Mickleton, Gloucestershire), John (Sergeant-at-Arms to King Henry VIII.), Edward (of Aston, England; married Angelina Porter, of Spain, daughter of Giles), Eudymion (of the Manor House of Aston Sub-Edge; a Gentleman of the Royal Bed Chamber; had a patent connected with the Customs of the port of London), Edmond, George,

and John, all of the preceding fifteen generations being of English stock, concerning some members of whom there is preserved valuable data in the standard biographical and genealogical English work, "Lives of the Lords Strangeford."

John Porter, son of the last aforesaid, was born in Dorset, England, probably in 1596, and was a tanner by trade. He came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, whence he removed to Salem (now Danvers) in 1644. For valuable American data of this family, *vide* the "Porter Genealogy," by Hon. J. W. Porter, of Burlington, Maine, published in 1878.

Samuel, of Wenham, Massachusetts, a mariner, married Hannah Dodge, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and died in 1660.

John, born in Wenham in 1658, married Lydia Herrick, of Beverly, was a representative to the General Court, Town Moderator, etc.; a maltster and farmer.

Samuel, born in Wenham, February 17, 1681,

married (1) Sarah Bradstreet, of Topsfield, a granddaughter of Governor Bradstreet; (2) Experience Batchelder, of Wenham.

Samuel, born in Wenham November 14, 1711, a housewright.

Samuel, born in Wenham (now Hamilton), Massachusetts, January 15, 1739, married Anna Patch, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Joshua, 1782, of Wenham, Massachusetts.

Joshua, Jr., born in Wenham January 4, 1809, worked through Amherst College, and subsequently graduated from Bowdoin Medical College of Brunswick, Maine. Married Martha Lee Smith, a daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Hooper, widow of James Hooper, Crafts) Smith, from whom sprung the Frederick W. Porter, subject of this sketch.

These twenty-four consecutive generations of male descendants is certainly a very unusual fact to find in our democratic country.

ALVIN J. BLAKEY.

ALVIN JAY BLAKEY was born February 28, 1855, in Racine County, near Union Grove, Wisconsin, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Stott) Blakey, who came from Rochdale, England, and are now deceased. Thomas Blakey was the son of William Blakey, who was associated in business with John Bright, the noted English statesman. In 1840 Thomas Blakey left England, in company with a cousin, and they landed in Boston after a long and perilous voyage, having two English shillings as their combined capital on arrival. They immediately found employment in the woolen-mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, where Mr. Blakey continued five years. He then went to Wisconsin and bought land, on which he settled and continued to reside until his death, which

occurred April 17, 1886. His wife died December 28, 1878. They had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eighth.

Besides farming, Mr. Blakey took up the work of Christian ministry after going to Wisconsin, preaching without compensation for over thirty years and ceasing the work only when death closed his labors. He affiliated with the Bible Christian Church. He said he had plenty of this world's goods, and was willing to work for Christ on account of his love for Him.

A. J. Blakey has been independent since he was sixteen years of age, and has attained a considerable measure of success in life. He attended the common school at Yorkville, Racine County, Wisconsin, meantime assisting in the farm work

during the intervals of school. He began teaching school at the age of nineteen, and in 1872 entered the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1877. He continued to teach in the schools of his native state for four years, being employed most of the time in the city of Milwaukee. For ten years he was a commercial traveler, carrying a line of jewelry, watches and diamonds from Chicago, Illinois. His long continuation in this employment indicates his success, which can only be acquired in that occupation by the employment of energy and brains.

Since 1889 Mr. Blakey has been an investor and real-estate dealer in Chicago, and now occupies offices in the Chamber of Commerce, as a member of the firm of Bobb & Blakey, general brokers and real-estate dealers. This firm handles large and valuable pieces of city and country property, their operations extending over many states.

On the 4th of March, 1885, Mr. Blakey es-

poused Miss Carrie A. Turner, a native of New York City. Mrs. Blakey's parents were Herbert and Kate Turner, who came from Berlin, Germany, and were children of worthy German ancestry. One son was given to Mr. and Mrs. Blakey, named Harold A., who died April 21, 1894, at the age of fourteen months.

Mr. Blakey is a strict believer in the teachings of the Bible, and entertains charity for the frailties of human nature. Politically he is and always has been a Republican, having cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, and his last for George B. Swift. He is a thorough bi-metallist, and sincerely believes in the ultimate success of the policy of American protection. His genial nature and affable manners secure and retain the friendship of all with whom he is brought in relation, either socially or in business. Mr. Blakey is an extemporaneous speaker, and is capable of making a speech on any subject with which he is acquainted at all at a moment's notice.

ORSEMUS MORRISON.

ORSEMUS MORRISON, one of the esteemed pioneers of Chicago, was born at Cambridge, New York, and died in Chicago, January 4, 1864, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a son of Ephraim Morrison and Sally Adams, who became residents of Chicago a few years subsequent to the arrival of their son. Ephraim Morrison spent the balance of his life in this city, and among the investments which he made here was the purchase of the lot at the northeast corner of Clark and Madison Streets, where he built a residence. A portion of this lot was afterward condemned by the city for the purpose of widening Madison Street, which had been originally laid out only forty feet in width. The silver

with which he paid for this lot was brought from New York in an old-fashioned kettle, such as was usually hung on a crane over a fire-place. It was the proceeds of the sale of his farm at Cambridge. The six sons of Ephraim Morrison, named, respectively, Orsemus, James M., Ezekiel, Ephraim, Charles and Dan, became residents of Chicago, but all are now deceased.

Orsemus Morrison became a mechanic and builder, and was employed for a time as foreman in the construction of the Government Breakwater at Buffalo, New York. Thence he came in 1833 to Chicago, for the purpose of attending the first sale of school lands. Among the purchases which he made at that sale was a lot at

the southeast corner of Clark and Madison Streets, with a two-hundred-foot front on the former. The price paid for this property was \$62 in silver. It is still held by his heirs, by virtue of the original United States patent, being one of the few parcels of real estate in this city which has never changed hands since becoming private property. Another purchase which he made at the same sale was Block 7 of the School Section Addition, fronting four hundred feet on Halsted Street and four hundred and sixteen feet on Harrison Street, the price of this block being \$61. Though many of his friends scoffed at his lack of judgment in buying land so far out of town, he was sagacious enough to foresee its ultimate value.

Mr. Morrison built a frame residence at the corner of Clark and Madison Streets, and afterward further improved his lot by the erection of a row of tenement houses, cutting timber for the frames of these buildings on the North Branch of the Chicago River. From time to time Mr. Morrison made other investments in Chicago realty.

At the first election held in the village of Chicago, Mr. Morrison was elected to the office of Constable. To the ordinary duties of this office were added those of Collector and Coroner. One of the first inquests which he held in the latter capacity was on the body of a stranger who came to Chicago and started out from the hotel for an

evening walk, got lost in the woods and was frozen to death. His corpse was found next day at the corner of La Salle and Washington Streets. Mr. Morrison continued to hold the office of Constable for several years. He was a physical giant, weighing nearly three hundred pounds, and, though very peaceably inclined, he was perfectly fearless, and was ever a terror to evildoers, whether acting in his official capacity or as a private citizen. On more than one occasion (notably on the evening of the election of John Wentworth as Mayor) he quelled a crowd of noisy and belligerent men unaided, by force of his strength and courage. Upon the organization of the city, he was elected Alderman from the Second Ward, and also served as Street Commissioner for some years.

Of his children, but two survive: Hannah M., wife of G. W. Spofford; and Lucy M., Mrs. D. W. Mills, both residents of Chicago.

Mr. Morrison was very generous, and always befriended the poor and sick. No case of suffering ever reached his knowledge without being promptly relieved. His charities were always bestowed without ostentation, and frequently without the knowledge of the members of his own family. His memory will long be cherished among the early residents of Chicago, to whom his virtues and noble characteristics were best known.

GEORGE W. PINNEY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PINNEY was born at Stafford, Connecticut, in 1829, and died at Jefferson (now a part of the city of Chicago), September 9, 1886. His ancestors were among the early New England colonists, and he exemplified in character their energy, enterprise, fortitude and integrity. His grandfa-

ther, Daniel Pinney, was a native of Stafford, Connecticut, where his son, Daniel Pinney, was born in 1798. The wife of Daniel Pinney, senior, bore the name of Greene, and was also a native of Stafford.

Daniel Pinney, junior, married Lydia Hyde, who was born in Stafford in 1797. She was a

daughter of Jacob Hyde, also a native of Stafford, whose father—of English descent—moved to that town from Norwich, Connecticut. Jacob Hyde's wife, Lydia Hall, was of Scotch blood, and reared her children to those habits of industry and thrift for which the descendants of both Scotland and New England are notable.

The early years of George W. Pinney were passed upon a farm in his native town, and he received an ordinary common-school education. He was possessed of a sound mind and good perceptions, and became a useful citizen, demonstrating in his career the benefits of muscular effort directed by wise intelligence.

He served an apprenticeship in a foundry at Worcester, Massachusetts, and became a thorough master of the art of making molds for casting. He was an expert in the production of car-wheels, for which the railroad building of his day created an immense demand. In the early '40s he came to Chicago, and had no difficulty in finding employment here. Within a short time he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with which he continued for more than twenty years, his sole business being the production of wheels for use on the cars of that company.

Being compelled by failing health to seek a change of location, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, but remained there only a short time. Returning to Chicago, he took charge of the farm of the late Joel Ellis, in the town of Jefferson, for which occupation his early training had amply fitted him. It was hoped that this outdoor occupation would aid in restoring his health, but a cruel disease had fastened itself upon him, and he passed away as previously indicated.

Mr. Pinney was an active member of the Masonic order, the only society of which he was a member. He was a supporter of the faith and services of the Universalist Church, and gave his suffrage and support to Republican principles and candidates. In 1864 he was married to Lucretia, daughter of Joel Ellis, a history of whose life will be found on other pages of this volume. Besides his widow, Mr. Pinney is survived by one daughter, Mary Emily, who is now the wife of Fred Mackenzie, of Chicago. A son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Reginald Pinney and Thelma Ellis Mackenzie, make glad and proud the heart of Mrs. Pinney and of their great-grandmother, Mrs. Joel Ellis, who is a member of the household with all the above.

ELBRIDGE G. KEITH.

ELBRIDGE GERRY KEITH is not only conspicuous as a financier, but he has come to be one of the best known among Chicago's many prominent reformers and philanthropists. While displaying the sagacity and tenacity of purpose so essential to a successful business career, he has simultaneously been identified with so many movements of a public nature, that the modern history of Chicago would be but incompletely told without some allusion to his character and deeds. Though he has exerted no small influence in shaping measures of public policy,

and in placing capable and trustworthy men in positions of profit and honor, he has scrupulously avoided any personal connection with places of political preferment, and has given no one an opportunity to traduce his motives or question the sincerity of his purposes.

Mr. Keith is the youngest son of Martin Keith and Betsy French, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. He was born at Barre, Washington County, Vermont, July 16, 1840, and enjoyed excellent educational advantages. After a course at Newbury Seminary he

attended Barre Academy, which was then under the charge of Dr. J. S. Spaulding, one of the leading educators of his day. At an early age he began to display a marked tendency for literary and political pursuits, but these proclivities were somewhat obscured by the commercial surroundings in which he was placed. Upon leaving school, at the age of sixteen years, he began his business career in the capacity of clerk in a country store, and later, in 1857, he came to Chicago, whither his brothers, Edson and O. R. Keith, had preceded him. He at once became connected with the house of Keith Brothers & Faxon, and upon the retirement of Mr. Faxon in 1865, he became a partner in the firm of Keith Brothers, wholesale dealers and jobbers in hats, caps, furs and millinery. This firm is still known as one of the foremost in its line.

In 1884 Mr. Keith helped to organize the Metropolitan National Bank, and was immediately elected its President, a position which he has continuously filled to the present time. Under his thorough and capable management this corporation has come to be recognized as one of the most substantial banking institutions in the West. It now occupies the magnificent banking floor of the Temple, at La Salle and Monroe Streets, and employs about fifty people in the regular transaction of its immense business.

Mr. Keith has ever been an earnest advocate of the cause of education, and served seven years as a member of the Board of Education of Chicago. The Keith School, at the corner of Thirty-fourth and Dearborn Streets, was so named in recognition of his able and disinterested services in behalf of the youth of the city. He is also a Trustee of Beloit College, one of the foremost institutions of higher education in the West.

At an early date Mr. Keith began to ally himself with social, benevolent, literary and commercial organizations, for the number and character of which Chicago is famous. Among those in whose work he has been most conspicuous may be mentioned the Union League, Commercial and Bankers' Clubs, each of which has honored him with the position of President. He is also identified with the Chicago, Literary and Twentieth

Century Clubs. He has served as presiding officer of the Young Men's Christian Association and, the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

When the Civic Federation was formed for the purpose of introducing much-needed reforms into the social and municipal conduct of the city, he became one of its most earnest and influential members, and as one of its Directors is doing much to forward the good work inaugurated by this beneficent organization. As a Director of the World's Columbian Exposition, he was active and potent in securing its location in Chicago and its unprecedented success.

In December, 1860, Mr. Keith was married to Miss Harriet S. Hall, of Dayton, La Salle County, Illinois, and a daughter of Joseph Hall, one of the pioneers of this state. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Keith comprised four sons and two daughters until the twenty-eighth day of November, 1891, when they were called upon to mourn the death of the first-born daughter, Susie, an accomplished young woman. The names of the others are: Elbridge B., Carl, Stanley, Harold H. and Bessie.

For over twenty years Mr. Keith has been identified with Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, of which Bishop Cheney is pastor. At the age of fourteen years he walked twelve miles in order to attend the first Republican State Convention in Vermont, and has ever since been an interested participant in the councils of that party. He has seen and been a factor in its accomplishment of the emancipation of the slave, the establishment of a sound financial system, and the promotion and development of the arts of peace. He has frequently served as a delegate in state conventions, and was a member of the National Convention which nominated James A. Garfield for the presidency. Throughout all these years, however, he has consistently refused to allow the use of his name as a candidate for any political office. By this steadfast course, he is pointing out to his fellow-citizens the way to true civil-service reform, which can never be fully accomplished without the active participation in political affairs of those who are not themselves office-seekers.





Very Truly Yours
Edwin Drury

Photo'd by W. J. Root

EDWIN DRURY.

EDWIN DRURY, an honored veteran of the great Civil War, residing at Wilmette, is an offspring of some of the oldest and most patriotic families in America. His parents were George Albert Drury and Mary Elizabeth Heald. On his father's side his lineage is traced through eight generations of American yeomanry, and he represents the ninth generation of his mother's family in America.

The name Drury is derived from a town so called in Normandy, from which the founder of the family in England came with William the Conqueror, and was one of his aides at the battle of Hastings, in the year 1066. He settled at Thurston, in the county of Suffolk, and from him have sprung nearly all the people of that name in England and America.

The name—taken from the Sanskrit "dhru," to be steadfast; the root of the Anglo-Saxon "treow," true; the Latin "dru," loyal; "druerie," feudal truth—signifies sobriety, modesty, and, in the Saxon language, a pearl.

The first representative of the family in this country was Hugh Drury, who is supposed to have sailed from England in the "Abigail," at nineteen years of age, under the name of George Drewrie, in company with the colony of Governor John Winthrop, junior, which settled at the mouth of the Connecticut River in 1635. Hugh Drury had a grant of land in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1640-41, and removed to Boston, where he died in 1689. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1659, and afterward its Lieutenant.

His son John served as a Lieutenant of Massachusetts troops in King Philip's Indian War. Thomas, the son of John Drury, became a prominent farmer of Framingham, Massachusetts, and was a captain of militia. He also took an active interest in civil and religious affairs, and was a schoolmaster and conveyancer. His son Caleb lived and died in Framingham, where he reared a large family of children. Caleb Drury's son Zedekiah was a blacksmith at Bedford, Massachusetts, and afterward moved to Dunstable, in the same state. Upon the alteration of the boundary line between the two colonies, his home became a part of Hollis, New Hampshire. He subsequently moved to Temple, New Hampshire, and was captain of a company of minute-men. He was among the party which marched "part of ye way" from Temple to Cambridge, on the alarm of April 19, 1775, being then fifty-nine years of age. He and all his family were ardent supporters of the patriot cause. His son, Ebenezer Drury, served three years as a private soldier in the Third New Hampshire Line of Continental troops, and also marched with the company from Temple, on the alarm of the 19th of April, 1775. About 1790 Ebenezer Drury moved to Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, where he was a leading man of affairs. Jonathan Drury, son of the last-mentioned, was a manufacturer of old-fashioned wooden clocks, some of which are still keeping time at Litchfield. He enlisted in the War of 1812 as a teamster, and went to Sacket's Harbor. In 1816 he moved to Genesee County, New York, and fifteen years later to Lorain

County, Ohio. In 1850 he came to Lake County, Illinois, where he and his wife, Sophia (Cole) Drury, spent the remainder of their lives with their son, George Albert Drury.

Said George Albert Drury, father of the subject of this notice, was born at Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, May 22, 1813, and died at Avon Center, Lake County, Illinois, July 12, 1871. He came to Lake County in 1836, before the days of railroads, making the journey on foot from Lorain County, Ohio. He lived for some years in a log cabin on section 30, in the town of Warren, with his cousins, Leonard and George Gage. He pre-empted the southwest quarter of said section 30 from the Government, built a log house, and married, settling on that place, where he lived until 1865. He then went to Rochester, Minnesota, for a short time with an invalid daughter, to try the effect of the climate on her health. His daughter dying there, he went to Ironton, Ohio, and engaged in the jewelry business with a brother. At the end of two years he sold out the jewelry business, and went to McHenry, Illinois, and embarked in the furniture business. His wife died at McHenry, February 1, 1871. From that time his own health, never very good at the best, began to fail him. He went to his brother Benjamin's at Avon Center, Lake County, Illinois, for rest and recuperation, was taken worse, and died there, as already stated. George Albert Drury was an influential, public-spirited citizen, and was at different times elected to the office of Supervisor and other offices of trust in the town of Warren.

An incident may here be given to illustrate those early days in Illinois. The country was overrun with wolves. They became so bold at night as to lap swill from pails standing outside the doorway. One evening, as all were seated in their log cabin, they heard a lapping of swill on the outside, and, supposing it to be occasioned by a wolf, George Gage said to the father of the subject of this sketch: "George, just open the door a little way, and I will shoot it with my rifle." The door was opened and the animal shot. Taking their lantern for inspection, they found that an Indian dog had been killed instead

of a wolf. Fresh snow had fallen on the ground, and the camp of the Pottawattamies was less than two miles distant. Knowing that the Indians fairly worshiped their dogs and would be apt to make serious trouble if it was found that one had been killed on their premises, prompt action was taken to remove all vestige of the tragedy. The cabin stood on the edge of the timber, about twenty rods from a small lake, on the banks of which a stable for their horses had been built. The snow, the chips and everything showing traces of the bloody deed were carefully gathered together and buried under the horses in this stable. The next morning the three men took their axes and went into the woods to work. Leonard Gage was married. His wife, with their little son about one year old, was to be left at home all alone. Thinking that the Indian whose dog had been shot would be certain to track him, instructions were given to Mrs. Gage to be sure and insist that the animal in dispute was a wolf instead of a dog. True enough, along about ten o'clock in the forenoon, the old Indian opened the door without rapping, as is their custom, and walked into the cabin. Proceeding at once to the subject, he said: "De hound, de hound, bow, bow, wow?" Bravely controlling her fear, Mrs. Gage replied: "No, the wolf, the wolf." Repeating his question a number of times without satisfactory results, the old Indian finally went out doors and commenced circling round the cabin, increasing the size of the circle until he had gone around three or four times, when he finally went off shaking his head; it was beyond his comprehension.

Mary Elizabeth Heald, the mother of Edwin Drury, was born in Furnace Hollow, near Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, September 8, 1815. She was a daughter of Daniel Heald, who operated an iron foundry at that place. He was born in Acton, Massachusetts, and was a mason by trade. In 1838 he came West and settled on the southwesterly side of Gage's Lake, Lake County, Illinois, where his wife died. He then located at Waukegan, Illinois, where he erected many of the first brick buildings. His death occurred in Chicago, November 16, 1846,

at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, Persis (Howard) Heald, was a daughter of Jeremiah Howard and Zilpha (Lombard) Howard, of Western (now Warren), Worcester County, Massachusetts. Mrs. Persis (Howard) Heald died in Lake County, Illinois, September 26, 1842, aged fifty-nine years.

John Heald, the first American ancestor of that family, settled at Concord, Massachusetts, where he was made a Freeman in 1641. In the line of descent traced to Daniel Heald, the first five generations in America bore the Christian name of John. The last of these, Lieut. John Heald, took part in the Concord bridge fight, April 19, 1775. His son Ebenezer, the father of Daniel Heald, was also in the Continental army.

Edwin Drury was born in the town of Warren, Lake County, Illinois, November 12, 1842. His boyhood was passed upon the homestead farm, and his education was confined to that of the ordinary district school. On the 9th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the 10th of June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Camp Harker, near Nashville, Tennessee, because of the close of the war. His regiment was first attached to the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Army of Kentucky, afterwards called the Reserve Corps, under Gen. Gordon Granger. After the battle of Chickamauga there was a re-organization of the army in and around Chattanooga, Tennessee, and until the close of the war his regiment was attached to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps, under Gen. Gordon Granger, successively relieved by Gens. O. O. Howard, D. S. Stanley and T. J. Wood. Whilst with his regiment, Edwin Drury was a participator in the following events and engagements, namely: Defense of Cincinnati, Ohio; Second Fort Donelson; Spring Hill; Triune; Liberty Gap and Shelbyville, Tennessee; Buzard's Roost; Rocky-face Ridge; Dalton; Resaca; Kingston; Pumpkin Vine Creek; New Hope Church; and in front of Dallas, Georgia. In June, 1864, he became unfitted for active duty in the field, and while absent from his regiment was

acting Hospital Steward at Dalton, Georgia, for some months, rejoining his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, in February, 1865. He received no serious wounds, though often exposed to the rain of shot and shell. While he was in charge of the hospital at Dalton, it was captured by Wheeler's rebel cavalry, and he, together with others who were able, went to the rudely constructed fort there for protection. At a later date, the night of October 13, 1864, when a portion of the rebel general Hood's forces were in possession of Dalton, he was virtually a prisoner of war. All who were able expected to be sent to rebel prisons. The rebels did not disturb them, however, probably owing to the fact that their wounded, who had fallen into Union hands at the time of Wheeler's attack, and who were interspersed with the Union inmates in the two hospitals made it necessary to take care of them all, had testified to the uniform kindness and care with which they had been treated. Mr. Drury was a member of the Historical Society of his regiment, and helped to compile a history of the same, which was published in 1887.

After the war he located in Chicago, Illinois, and was appointed a deputy in the office of his uncle, Alexander Hamilton Heald, who had been elected City Collector. He continued as a deputy under William J. Onahan, who succeeded Mr. Heald, and was afterward employed in the South Chicago Town Collector's office, under Henry Spear. He subsequently spent a year or two in the County Treasurer's office, under Heber S. Rexford and Julian S. Rumsey. Just before the great fire he was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Cook County, Illinois, by John G. Gindele, and continued his connection with that office during the incumbency of George W. Wheeler, Joseph Pollak and Gen. Hermann Lieb, being Chief Deputy for the two last named. In June, 1875, during General Lieb's term, Mr. Drury resigned his position and entered into a partnership with John Carne, junior, to conduct a tax-abstract and general real-estate business. In November, 1886, said partnership was dissolved and the present firm of Drury Brothers formed, his brother, Horace Greeley Drury, becoming the

junior member. They give most of their attention to Wilmette property, maintaining offices both in that village and Chicago. A large portion of the development of the former place is due to their instrumentality.

On the 19th of April, 1871, Mr. Drury was married to Hannah Augusta Howard, born December 25, 1849, daughter of William Curtis Howard and Hannah (Roberts, formerly spelled Roburds) Howard, of the town of Grant, Lake County, Illinois. Their only surviving child is a daughter, named Gertrude, who was born March 20, 1875. Mr. Drury is a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Illinois

Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was the first Regent of Ouilmette Council Number 1107, of the Royal Arcanum. He has resided at Wilmette since 1874, and has served several times as Trustee of said village, and is the present Secretary of its Board of Education, and is also its present Village Collector. Following the example of his father, he has been a life-long Republican, and is a gentleman of pleasing address and marked literary tastes. He has spent considerable time in historical research, and has succeeded in rescuing from oblivion a very complete genealogy of the Drurys of England and America, and the Healds of America.

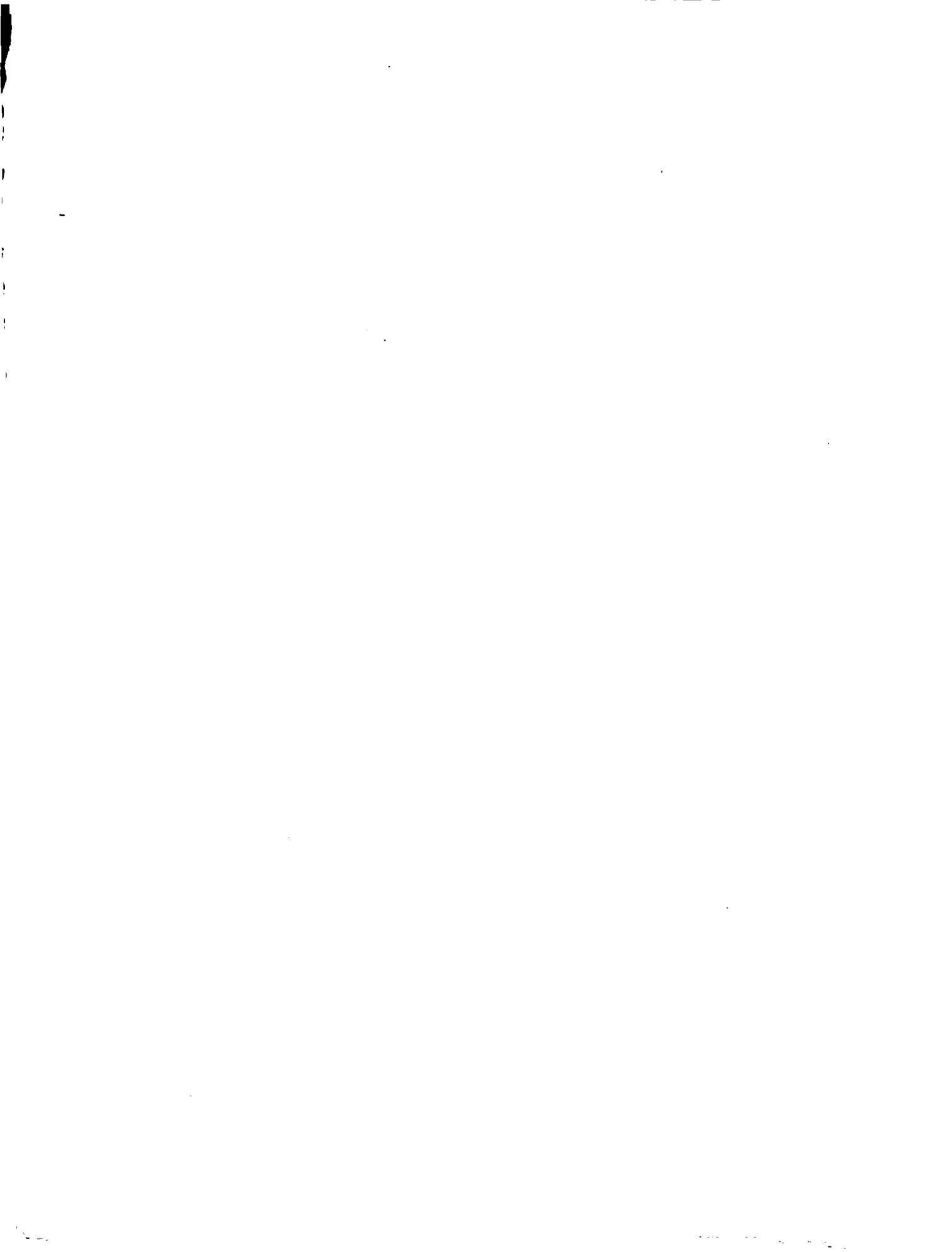
ADAM HOTH.

ADAM HOTH, who is living in practical retirement at Wilmette, is one of the thrifty German-Americans who constitute a considerable part of the population of Cook County, and have added materially to its prosperity. He was born on the banks of the beautiful river Rhine, in the town of Mainz, in Hesse-Darmstadt, January 1, 1832. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mueller) Hoth, the former a blacksmith by trade. Samuel Hoth came to America in 1870, and he died in Niles Township, Cook County, Illinois, in 1889, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died in Germany, in 1866. Her father, John Mueller, who was a miller by occupation as well as by name, lived to the age of one hundred and two years.

Adam Hoth was educated in the public schools of his native land. At the age of thirteen he began to assist his father, and learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed until 1882. He came to America in 1854, and spent one year at his trade in Stephentown, near Lebanon Springs,

New York. He became a resident of Cook County in the fall of 1856, and after spending the winter in Chicago, settled in Niles Township, opening a shop, in which he labored until 1866. At that date he removed to Niles Center, where he again operated a shop. This he sold out in 1877, and went to Gross Point, where he worked until 1882, when he retired from active labor.

For the last thirty years he has dealt more or less in real estate. He first purchased nine acres at Niles Center, which he disposed of to good advantage after two years' possession. He subsequently bought thirty-five acres in the same locality, which yielded him a good profit, as soon as the value of such holdings began to be realized by his neighbors. Foreseeing in a measure the ultimate demand for property near the lake shore, he next purchased forty-eight acres in New Trier Township, near Wilmette Village, which sold in 1890 for \$20,000. He now owns seven acres in the village of Wilmette, where the demand for, and value of, real estate is constantly increasing.





ANDREW T. STILL, M. D.

In 1892 he built a fine home at the corner of Lake Avenue and Twelfth Street in Wilmette, where he now resides.

Mr. Hoth was married, in 1859, to Elizabeth Bismann, of Niles Center. She was born in Saxony, and came to America at the age of eight years. They have nine children living, namely: Henry, a blacksmith at Gross Point; John, a mason, who lives at Wilmette; William, a blacksmith at Gross Point; Jacob A., a carpenter; Samuel; Elizabeth; Mary; Tillie and Emma, the two last-named being twins. All are living at Wilmette except William and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Hoth are also blessed with eight grandchildren.

They are members of the Lutheran Church at Evanston, toward the building of whose church edifice they contributed. He is a life-long Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860. While living at Niles Center he served as a County Constable for eight years. In 1892 he visited the Old Country, an excursion which resulted in shattering many of his idols, and reconciled him to living in America. In the contemplation of his business career, the reader will find an illustration of what may be accomplished by a humble investment, directed by good judgment, and accompanied by honest industry and prudence.

ANDREW T. STILL.

ANDREW T. STILL, M. D., founder of the American School of Osteopathy, was born on the 6th of August, 1828, in Lee County, Virginia. He is the third son of Dr. Abraham Still, of whom extended mention occurs elsewhere in this volume. He accompanied his parents in their removals to Tennessee and Missouri, and his experiences and opportunities for education were similar to those of boys of that period in those regions.

He took up the study of medicine with his father, and became his partner in practice in 1852, in Douglas County, Kansas. Subsequently he became an independent practitioner. Being much with the Shawnee Indians in those early days, he acquired a knowledge of their language, which he still speaks readily. He shared his father's dislike of slavery, which he stoutly opposed, and was an active member of the Free-Soil party of Kansas. He was associated with John Brown and Col. Jim Lane in their free-state operations, and after the outbreak of the Civil War was Surgeon of the Ninth Kansas Volunteers. He

was also with General Fremont's command in its operations in Missouri. His efforts were not entirely confined to the practice of medicine while a resident of Kansas, but, being a forcible speaker and advocate of anti-slavery doctrines, he was elected in 1857 a Member of the Legislature of the territory, and his voice and action were largely instrumental in securing to its people the free and beneficent system of government which now obtains in its confines. While in Kansas Dr. Still was located at Baldwin City and Lawrence.

In 1874 he removed to Kirksville, Missouri, and retired from the active practice of medicine for a period of ten years. He spent this time in the study of anatomy and in the development of the new theory of medicine which he originated, and which has received the name of osteopathy, having for its object the keeping and maintenance of a complete circuit of the forces of the motor, sensory and sympathetic nerves; or, as it is more fully stated, the object of osteopathy is the freedom of flow of all electric or other fluids or substances pertaining to life. Perfect circulation is

perfect health. Little by little his studies developed this great science, which has attracted the attention of many of the leaders in medical experimentation and thought. Like every discovery, it has encountered much and bitter opposition, but its cures of cases given up as hopeless by other schools have demonstrated its soundness and right to a position among modern schools of medicine.

In October, 1892, Dr. Still organized a medical school at Kirksville, Missouri, under charter from the state, requiring two years of study to complete the course taught. Seventeen students were graduated in 1894, and in the following year fifteen other persons received the degree of O. P. from this institution. In connection with the college a hospital is maintained, in which 1,500 patients have been treated during the present year. In 1895 a branch institute was established at Evanston, Illinois, in charge of Dr. James M. Still, whose biography appears in this work. He is assisted by Dr. Harry M. Still, the first graduate in osteopathy, and Dr. Nettie M. Bolles, the latter of Olathe, Kansas, a graduate of the 1894 class of the Kirksville School of Osteopathy, in which she taught anatomy. The erection of a

large building at Evanston for a sanitarium is in contemplation to accommodate the numerous patients, numbers of whom are now from the best families of Evanston.

Dr. Still married Miss Margaret Vaughn, of Macon County, Missouri, in 1848. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom only one, Marusha, now the wife of John Cowgill, of Ottawa, Kansas, survives. Mrs. Still died in 1860. By a second marriage Dr. Still was united with Mary E. Turner, a native of Ithaca, New York. Of this union six children were born, and four of them are now living, namely: Charles E., a physician, now in charge of an institute of osteopathy in Minneapolis; Herman T. and Harry M., twin brothers, the former with his father in Kirksville, and the latter associated with his uncle in the sanitarium at Evanston, and for years the associate of his father in the early years of the history of osteopathy; Blanche, the youngest, residing with her parents. Fred, a young man of unusually bright mind, died in 1894, at the age of twenty-one, when about entering upon what promised to be a very successful career as a physician.

JOHN F. STEWART.

JOHNS FLETCHER STEWART is the oldest resident of North Evanston, and has been prominently identified with its growth and development for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born in Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin, March 19, 1849, and is a son of John W. Stewart, a prominent pioneer and one of the earliest Knights Templar of the West.

John F. Stewart was educated in the public schools of Monroe, completing the course at the age of eighteen years, having taught several

terms of school in the mean time. Soon after graduating, he entered the First National Bank of Brodhead, Wisconsin, of which his father was one of the Directors. He continued there in the capacity of Teller about three years. In 1871 he came to Chicago, and made his home at North Evanston, which then contained but a few houses. In partnership with his father, he bought forty acres of land, which they subdivided. They were among the property-owners who built the railroad station at that point. Mr. Stewart has

given most of his time and attention to real-estate operations, though he was in the mercantile business at North Evanston twelve years. For five years he filled a position in the County Treasurer's office, and has recently served three years as a member of the Village Council of Evanston.

He has taken special pains in promoting the cause of public education, and served as Chairman of the Building Committee which had charge of the construction of the North Evanston public school, an edifice of which all the citizens are proud. He has been a member of the Board of Education almost constantly since locating in Evanston, and a part of the time officiated as President of that body.

In 1871 Mr. Stewart was married to Miss May M. Allen, daughter of Thomas J. Allen, of Brecksville, Ohio, a direct descendant of General Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, and a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of five children. The eldest, Charles Allen, is a student of the Northwestern University at Evanston. Eva M. is a student in the

Evanston High School. The others are John F., junior, Walter M. and Marion.

A life-long Republican, Mr. Stewart concerns himself little with the distribution of offices. The family is affiliated with the North Evanston Methodist Church, for which he has helped to build two houses of worship. He is active in the promotion and councils of the Masonic order, being a member of Evans Lodge and Evanston Chapter, and he is also identified with the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Evanston Business Men's Club, President of the Sixth Ward Republican Club, a member of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club, and of the North End Improvement Society, a social and charitable organization of North Evanston families, of which latter organization he is President.

Mr. Stewart has labored persistently to make this rural suburb what it is to-day, an aggregation of beautiful and cultured homes, and no worthy public movement has been allowed to languish for want of his hearty support and encouragement.

PAUL PRATT.

PAUL PRATT is the oldest resident of Evanston, and one of the earliest surviving pioneers of Cook County. Fifty years ago and more he was one of the most familiar characters in the northern part of the county, he and his ox-team being well known to every family along the north shore. He was born in Weston, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, September 11, 1807, and is a son of Paul and Lydia (Gates) Pratt, both of whom lived and died in Weston. His father was one of the sturdy Massachusetts "minutemen" who rushed from "every Middlesex village and farm" when Paul Revere made his famous ride, and did valiant service in defense of

his country at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. He was a farmer, following the occupation which had been pursued in the same locality by many successive generations of his ancestors.

The subject of this notice grew to manhood in his native place, and with the exception of two years spent in the state of New York, continued to reside there until 1839. At that date, having married, he determined to seek his fortune in the West, and started for Chicago. He traveled by stage as far as Albany, thence by way of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes to this port. He located on the same ground where he now re-

sides in Evanston, and engaged in farming and gardening; he also cut considerable timber, which he rafted at the lake shore and floated to Chicago. A large share of the timber which entered into the construction of the first Government pier was furnished by him. His brother, George, was drowned while assisting in this work.

When he first arrived in Chicago the only means of crossing the river was by a ferry-boat, by which a single team was transported at each trip. In the spring of the year the country roads were often so miry that it was impossible to drive a team into town, and he was often obliged to leave the oxen at the present location of Lincoln Park and carry his flour and other provisions to that point. Even in the present precincts of Evanston the roads were sometimes impassable, but he improved them to some extent by cutting brush and placing it across the way, thereby forming a rude corduroy. Some of this material is still found by workmen making excavations for street improvements.

Mr. Pratt made a squatter's claim to a large tract of land, including the site of the Northwestern University, and when this land was surveyed and offered for sale he purchased it from the United States Government, paying \$1.25 per acre. There were but two houses within the present limits of the city of Evanston when he located there. These were occupied by the Colvin and Hathaway families, both of whom long since removed from that locality. With those exceptions, his only neighbors were Indians and French traders. He built a log house at the present intersection of Ridge Avenue and Leon Street. Ten years later this was replaced by a small frame dwelling, which still stands there. Another source of income to Mr. Pratt was charcoal, of which he burned a considerable quantity and sold it in the Chicago market. He continued his occupation as a gardener till the rapid march of immigration made it necessary to subdivide his farm and dispose of it for building lots. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, spending eight weeks in crossing the plains from Kansas City with ox-teams. There was not a house on the site of the present city of Denver at that time. Not finding the

prospects for miners encouraging, he returned to Evanston after a few weeks.

In 1838 Mr. Pratt was married to Miss Caroline Adams, whose birthplace was Oxford, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Rev. Ephraim Adams, a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, who was stationed for some years at Truro, on Cape Cod. He sprang from the same family which included two Presidents of the United States and a number of other prominent statesmen among its members. Mrs. Pratt was born March 10, 1816, and died August 23, 1895. She was quite active until a short time before her death. She was the mother of four children, of whom the following is the record: Adaline, Mrs. H. E. Peck, resides at Ottumwa, Iowa. Susan, wife of Louis Leonhardt, of Evanston, is the first white person born in that place, the date of that event being September 18, 1840. Charles E., who served three years in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, is now a resident of Bushnell, Missouri. The youngest, Willard Irvin, served two years in Company C, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry. After taking part in many hard-fought battles, he was captured at Dallas, Georgia, and incarcerated in Andersonville Prison, where he languished for seven months. When finally exchanged, he was so reduced by starvation that he was unable to walk to the boat which was to convey him to the North. The watch which he carried from home and secreted beneath his blouse while in captivity he gave to one of his comrades who assisted him to reach the vessel. He was sent to the hospital at Indianapolis, and the family, who had given him up for dead, caused him to be brought home, where he survived but five weeks.

Mr. Pratt has seventeen living grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren. He has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, though never an aspirant for public office. Though advancing years have unfitted him for further usefulness, he still retains an active mind, and his memory concerning many of the occurrences of pioneer days is as clear as if they had transpired but yesterday.

DAVID J. POWERS.

DAVID JOHNSON POWERS, among the foremost and most active pioneers of the Northwest, was born at Westminster, Vermont, June 3, 1814. His lineage is traced from a Norman named Poore, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Through gradual changes and modifications the name has assumed its present form, in which it came to America very early in the history of the Colonies. His grandfather, Josiah Powers, as well as the father of his mother (Esther Johnson), bore a part in the struggle for American independence.

Nathaniel Powers, father of David, was a farmer in Westminster nearly all his life. Both he and his good wife joined their son at Palmyra, Wisconsin, in 1846, and died there at the ages of seventy-three and seventy-two years, respectively, the wife surviving her husband about one year. All of their twelve children grew to maturity. The ninth of these, and the subject of this biography, is the only one now living.

He grew up in his native town, supplementing the training of the district school by one term at an academy in Chester, Vermont. In his seventeenth year he left home, going on foot to Woodstock, Vermont, where he apprenticed himself to a machinist, under a contract for five years. The stipulated remuneration was very small, but at the end of a year he had become so proficient and useful to his employer, that the time was reduced to four years, at double the original salary, board being furnished. When he completed his apprenticeship, at the age of twenty, he had been for some time in charge of its machine-shop, and his pay, including extras, had amounted to \$460. He accepted in part payment a note for \$375, which was ultimately paid. Being ambitious for a larger field, he went to West Poultney, Ver-

mont, where he was made foreman of the machine department of a large stove foundry. Late in 1836 he went to New York City, where he spent the winter in a vain search for employment. He improved the time, however, in study and sight-seeing, and in the spring of 1837 he went to Nashua, New Hampshire. The financial panic of that period was probably the most crushing in the history of the United States. President Jackson had upset the United States Bank, and scattered its deposits of United States funds, and thus created a great panic and wild speculation, bringing almost to a standstill all active business. Arriving at Nashua, however, he began work in a machine-shop without compensation, as the only alternative except remaining idle. At the end of two weeks he had demonstrated such skill and energy, that he was gladly engaged at a liberal salary, to count from the start. After remaining there a few months, he was placed in charge of the machinery of a large muslin-delaine factory at Hookset, New Hampshire.

In the fall of 1838 he was seized with the Western fever, and, much against the wishes of his employers, set out on an exploring tour, arriving at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 5 of that year. Thence he set out on foot through the country, and soon found a location which pleased him, at what is now the thrifty little city of Whitewater, Wisconsin. Here he bought a claim, and engaged in farming for about a year and a-half. He built the first hotel at that place, which he conducted and afterwards sold. He was appointed Postmaster by President Van Buren, and held the office through the four years of his residence there, through the administration of W. H. Harrison and a part of that of John Tyler.

In 1842 he became the founder of the present village of Palmyra, thirty-seven miles west of Milwaukee, where he built mills and work-shops, and remained eight years. During this time he became a Director of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, and secured the location of its line through Palmyra. He became for the time being the first Master Mechanic of this road, and sold out his interests at Palmyra and moved to Waukesha, where he lived two years. During this time he visited the East and secured bridge and car builders, and a permanent corps of practical railroad operators. The firm of Bean, Clinton & Powers, of which he was a member, furnished at one time one hundred and forty thousand cross ties for this railroad, and also contracted and executed the excavations for several miles of the line through the bluffs east of Palmyra, considered quite a heavy job at that time.

In 1852 Mr. Powers returned to Palmyra, and was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature the same year, by a very large majority, taking his seat in January, 1853. He was also a member of the special session which tried the impeachment case of Judge Hubbell. During his term he removed to Madison, where he continued to reside fifteen years. He occupied the first half of this period in the improvement and cultivation of a section of prairie land, then and still known as "Seventy-six Farm." He became the editor and proprietor of the *Wisconsin Farmer*, which had been established two or three years before in a small way. He also served as Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and by correspondence succeeded in inducing Abraham Lincoln to address the society and people of the state at the State Fair in Milwaukee in the fall of 1859. He still treasures among his most valued possessions the autograph letters of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Powers became a resident of Chicago in 1868. By unfortunate business vicissitudes he had become involved in debt to the extent of about twenty thousand dollars, and was urged by his attorney to go through bankruptcy, which he was assured could be completed for \$250. This he refused to do, as most of his creditors were justly

entitled to the sums due them, and set out at the age of fifty-four years to retrieve his fortune. He invented and set up a loom for weaving wire mattresses. Having demonstrated the practical ability of his idea, he was enabled to organize a company with a small capital, whose first year's business resulted in a profit of seventeen thousand dollars. This concern was known as the Union Wire Mattress Company, of which Mr. Powers was, and still is, President. It is among the most successful manufacturing establishments of Chicago, and is capable of turning out one thousand mattresses, and many other kinds of goods, per day. Within a short time after the establishment of this business, the last obligation of Mr. Powers was discharged to the mutual satisfaction of himself and his creditors.

Mr. Powers was and is a natural-born machinist and inventor, and has always been making inventions in mechanical devices and machines. He says he seldom sees a machine that cannot be improved in some respect. He has applied for some fifty patents for his own inventions, numbers of which have proved quite valuable, and gone into permanent use. He has also been a prominent mechanical and scientific expert in patent litigation, having testified in that capacity in from one to two hundred litigated suits in the federal courts. He has made a snug fortune in his later life out of his ingenuity and industry, instead of speculation in real estate or betting on the markets.

He is now, in the opening of his eighty-second year, a man of vigorous mental and physical powers, and relates many interesting reminiscences of pioneer days in the West. For over twenty years he attended the services under the ministry of the late David Swing, which indicates the liberality of his religious principles. His creed may be condensed in seven expressive words, "Behave well, and you will fare well." He was among the Whigs in his early manhood, and joined the Republican party at its inception. His first observation of administrative affairs was in connection with the inauguration of John Quincy Adams as President, in 1825.

In the fall of 1837 Mr. Powers was married to

Miss Eliza A. Harris, daughter of Capt. J. A. and Lucy (May) Harris, of Canaan, New Hampshire. Mrs. Powers was the companion and helpmate of her husband until July 30, 1888, when she passed away, at the age of seventy years. Two of their three children were born at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and the third at Palmyra. Loraine Eliza, the eldest, is the wife of John H. Griffith, residing at Cleveland, Ohio. William P. and Frank A. are residents of Chicago, the latter being active business manager of the Union Wire Mattress Company, and the former another successful inventor.

Mr. Powers is a most genial and affable gentle-

man of the old school, and his open-hearted, humanity-loving character is the only obstacle that has stood between him and great wealth. Having learned many lessons by experience, he is now enjoying the fruits of his later years of activity in quiet contentment, and the story of his life is worthy the perusal of every ambitious youth of to-day, and its lessons of courage and industrious energy should be heeded by all who are desirous of success in life, and are willing to work and wait for it. Time, patience and industry will almost always win a fair, if not a high, degree of success.

CAPT. WILLIAM N. BRAINERD.

CAPT. WILLIAM NEWELL BRAINERD was a well known resident of Evanston, prominent in public affairs in Chicago, and numbered among the leading men of that enterprising city. He was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, January 7, 1823, and came of an old New England family. His grandfather, Nathan Brainerd, was a native of Connecticut, and operated a stone-quarry near Hartford. He reared a large family, and lived to an advanced age. His son, Jonathan Brainerd, the father of our subject, was also a native of the Nutmeg State, and in early life became a hat manufacturer. He married Sallie Gage, who was born in Dutchess County, New York, and was a daughter of Justus Gage, also a native of the same county. By occupation Mr. Gage was a farmer. His wife was a maiden of twelve summers when, in 1777, she witnessed the Wyoming Massacre. She had two brothers killed in that massacre, and one brother, who also aided the Colonies in their struggle for independence, reached the advanced age of one hundred years.

In 1831 Jonathan Brainerd removed with his family to Painesville, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of hats for one year. He then returned to De Ruyter, New York, where he carried on sheep-raising until 1849. His death occurred in the Empire State in 1856, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife survived him some years, and passed away in Chicago, at the age of sixty-eight years. They were members of the Universalist Church. Their family numbered seven children, two sons and five daughters, of whom two are yet living: Lydia J., now the wife of L. W. Walker, of Petaluma, California; and Harry G., of Englewood.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days with his parents, upon the old home farm of his grandfather Gage. His education was acquired in the common schools and in the De Ruyter Institute of New York, and at the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, which profession he followed for several years. When his time was not occupied with his school duties, he studied law, and afterward engaged to some

extent in legal practice, but, on account of throat difficulty, he was forced to abandon that work. He then went to Rome, New York, where he was engaged in a forwarding and shipping house for five seasons. When the Mexican War broke out, he tried to enlist, but the ranks were overcrowded, and his services were not accepted.

In October, 1850, he left Rome, New York, for California, and sailed from New York on the Pacific mail steamship "Georgia" to Chagres, at the mouth of the Chagres River, on the Isthmus of Panama. There were some four hundred passengers on board. On landing at Chagres, ten of the number, including Mr. Brainerd, hired a canoe with five men to take them and their baggage to Gorgona. The canoe, drawing eighteen inches of water, was hollowed out of a solid mahogany tree, and carried ten men and two thousand pounds of baggage, besides the five natives. Before starting on the trip, the latter removed their clothing, and, dressed only in nature's garb and a Panama hat, proceeded on their way. They rowed eighteen miles to Gatun, where they camped for the night, and then with poles propelled the boat to its destination. The weather proved most delightful. There was gorgeous tropical scenery on every hand; monkeys scampere among the trees; and that trip up the river was remembered by Mr. Brainerd as one of the most pleasant incidents of his California journey. When they reached the place of landing, the baggage was packed on mules, and the passengers walked twenty-five miles to Panama, but this arduous task made some of them ill, Mr. Brainerd among the number. They waited ten days in Panama for a steamer which came around Cape Horn, and by boats they were taken to the vessel, which anchored about a mile from shore. They carried the United States mail, and landed at San Blas, Acapulco and Mazatlan, Mexico; and at San Diego, California, reaching San Francisco in December, 1850.

On arriving, Mr. Brainerd and three companions obtained some mining and cooking utensils, a tent, etc., and then went to Sacramento on the old steamboat "Senator." There they hired a two-horse team and wagon to take them to the

mines. They went to Condemned Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, thirty-five miles from Sacramento. They paid their teamster five cents per pound for hauling their baggage and supplies, while they walked. The weather during the winter of 1850 was dry and delightful for winter mining, there being no rain for four months. They made from \$10 to \$15 per day, washing the surface dirt from the banks of the river, where it was deposited among the rocks. Mr. Brainerd's Panama fever compelled him to leave the diggings, and he went to Sacramento about March 1, 1851. After recovering from his illness, he bought a mule and express wagon and went into the produce business, furnishing hotels, steamboats and boarding-houses with vegetables, which were a very great luxury at that time. The wholesale price ranged from ten to twelve cents per pound, except for onions, which brought about \$1 per pound. The first onion Mr. Brainerd ever bought weighed a half-pound, and he paid seventy-five cents for it. He ate it sliced in vinegar, when recovering from the Panama fever, and said it was the finest relish that he had ever had. He continued in the produce business until May, 1857. In April, 1856, he was elected Treasurer of Sacramento and served one year.

During the winter of 1853 Mr. Brainerd returned to the States, and, with some others, went to Peoria, Illinois, where they purchased a drove of cattle, and fitted out a train to cross the plains to California. They started the last of April, 1853, and crossed the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Brainerd there left the party and returned to Syracuse, New York, where he married Melinda B. Coley, May 4, 1853. With his bride, he went by steamer from New York to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and resided in Sacramento until May, 1857. While in the West, Mr. Brainerd belonged to a military company, and did some fighting in California. He was made Captain of a company of the Committee of Vigilance, composed of seven thousand prominent citizens, mostly from San Francisco.

Mrs. Brainerd is a daughter of Col. George and Hulda (Norton) Coley, of Chenango County,

New York. Her grandfather served as Quartermaster under General Washington in the Revolution. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd: Hattie Belle, who died in infancy, in Sacramento; William Vallejo, who died in 1887; and Frances Marion, wife of Edwin C. Belknap, a hardware merchant of Chicago. Mrs. Belknap has a daughter, Charlotte. Mrs. Brainerd is a member of the Methodist Church. The Captain was an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Western Association of California Pioneers. He also belonged to the Union Veteran League.

In May, 1857, Mr. Brainerd went to Syracuse, New York, and in June, 1858, removed to Chicago. He joined the Board of Trade, and engaged in the grain and produce business. In the summer of 1860 he went to the gold mines of Colorado, but the trip proved an unprofitable one. On his return he again joined the Board of Trade. He filled many of its subordinate offices, was Vice-President for three years, and during the greater part of 1872 acted as President, when the building was being rebuilt after the great Chicago fire. In 1866 he removed to Evanston, but continued business in the city. In May, 1873, he was appointed Illinois Canal Commissioner by Gov. John L. Beveridge, and served two terms, or until the spring of 1877. The Copperas Creek Lock and Dam were built during that time. In March, 1883, he was appointed Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner by Gov. John M. Hamilton, and served until March, 1885.

For eight years he was on the Committee of Appeals for the inspection of grain, which position he held until August, 1893. In politics he was a Republican, and was Trustee of the Village Board of Evanston for three terms, and for three years was Town Collector.

The life of Captain Brainerd was a busy and useful, and also an eventful, one. He personally knew many of the pioneers of California, among whom were many noted characters, including Gen. W. T. Sherman, H. W. Hallock, John C. Fremont, John A. Sutter, Col. John D. Stevenson and Lieutenant Derby. The path-finders and guides of the plains were Kit Carson, Bob Carson, James P. Beckworth, "Peg-leg" Smith, James Bridger, and James W. Marshall, who discovered gold in California. Mr. Brainerd also knew men who became prominent in affairs later on, including Gov. John Bigler, Edward Gilbert, Gen. John D. Lippincott, Gov. J. Neeley, Johnson, Leland Stanford, Calhoun Benham, William Penn Johnson, Judge David S. Terry and David C. Broderick. He also knew many of the prominent Mormons. Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, the Mormon prophets, each bought a hat of his father, in 1831, at his store in Painesville, Ohio. Many interesting incidents made up the life of Captain Brainerd, and it is unfortunate that he never completed his reminiscences, which were begun at the request of a Sacramento literary society. He died at his home in Evanston, May 19, 1894.

ORVIS FRENCH.

ORVIS FRENCH, one of the best-known citizens of Evanston, traces his lineage from some of the well-known pioneers of New England. He was born at Barre, Vermont, January 31, 1822, and is a son of David and Delia French. Both the parents were descended from

John and Grace French, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who died at that place in 1692 and 1680, respectively. The latter was a daughter of John Alden, of Plymouth Colony. David French represented the fourth, and his wife the fifth, generation of the French family in America. David

French was born at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and removed at the age of sixteen years to Barre, Vermont. He was a tanner and currier by occupation.

Orvis French was educated at the public schools of Barre, and also spent three months at an academy at Montpelier. From the age of fifteen years he was familiar with mercantile business. He began as a clerk for G. W. Collamore, working the first fifteen months for forty dollars, and boarding with his parents. He persevered in this undertaking, however, and after a few years was enabled to engage in business for himself in his native town. In 1856 he came West and located at Milwaukee. That city being superior to Chicago in commercial importance at that time, it seemed to offer the best inducements for business. He began dealing in dry goods at wholesale, and continued to be thus engaged there until 1867, when he came to Chicago. In this city he embarked in the wholesale clothing trade, under the style of French Brothers & Company, his first place of business being at Number 40 Randolph Street. He afterwards became interested in other enterprises, but when these were annihilated by the great Chicago fire, he ceased to be identified with mercantile pursuits.

Upon his removal from Milwaukee, he took up his residence at Evanston, then a comparatively insignificant village, erecting a commodious dwelling at the corner of Hinman Avenue and Greenwood Street. He cheerfully extended his hospitality to many of the homeless refugees who fled from the city immediately after the great fire, and as a number of these desired to become permanent guests, at their solicitation he opened a boarding-house. This establishment became so popular that it was necessary to frequently enlarge the building occupied, which was originally constructed for a private residence, and the French House became and still is a very popular hostelry. It was patronized by the best class of people, and he was thus brought in contact with a large number of people, causing him to be widely known and deservedly popular. His health having become impaired, in 1892 he sold out the hotel and retired from active business. In recent years he

has compiled and drawn a large genealogical tree of the French family. It includes the names of nearly two hundred own cousins of himself.

Mr. French has been twice married. On the 10th of January, 1847, Miss Maria Earl became his bride. She was a daughter of Oliver Earl, of Barre, Vermont. Mrs. French survived but a few years after coming West, her death occurring on the 7th of January, 1865, at the age of nearly forty-one years. She left a family of five children, the first-born, Ralph Eugene, having died in childhood. The names of the survivors are Julia Martha, now the wife of William Hayden, of Evanston; Orvis Clinton, also residing in Evanston, and connected with the great wholesale grocery establishment of Durand & Company, of Chicago; Sarah Helen, the wife of Professor C. W. Pearsons, of the Northwestern University; and Josephine and Fred Earl, the latter being connected with the well-known dry-goods house of Farwell & Company. On the 6th of September, 1866, Mr. French was married to Mrs. Martha F. Carpenter, daughter of Nathaniel Farrington, of Walden, Vermont. Mrs. French has one son, Edward Farrington Carpenter, who is a member of a Chicago firm engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade.

Mr. French was reared in the Methodist faith by his mother, who was one of the most faithful disciples of John Wesley. For some years after coming to Evanston, he was connected with the Avenue Presbyterian Church, and served as one of the Trustees of that organization. Upon the formation of the Congregational Church he united with that society, and still retains his connection therewith. He cherishes a chair and small table, now over seventy-five years old, which were frequently used by his mother in entertaining church dignitaries at her house, with the decanter of wine which was in those days considered an indispensable adjunct of hospitality.

Before coming West Mr. French was a contributor toward the construction of Barre Academy, and became one of the incorporators of that institution, in which several men since prominent in Chicago business connections received their early training. He is prominently connected

with the Masonic order, which he joined in 1853, and was the originator of Evanston Chapter Number 144, Royal Arch Masons. For many years he was an officer of that chapter, and in 1885 the first life membership granted by the lodge was bestowed upon him. He is also one of the charter members of Evanston Commandery, Knights Templar, and his active and disinterested services in behalf of the order have caused him to receive many glowing encomiums from the dif-

ferent lodges with which he has been connected. He is a member of the Sons of Vermont in Chicago. In political affiliations he was in early life a Whig, and joined the Republican party when it was first organized. For three years he served as Justice of the Peace in Evanston, discharging his duties with dignity and fairness. His whole course in life has been such as to justify the confidence of his fellow-men and insure to him a peaceful and honorable old age.

REV. MOSES SMITH.

REV. MOSES SMITH was born in Hebron, Connecticut, August 16, 1830. He is the youngest of five children born to Nathan and Jerusha (Ashley) Smith. His father cultivated a rocky farm, situated a long distance from any market town, and much hard labor devolved upon every member of the family. Yet such was the moral atmosphere of the home, that it was ever regarded by all its inmates with unflinching love and reverence. It had long been the earnest prayer of both parents that one son might follow the calling of a minister. In his eighteenth year Mr. Smith was converted and at once determined to fulfill this cherished wish. He spent one term at an academy at Westfield, Massachusetts, and entered Yale College in the autumn of 1848. During his college life he was obliged to use rigid economy. His two eldest brothers generously remained at home to assist on the farm. Mr. Smith was able to earn money each year to pay all his bills, and was graduated in 1852, in the first ten of a class of marked ability.

Mr. Smith received the offer of a tutorship under President Sturdevant, of Illinois College, but declined the position and returned to Westfield as a teacher, meantime prosecuting his studies. His health soon failed from undue exertion, and he was obliged to suspend literary labor for one

year. In 1854 and 1855 he again taught in Westfield Academy, after which he began the study of theology in Andover, Massachusetts, taking an extra course of one year under the late Dr. Nathaniel Taylor, of New Haven, Connecticut. While there he was licensed to preach, and labored with much success at Ansonia and Farmington, Connecticut, during the revival of 1857 and 1858. At Farmington he was invited to become associate pastor with the late Dr. Noah Porter. This he declined, and began a course of medicine at New Haven with a view to becoming a missionary to Africa. He was graduated from Andover in 1859, but his health was such that no mission board could wisely adopt him. On the 22d of September, 1859, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church of Plainville, Connecticut.

From the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Smith warmly supported the Government. In August, 1863, he was drafted, and, refusing a substitute, entered the volunteer service. He was at once offered a Lieutenancy under his classmate, Col. H. B. Sprague, but he refused it and was enrolled in Company A, Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Col. L. B. Ward commanding. He was unanimously elected Chaplain of the regiment, and was commissioned by Governor Buckingham.

Under the guidance of Mr. Smith numbers of men and officers were converted. He always accompanied the regiment, whether on the march or in the field, and was engaged in front of Richmond, in 1864, under Generals Butler, Smith, Perry and Grant. He shared in the battles of Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and Port Harrison. He entered Richmond with the first troops, April 3, 1865. The following summer he served in detached service under the Freedman's Bureau. His district embraced three counties, with headquarters at Danville, Virginia. In this district he was first to establish law and justice.

Mr. Smith's church had retained him as pastor, with leave of absence, and in October, 1865, he resigned the chaplaincy and was gladly welcomed home by his people in Plainville. In March, 1869, he resigned that charge to become pastor of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church in Chicago. He was there during the Great Fire and until the summer of 1873, when he resigned. During his pastorate the membership of the church was quadrupled. In addition to the work of his parish, Mr. Smith had been connected with the relief work in Chicago, and for two years was Secretary of the Western Education Society. He was unanimously called to the Tabernacle Church of Chicago, but declined the position, and January 1, 1874, accepted the pastorate of the First Congregational Church at Jackson, Michigan. His ministry there was attended with much spiritual prosperity, and the church became second of its denomination in the state, with a Sunday-school the largest of any Congregational Church in Michigan.

He resigned in 1878 and accepted the pastorate of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church of Detroit, where he labored successfully for ten years. The church there had suffered severely in its financial management; its fine church edifice, together with all its furniture, had been lost under foreclosure of a mortgage amounting to \$25,000, and it was also carrying debts of honor to the amount of more than \$10,000, with no assets. The debts were paid and the church property re-purchased, at a price of \$27,500, dur-

ing the first two years. This achievement was a surprise to the church members and the citizens of Detroit. It was, perhaps, the greatest task of its kind, under such conditions, that was ever undertaken in the United States. Under his ministry the church became the largest in membership of any of the Congregational Churches of Detroit, and its benevolences exceeded those of any Congregational Church in Michigan.

While in Detroit he and his excellent wife twice conducted small parties of young people through Europe, visiting Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. In 1888 he finally resigned. At the urgent solicitation of his devoted members, and by vote of the church, a volume of his sermons, entitled "Questions of the Ages," was published by F. H. Revell & Company, of New York and Chicago. He at once accepted the call of the Congregational Church in the beautiful Chicago suburb of Glencoe, a position which he is now filling with great tact and ability.

In the temperance cause in all his churches and in the army he was especially active. In theology he is both orthodox and progressive, and in matters affecting church and state he is very democratic. He abhors laziness and shams. He favors philanthropy and every measure which has for its aim the advancement of true science. He was a Trustee of Olivet College, Michigan, and Director of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

June 12, 1860, Mr. Smith was married, at Marengo, Illinois, to Emily Austin, daughter of Deacon Marcus White, well known for his anti-slavery principles and his interest in churches and education. Mrs. Smith is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College. She is President of the alumni association of that institution, and President of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Clayton W., born April 4, 1875, died August 6 of the same year. They have brought up in their home three other children. Mr. Smith possesses a fine library, especially good in the departments of history and natural science.

WHEELER BARTRAM.

WHEELER BARTRAM, Chief of Police of Evanston, was born at Madison, Lake County, Ohio, April 14, 1843. The history of Redding, Connecticut, from which we draw liberally, states that David Bartram, who was of Scotch ancestry, removed from Fairfield, Connecticut, to Redding as early as 1733, in which year he appears as Surveyor of Highways. He was a farmer and settled in Lunetown. He had five sons and three daughters. Daniel, the fourth child, was born October 23, 1745. He also settled in Redding, was a tanner and carrier by trade, and built the first tannery in the town. October 10, 1768, he married Ann Merchant, of Redding. They were the parents of thirteen children. Daniel Bartram joined the militia and marched to the defense of Danbury, and during his absence his wife, finding it impossible to hire a man to do the work, took the tanning business into her own hands and performed the labor necessary to prevent the hides spoiling in the vats.

May 3, 1810, Daniel Bartram left Redding, accompanied by his wife, four children and several neighbors, for what was then the wilderness of Ohio, making his way by wagon and on horseback. They arrived, June 10, at Madison, Lake County, Ohio, where they settled and where many of their descendants now reside. Daniel Bartram died in Madison, May 17, 1817. His widow died August 3, 1835. Uriah, the second son of Daniel, was born January 9, 1782, and settled in Madison, Ohio, where he died quite suddenly of heart disease, June 28, 1830, leaving a wife and six children. Of these, Harmon, born at Redding in 1808, was the second.

Harmon Bartram married Abigail Wood, of Fairfield, Connecticut. They were the parents of

six children, of whom Wheeler is the fifth. Harmon Bartram was a man of ability and exerted a strong influence over his associates. Although a farmer, and living on the farm his father had cleared, his qualifications caused him to be appointed Colonel, and afterward Brigadier-General, of militia. Colonel Bartram, as he was usually called, died when Wheeler was less than three years old, and left his wife with six children and a mortgaged farm to care for. Under these circumstances it became necessary later to separate the family, and Wheeler, when ten years of age, went to live with his maternal uncle, Moses Wood, in Chautauqua County, New York, where he remained three years. He returned to his mother's home at the end of that time, and soon after she removed with her family to La Porte County, Indiana.

Wheeler Bartram's forefathers for generations had been brave men, and manfully responded to the calls for defense in the wars that had threatened the colonies, and later the young Republic. It was but natural that he should have imbibed the spirit of the men of his lineage. When the first call for three-years men in the War of the Rebellion was made, he responded, and August 5, 1861, enrolled himself as a volunteer. On the 27th of the same month he was mustered into service at Camp Jackson, La Porte County, as a member of Company G, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in less than sixty days found himself with his regiment at Camp Nevin, fifty miles south of Louisville, Kentucky, assisting General Rousseau against the advance of General Buckner, who threatened Louisville. Shortly afterward he suffered an attack of measles, that left him in a condition entirely unfit for military

service, which necessitated, besides hard marching, the carrying of sixty pounds of baggage and accoutrements, and he was employed in the less arduous, but hardly less dangerous, duty of assisting in the construction of telegraph lines from Nashville to Savanna.

On May 1, 1862, while employed in the construction of a telegraph line from Columbia, Tennessee, to Decatur, Alabama, he was taken prisoner by the famous guerrilla, Morgan, and removed to the town of Pulaski, near by. There he was paroled, and in July following went to Camp Chase, Ohio. January 9, 1863, he was exchanged, and finally reached his regiment in March following, at Murphysboro, Tennessee. There he remained until June, when he accompanied the command on its march toward Chattanooga, taking part in the fighting incident to the advance, the battle of Liberty Gap, and in the capture of Tullahoma. This campaign, over two ranges of mountains and through the intervening valleys, was rendered exceedingly fatiguing by the rain, which fell on twenty consecutive days, rendering the roads almost impassable. The command continued its advance until September 19, 1863, when the battle of Chickamauga, the turning point of the war, began. The Twenty-ninth Indiana was placed on General Thomas' extreme left, and went into battle with two hundred and ninety-five men, and on the night of the same day came out of the carnage with six men, one of whom was Wheeler Bartram. On the following day he was among those stationed at the apex of the angle formed by the repulse of the two wings of the army, where, during the afternoon, the enemy charged and were repulsed seven times, but finally succeeded by fierce fighting in forcing back the Union troops toward Chattanooga. There a semi-siege was sustained for some time, provisions being so scarce that the Union soldiers sometimes went unfed for forty-eight hours.

In December, 1863, the Twenty-ninth Indiana re-enlisted, and its members went north on furlough. This regiment was complimented by General Thomas for its gallant action in the battle of Chickamauga, and for the further fact that it was the first Indiana regiment in the Army of the

Cumberland to re-enlist and reorganize under the Veteran Act. At the expiration of his furlough, Mr. Bartram rejoined his regiment and did garrison duty till the end of the war, being mustered out of service at Marietta, Georgia, in December, 1865. He was then First Sergeant, and had been in absolute command of his company for nearly a year, the higher officers being absent on detached duty.

From the return of peace until 1868, Mr. Bartram was engaged in different enterprises at Elgin, Illinois, and Muskegon, Michigan, coming to Chicago in the latter year. On the 11th of January, 1869, he married Miss Janet N. Lawson, a native of Cumberland County, England, a descendant of Scots who fought at Culloden and Bannockburn.

On coming to Chicago Mr. Bartram had an opportunity to follow the line of business for which inherited qualities had best fitted him, and he became a member of the police force of this city. He was first detailed to the Huron Street Station, and soon after the opening of the Webster Avenue Station he was made Desk Sergeant there. November 1, 1878, he was made a Patrol Sergeant at Larabee Street Station. He was transferred to the central detail in June, 1882, and five years later made a Detective under Captain Henshaw. January 1, 1888, he was promoted to Lieutenant and acting Captain, being assigned to duty in the First District, and immediately afterward he was advanced to a full Captaincy at the Harrison Street Station. In 1889, when D. C. Cregier became Mayor, an element that dictated changes in the police department caused Captain Bartram to be reduced to the rank of Lieutenant and assigned to the Halsted Street Station, where he remained but two weeks and resigned from the force. Later he became Desk Sergeant at Stanton Avenue, and at the Central Station, serving till January 10, 1894, when he retired a second time, under pension of a Captain. During the year following he spent some time in Colorado, where he had mining interests.

Captain Bartram was appointed Chief of Police of Evanston June 25, 1895, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. The com-

ments of almost the entire press of Chicago were eulogistic of Captain Bartram at the time of his reduction. The *Tribune* said: "Captain Bartram has been on the police force for twenty years. * * * His unobtrusiveness, quiet and splendid work, had been appreciated by Mayor Roche, and he was made a Lieutenant for one day that he might be commissioned a Captain and sent to the Armory. Here he made a record that speaks for itself. The lawless element feared him and obeyed his every command. All this he did in a quiet manner and without seeking to cover himself with glory." The *Mail* said: "Captain Bartram is an American, an officer who has made the brightest of records for himself by his fearless and powerful administration of the law in one of the toughest districts in the city." The following is from the *Inter Ocean*: "His modesty, courtousness and affability, his gentleness and worth in other ways, are all too well known to need iteration here. He was a favorite."

Captain Bartram was not only a terror to evil-doers and parties guilty of violent crimes, but he was attentive also to those things which affect

the morals of the community, and more than one offender has reason to remember the fearless and unflinching fidelity with which he enforced the law relative to the suppression of obscene literature.

He is a member of many fraternal and secret organizations, to wit: the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, in each of which he has filled all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the latter order. He is a Mason; member of Lyon Post Number 9, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Policemen's Benevolent Association, of which latter he has been President. He is also a member of the Republican Marching Club of Chicago, where his height (over six feet) and fine face and figure make him conspicuous.

Captain Bartram has, by reading, made himself a well-informed man, in spite of the little education he received in his youth. His affable and polite manners, his fidelity to duty, his long service as an officer, have made him respected wherever he is known, and created a large and constantly increasing circle of friends.

COL. PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.

COL. PARMENAS TAYLOR TURNLEY, one of the most faithful and energetic military servants of the United States, was born September 6, 1821, in the little village of Dandridge, the seat of Jefferson County, Tennessee. His ancestors were numbered among the men of note in England, and their coat-of-arms is recorded prior to 1550, in the time of Queen Bess. Francis Turnley, an ensign in the cavalry under Cromwell, participated in the memorable battle

of Drogheda, Ireland. After his discharge from military service he married a Welsh maiden, and settled in her native land. In later life he went to Monmouth, England, where he died in 1690, leaving a large family of sons and daughters.

John and Francis, sons of Francis Turnley, born in Monmouth, in 1660 and 1662, respectively, lived at Bristol, England, whence they set sail in 1692 for Jamestown, or, later, Norfolk, Virginia. John settled in Bedford County, where

he died at a ripe old age. His eldest son, John, born in Monmouth, England, in 1690, succeeded him, "with a limited education and less patrimony." His eldest son, born in 1737, was named John, and was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father died when he was but nine years old, and he was apprenticed to a brickmaker and mason. In that day the unfortunate apprentice boy was little better than a bond slave. At the age of nineteen years he ran away from his taskmaster, but continued to work at his well-learned trade. At the age of twenty-four he married Mary Handy, and their only son, George, was born in 1762.

George Turnley was a well-grown lad of fourteen when the War of the Revolution began. He joined the Continental troops, and was employed in conducting trains of pack-horses, conveying supplies through the wild regions where wheeled vehicles could not pass. He continued as a private through the whole war, and returned to his father's home in Botetourt County, Virginia, penniless and ragged. The father was a poor man, and the son soon set out for the new country to the west, on the upper tributaries of the Tennessee River. He spent some time among the Indians, and was so pleased with the country, then a part of the territory of North Carolina, that he returned to Virginia, and induced his father to accompany him, and they settled, in 1785, on the French Broad River, thirty miles east of the present city of Knoxville. George Turnley cut logs, and erected a cabin, fifteen by twenty feet, in the edge of the cane-brake, hewed out puncheons for the floors, and rived out boards for roof and doors. In March, 1791, he married Lottie Cunningham, of Shenandoah County, Virginia, who, with her mother and brother, had removed to that country.

February 27, 1792, was born in that little cabin a son, who was named John C. The latter grew up on the farm until the age of seventeen, when he spent three years with his uncle, George Graham, learning cabinet-making. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he, with a half-dozen others, walked one hundred and twenty miles to Nashville, and volunteered in Captain Kenady's com-

pany, which was afterward the First Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The company descended the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers in a flatboat, and down the Mississippi to Walnut Hills (now Vicksburg), Mississippi, whence they moved on foot under General Jackson, with whom they participated in the battle of New Orleans. After his discharge Mr. Turnley had a long tramp on foot, through forest and swamp, back to Tennessee. He finally reached Knoxville, where he engaged at cabinet and carpenter work. In 1818 he married Miss Mahala Taylor, and began housekeeping in Dandridge, Tennessee. Mrs. Turnley was a daughter of Col. Parmenas Taylor, after whom the subject of this biography is named. Colonel Taylor was born in April, 1753, near the line between Virginia and North Carolina, perhaps in Virginia. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, and was a Captain in Colonel White's North Carolina Regiment. He was taken prisoner, and held for nearly a year, during which time he was employed in repairing guns in the British arsenal. He was six feet, six inches tall, and weighed 210 pounds. Soon after leaving the army he married Betty, the daughter of his commander, and settled on the north side of the French Broad River, opposite George Turnley. He was a member of the convention which framed the first State Constitution of Tennessee, was a fine land-surveyor, and much respected Justice of the Peace. His elder brother was the father of Zachary Taylor, elected President of the United States in 1848.

John C. Turnley was a man of affairs. He acted as District Attorney for his own and adjoining counties, engaged quite extensively in sawing lumber, and in shipping farm products down the rivers to market. In his old age, during our Civil War, he was driven by the guerrilla warfare, carried on in the semi-neutral territory where he resided, to leave his home and go to Madison, Indiana, where he lived with his daughters until the war closed, when he returned to his home on the French Broad River, and there lived until June, 1875, when an accident rendered the amputation of his leg necessary, which resulted in his death.

The subject of this sketch is the third child and son of John C. Turnley. He grew up at Oak Grove, the locality of his father's plantation and sawmills, where the latter served as Postmaster, seven miles east of Dandridge. John C. Turnley held the office of Postmaster there for thirty-seven years. Soon after entering his seventh year, Parmenas Turnley entered the little school of John Farrell, in a log schoolhouse a mile and a-half from his home, reached only by a footpath through the dense forest. He was provided with a Webster's Spelling-book, and continued in the school until the Christmas holidays, when the pedagogue declared that he could never learn anything, and that it was useless to send him to school. The fond mother, however, did not give him up, and she set aside an hour in each forenoon and afternoon, which she took from her multifarious household duties and devoted to teaching her son. Under her kind tutelage he made good progress, and the next year entered a new school near his home. For three months in the year he continued to attend school until 1831, in the mean time receiving much assistance from his mother at home. Having reached the age of ten years, his services were required about the farm and mills of his father, and the latter now began to teach him arithmetic, in order that he might be able to measure lumber, grain and other commodities. By the time he was twelve years old he was fairly proficient, and was often in charge of his father's business during the latter's absence. He thus continued working on the farm in summer and in the saw and grist mills in winter, bearing his share in all the work. None of the Turnleys would ever own slaves, and all the labor employed was white. Mrs. Turnley inherited two house-servants from her mother's estate, and these continued with the family in most faithful attendance until it was broken up.

In the autumn of 1840 young Turnley became deeply interested in the Presidential contest, in which he took part as a stump speaker against Harrison. In the following spring he received the unexpected notice of his appointment as a cadet to West Point Military Academy. This had been secured through the influence of Mr.

William B. Carter, Member of Congress, who had taken an interest in the boy while on a visit to his father's house two years previously. At this time the father was absent with a flotilla of boats, and the boy and his mother were in some doubt as to the desirability of accepting the appointment. His father returned in a short time, and, rather against the mother's wish, it was decided that the youth should accept the appointment and proceed to West Point. A great obstacle arose at once; the distance was many hundred miles, traversed chiefly by stage-coach, and actual cash was hard to obtain, because the paper "shin-plaster" substitute for money was the only article in circulation. After much effort a trifle over thirty-six dollars was gathered up, and in the mean time his mother had placed what clothing she deemed necessary in a pillow-case, to be taken along on the journey. But as the limited cash capital would not permit riding, the youth set out on foot, leaving most of his baggage behind. On reaching Salem, Virginia, where he stayed overnight, he was induced by his host to remain a few days to saw up some lumber which he had contracted to deliver. He took a contract at two dollars per 1,000 feet, with the stipulation that he must have sufficient help night or day. In forty-eight hours' continuous labor he turned out 6,500 feet of lumber from the old-style water sawmill, and on receiving his pay set out again on foot, making only fifteen miles the first day. After twelve days of travel, in which he averaged a trifle over thirty miles a day, he arrived at Winchester, Virginia, whence he took cars to Baltimore. There he went on board a freight steamer, which carried him to New York, at an expense for passage and meals of four dollars and fifty cents. From New York he took a steamer to West Point, at which place he arrived on the 21st of June. Here he very shortly discovered that his limited education would not enable him to pass the necessary examination for admission to the Military Academy. Appealing to the Chaplain of this institution, he secured through that individual postponement of his appointment by the War Department for one year. Proceeding to the school of Mr. Z. J. D. Kinsley, near West

Point, he applied himself so vigorously and diligently to his studies, that he was prepared to enter the academy in June, 1842. By January of that year he had become so proficient that his tutor gave him his board and tuition and ten dollars per month for teaching a class in mathematics. Among his pupils were two grandsons of President Harrison.

On the 30th of June, 1846, he was duly graduated in the class of fifty-eight members, including George B. MacClellan, and several others who became distinguished in the War of 1861-65. The class was entitled to a furlough of two months on graduation, and young Turnley now returned to his home near Dandridge, after an absence of five years. He had employed previous vacations in drills and application to his studies. He found many changes at home, among the saddest being the absence of his mother, who died August 10, 1844. He had not been at home two weeks before he received orders to proceed to New Orleans and join his regiment, the Second Infantry, on the way to Mexico. After four days of staging across mountains and rivers, he arrived at Nashville, where he took steamer for New Orleans. Armed with a commission as Second-Lieutenant of Company D, Second United States Infantry, he joined that regiment on its arrival from Sacket's Harbor, New York, and with it sailed on the steamer "Massachusetts" to Brazos Island. From Camargo, an old Mexican town on the south bank of the little San Juan River, to Monterey, Company D and two others escorted a large supply train. On this trip of 130 miles Lieutenant Turnley's knowledge of carpentering proved of great value to the train. One of the wagons, loaded with seventy-five boxes of silver specie, which was in front, broke down, and the train was delayed until Lieutenant Turnley volunteered to make a new axle. Neither saw nor auger was to be found in the train, but with the help of a Georgia volunteer, who was a rough carpenter, and a hatchet and axe, an axle was put in which carried the wagon through to Monterey. In November the same party returned to Camargo, escorted another large train; thence Company D proceeded to Monte Marelos, on the direct road

from Monterey to Tampico. In a few days the army was moved back to Monterey to resist a reported contemplated attack by Santa Anna. This report proving false, the army faced about, and resumed its march of 375 miles to Tampico, Mexico, where it arrived January 23, 1847. From Tampico the army moved on transports to Vera Cruz. During the siege of that place Lieutenant Turnley served on the picket-guard line of investment for twenty days and nights without relief. During this time a severe "norther" prevailed, and on account of his exposure he became seriously ill. To aid his recovery, he was detailed to proceed to Cincinnati to bring back a body of recruits. Toward the end of September, 1847, he left that city with 800 new men. Late in October he arrived in Vera Cruz, where the yellow fever had raged all summer, with dreadful mortality among the American troops. After going into camp Lieutenant Turnley suffered an attack of the dread scourge, his being the only case in the entire body of 800 men. Early in January, 1848, he started out in command of a portion of the recruits, as escort to a supply train of 500 wagons and a number of pack-mules, to the Mexican capital, with orders to distribute the recruits to their several regiments along the way. After ten days of rest at the city of Mexico, he proceeded to a point ninety miles south to protect the owners of plantations who were threatened with an uprising of their peons.

Returning to the United States at the close of the Mexican War, Lieutenant Turnley was in command of his company at a camp on Lake Pontchartrain, where he was employed in discharging soldiers who had enlisted for the period of the Mexican War, and in assigning new recruits to the regular regiments. Company D and one other was ordered to proceed to Austin, Texas. In March they were ordered back to San Antonio. Thence Company D proceeded to the old Mexican town of Presidio, on the Rio Grande, to establish a post. Not finding this a suitable point, they advised General Worth, who authorized them to proceed further up the river, and they established a post at Eagle Pass, now called Fort Duncan. At this time Lieutenant Turnley was acting

as Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant, besides commanding the company in the absence of the Captain. He built a stone warehouse and hospital, and was frequently detailed to escort wagon-trains, and open roads over that section of the country. In June, 1852, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant and made Regimental Quartermaster. This occurred while he was building Fort Territt, on the Llano River. After his promotion he was detailed for two years of recruiting service, after almost five years of life in tents. Being given his choice of two stations, he decided to locate at Chicago, and on the 1st of September, 1852, took up quarters at the Tremont Hotel in that city. While there he completed a design for a portable cottage, for use of the army on the timberless frontiers. This was adopted by the Government, and he was sent to Cincinnati to build a number and ship them to the frontier posts. The next few years he was employed on the Northwestern frontier, under General Harney, in subduing unfriendly Indian tribes on the border. Meantime he had been promoted to the General Staff as Assistant Quartermaster, and assigned to duty at Forts Pierre and Randall.

In January, 1857, he received his first leave of absence, in order to transact private business in Tennessee. His next post of duty was at Fort Brown, Texas, where he was engaged in overhauling and disposing of old stores, and receiving and forwarding supplies to other posts. In October he was joined by his family, but was hardly settled before he received orders in March, 1858, to go to Leavenworth, Kansas, to take charge of supplies destined for Utah. With the troops he moved to Fort Bridger, where he arrived in September, 1858, thence over to the Valley of Utah. He remained in Utah until October, 1860, selling out, in the mean time, per order of the War Department, the most of the teams and other paraphernalia of the post at Camp Floyd, which he had built during his two years in Utah, south of Salt Lake City. After resting a few days with his family in Chicago, he set out for his old home in Tennessee, going by way of Springfield, where he called upon President-Elect Lincoln, to whom he imparted some valuable information about army

and military matters. His analysis of the character of Mr. Lincoln and other noted men is very interesting, but cannot be repeated in the space available for this article. At the urgent request of his old neighbors and friends, he delivered addresses upon the political situation at Dandridge and Greenville, Tennessee, and, after visiting Washington City on official business, returned to his family in Chicago.

While en route to Washington, in April, 1861, to hasten the settlement of his public accounts, he received word at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, that his leave of absence must terminate at once, and that he was required to report to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to whom he was of great service in caring for recruits. Thence he was sent to Annapolis to prepare the naval school for an army depot. He was next ordered to report to Gen. John C. Fremont at New York City, and proceeded thence, by that officer's order, to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was Chief-Quartermaster until February, 1862. From there he went to Cairo, Illinois, where he was engaged in further arduous duties in providing supplies for Grant in his Kentucky campaign, and Pope below Cairo, on the Mississippi, and for the subsistence and transportation of prisoners taken in those victorious expeditions.

Through long years of exposure on Mexican fields and western plains Captain Turnley's health had become very much impaired, and he now found it imperative that he take some rest. In April, 1863, he applied for leave of absence, which was granted, and he set out with his wife for a tour of Europe. This relaxation he had well earned by long years of the most toilsome and faithful service for his country, but he did not receive much benefit, though somewhat improved. On his return, by order from the War Department, he reported to General McDowell, retiring officer, at Wilmington, Delaware, and was retired from active service, "for long and faithful services, and disease contracted in the line of duty."

Early in 1865 Captain Turnley went to Washington to close up his twenty years of accounts with the Government, and was at once besought

by Assist.-Quartermaster Gen. Charles Thomas to take special service at Denver, Colorado, where the accounts for supplies were in a hopeless tangle. After some consideration he consented, believing that the duties were not severe and would soon be dispatched. Proceeding by steamer from St. Louis to Leavenworth, he traveled thence, accompanied by his family, to Denver. At Lexington, Missouri, he learned with deep sorrow of the assassination of President Lincoln. Finding his health, which had somewhat recovered, impaired by the high altitude of Denver, he forwarded his resignation, but was not relieved until December, 1865, after which he traveled across the plains, in the dead of winter and in deep snow, to Atchison, whence he took cars to Chicago, and at last secured relief from a life of almost constant military service. In the following spring he took up his residence at St. Louis, where he remained with his family nearly two years. He then again returned to Chicago, where, in August, 1870, he finally secured a settlement of his public accounts, with a return of \$1,575 which he had been obliged to pay out of his own funds on account of an error of his clerk in Utah. The error had remained a mystery until the office of the Auditor-General overhauled the accounts of ten years, and discovered an error in carrying forward footings.

Before closing Captain Turnley's army record, it is proper to relate that his recommendation from St. Louis secured the appointment of Phil Sheridan, who had been Turnley's sub-assistant at St. Louis, to the colonelcy of a Michigan cavalry regiment, thus starting "Little Phil" on his famous military career. Many other prominent officers of the Civil War were deeply indebted to him for favors at various times. Some of these escaped dismissal from West Point through Cadet Turnley's kindness in concealing flagrant breaches of discipline while cadets.

On the 21st of September, 1853, at Chicago, Lieutenant Turnley was married to Miss Mary Ryerson Rutter, daughter of Dr. David Rutter, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Chicago

in 1848. At the time of her marriage Miss Rutter was not quite eighteen years of age. She became the mother of three daughters and two sons. One of the sons died at four years of age, and the other, a most promising youth, named Ernest Seymour, died in August, 1891, in his seventeenth year, being at the time a student at home on vacation from college. Of his three daughters, the eldest and the youngest, both single, are now living. The third daughter (and third child) married Mr. Milton C. Lightner, and died in November, 1880, leaving an infant son, who has ever been a jewel in Captain Turnley's household, and at this writing is a fine specimen of a fifteen-year-old boy, giving promise of a large man.

In 1881 Captain Turnley took up his residence at Highland Park, Illinois, where he is enjoying the rest and peace which he so dearly earned, at the sacrifice of much health, on the sandy plains of Mexico, Texas and the West, and in the malarial military depots of St. Louis and Cairo. In spite of hardships endured and mental strain for many years, he is still hale and keen of intellect, as is evidenced by his memoirs, which are full of sage philosophy, as well as the most interesting narrative. These are embodied in a volume of 450 pages, published for private distribution in 1893. It ought to have general circulation, for it gives a knowledge of men and motives seldom found in any publication. In fact, nothing heretofore issued is so fearless of public idolatry in portraying the weaknesses of great men. He has been successively Alderman, and for two terms Mayor, of Highland Park.

True to the traditions of his fathers, Captain Turnley has always adhered to the Democratic party in National political matters, and he was sometimes the subject of much unjust suspicion during the Civil War, because of his southern birth and political preferences. However, he always bore himself with such faithful loyalty to his Government as to speedily disarm all suspicion, and shed only honor on his long and faithful military career.





Handwritten signature or name in cursive script, possibly reading "Wm. L. G. 1857".

ELISHA GRAY.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY, whose inventive genius and persevering industry have played no inconspicuous part in revolutionizing the business methods of the modern world, bears in his veins the sturdy and vigorous blood of some of America's founders. His grandfather, John Gray, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a farmer in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he died. Mary Moore, wife of John Gray, was a native of Delaware, presumably of English blood. She survived her husband and moved, with her younger children, to the vicinity of Georgetown, Ohio, and afterward to Monroe County, in the same State, where she died. She was the mother of Thomas, Elijah, Elisha, David, John and Samuel Gray.

David Gray was an Orthodox Quaker; a quiet man, of noble character, and beloved by all who came within his benign influence. He was a farmer, and lived near Barnesville, Ohio, whence he moved to Monroe County, in that State, where he died, in 1849, in the prime of life, at the age of about forty years. His wife, Christiana Edgerton, was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where her parents, Richard and Mary (Hall) Edgerton, were early settlers. Richard Edgerton was born in North Carolina, of English descent, and was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. The family was noted for the large size of its members, all being six feet or more in height. They were also brainy people. John Edgerton was a noted leader of the "Hicksite" Quakers, and a powerful anti-slavery agitator in Ohio and Indiana. His brother, Joseph Edgerton, was the leading Orthodox Quaker of his day, and a great preacher. He was vigorous to the

end of his life, which came after he had attained the age of eighty years. The Halls were also a vigorous and intelligent people, and prominent among the Quakers.

David Gray and wife were well-read and intelligent, and engaged in teaching in early life. Mrs. Gray was liberally educated for that day in Ohio, and her influence went far in preparing her son for the prominent part he was destined to take in the development of modern practical science. She survived her husband many years, reaching the venerable age of seventy-eight, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Cope, in New Sharon, Iowa.

Elisha Gray was born near Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, August 2, 1835. From a recent work, entitled "Prominent Men of the Great West," the following elegant and carefully prepared account of Professor Gray's life is taken:

"When young Gray was but twelve years of age, he had received three or four months of district schooling and the usual industrial training given to farmers' lads of his age and condition of life. Over forty years ago his father died, leaving Elisha in a large measure dependent upon his own resources for a living. When fourteen years of age he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, and partly mastered that trade, but, his strength being greatly overtaxed, he was forced to give it up and joined his mother, who had removed to Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Here he entered the employ of a boat-builder, serving three and a-half years' apprenticeship, learning the trade of ship-joiner.

"At the end of this time he was a first-class mechanic and began to give evidence of his

inventive genius. He was handicapped, however, by the meagreness of his education, and was little more than able to experiment with the simplest contrivances. The testimony of one who knew him intimately at this time indicates that he had a consciousness of his own resources and was of the belief that Nature had destined him to accomplish some important work in life. He had a great desire to acquire that fundamental knowledge which would open for him the way to intelligent research, investigation and ultimate achievements.

“While working as an apprentice, he formed the acquaintance of Prof. H. S. Bennett, now of Fisk University, then a student at Oberlin College, Ohio, from whom he learned that at that institution exceptional opportunities were afforded to students for self-education; and immediately after he had completed his term of service he set out for the college, with barely enough money in his possession to carry him to his destination. He arrived in Oberlin in the summer of 1857, at once going to work as a carpenter, and supported himself by this means during a five-years course of study in the college. As a student he gave especial attention to the physical sciences, in which he was exceptionally proficient, his ingenuity being strikingly manifested from time to time in the construction of the apparatus used in the classroom experiments. His cleverness in constructing these various appliances made him a conspicuous character among the students. While pursuing his college course he was not fully decided as to what profession he would take up, and, at one time, he is said to have contemplated entering the ministry, finally deciding, however, not to do so. Perhaps the course of his life was decided by a remark of the mother of the young lady who afterwards became his wife. This was in a joking spirit, to the effect that ‘it would be a pity to spoil a good mechanic to make a poor minister.’ In fact, to this casual remark the now famous inventor has declared himself to be, in great measure, indebted for what he has since accomplished. Truly, the worthy lady must have been of a sound and discriminating judgment, to discover

the hidden worth of the young man, and she, doubtless, more than any one else, in his earlier days, fanned the latent sparks of genius into the flame which, in later days, revealed to his brain the contrivances which have made his name famous, and which have proved of inestimable value to civilization.

“From 1857 to 1861 the Professor devoted himself to unremitting toil and study, and the result was that his naturally delicate constitution was impaired by the great strain upon his mental powers. In 1861, just when the future was brightening with the promise of success, and when he thought his days of struggling were past, he was stricken with an illness from which he did not recover for five years. After his marriage, in 1862, to Miss Delia M. Sheppard, of Oberlin, and, with a view to the betterment of his health, Mr. Gray devoted himself for a time to farming as an occupation. This experience was disappointing, both in its financial results and in its effects upon his health, and he returned to his trade, working in Trumbull County, Ohio, until he was again prostrated by a serious illness. Following this, came two or three years of struggle and privation; of alternate hope and disappointment, during which he experimented with various mechanical and electrical devices, but was prevented by his straightened circumstances from making any headway in profitable invention. Pressed by his necessities, he was once or twice on the point of giving up his researches and investigations entirely and devoting himself to some ordinary bread-winning industry; but he was stimulated by his faithful and devoted wife and her mother, both of whom had an abiding faith in his genius, and who aided him in his work with all the means at their command, and to whose influence was largely due the fact that he continued his efforts in the field of invention.

“In 1867 a more prosperous era dawned upon him, with the invention of a self-adjusting telegraph relay, which, although it proved of no practical value, furnished the opportunity of introducing him to the late Gen. Anson Stager, of Cleveland, then General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who at once

became interested in him and furnished him facilities for experimenting on the company's lines. Professor Gray then formed a co-partnership with E. M. Barton, of Cleveland, for the manufacture of electrical appliances, during which time he invented the dial telegraph.

"In 1869 he removed to Chicago, where he continued the manufacture of electrical supplies, General Stager becoming associated with him. Here he perfected the type-printing telegraph, the telegraphic repeater, the telegraphic switch, the annunciator and many other inventions which have become famous within the short space of a few years. About 1872 he organized the Western Electrical Manufacturing Company, which is still in existence and is said to be the largest establishment of its kind in the world. In 1874 he retired from the superintendency of the electric company and began his researches in telephony, and within two years thereafter gave to the world that marvelous production of human genius, the speaking telephone. Noting one day, when a secondary coil was connected with the zinc lining of the bath tub, dry at the time, that when he held the other end of the coil in his left hand and rubbed the lining of the tub with his right, it gave rise to a sound that had the same pitch and quality as that of the vibrating contact-breaker, he began a series of experiments, which led first to the discovery that musical tones could be transmitted over an electrical wire. Fitting up the necessary devices, he exhibited this invention to some of his friends, and the same year went abroad, where he made a special study of acoustics and gave further exhibitions of the invention, which he developed into the harmonic, or multiplex, telegraph. While perfecting this device, in 1875, the idea of the speaking telephone suggested itself, and in 1876 he perfected this invention and filed his *caveat* in the Patent Office at Washington. That another inventor succeeded in incorporating into his own application for a telegraph patent an important feature of Professor Gray's invention, and that the latter was thereby deprived of the benefits which he should have derived therefrom, is the practically unanimous decision of many well informed as to

the merits of the controversy to which conflicting claims gave rise; and the leading scientists and scientific organizations of the world, according to a certain periodical, have accredited to him the honor of inventing the telephone. In recognition of his distinguished achievements, he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor at the close of the Paris Exposition of 1878, and American colleges have conferred upon him the degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Science.

"For several years after his invention of the telephone he was connected with the Postal Telegraph Company, and brought the lines of this system into Chicago, laying them underground. He also devised a general underground telegraph system for the city, and then turned his attention to the invention of the 'telautograph,' a device with which the general public is just now becoming familiar through the public accounts of its operation. On March 21, 1893, the first exhibitions of the practical and successful operation of this wonderful instrument were given simultaneously in New York and Chicago, and on the same day the first telautograph messages were passed over the wires from Highland Park to Waukegan, Illinois. The exhibitions were witnessed by a large number of electrical experts, scientists and representatives of the press, who were unanimous in their opinion that Professor Gray's invention is destined to bring about a revolution in telegraphy.

"One of the beauties of electrical science is the expressiveness of its nomenclature, and among the many significant names given to electrical inventions none expresses more clearly the use and purpose of the instrument to which it is applied than the term, 'telautograph.' As its name signifies, it enables a person sitting at one end of the wire to write a message or a letter which is reproduced simultaneously in *fac simile* at the other end of the wire. It is an agent which takes the place of the skilled operator and the telegraphic alphabet. Any one who can write can transmit a message by this means, and the receiving instrument does its work perfectly, without the aid of an operator. The sender of the message may be identified by the *fac simile* of

his handwriting which reaches the recipient, and pen-and-ink portraits of persons may be as readily transmitted from one point to another as the written messages. In many respects the telautograph promises to be more satisfactory in its practical operations than the telephone. Communications can be carried on between persons at a distance from each other with absolute secrecy, and a message sent to a person in his absence from his place of business will be found awaiting him upon his return. These and many other advantages which the telautograph seems to possess warrant the prediction that in the not very distant future telautography will supplant in a measure both telephony and telegraphy. The transmitter and the receiver of the telautograph system are delicately constructed pieces of mechanism, each contained in a box somewhat smaller than an ordinary typewriter machine. The two machines are necessary at each end of a wire, and stand side by side. In transmitting a message an ordinary feed lead pencil is used. At the point of this is a small collar, with two eyes in its rim. To each of these eyes a fine silk cord is attached, running off at right angles in two directions. Each of the two ends of this cord is carried round a small drum supported on a vertical shaft. Under the drum, and attached to the same shaft, is a toothed wheel of steel, the teeth of which are so arranged that when either section of the cord winds upon or off its drum, a number of teeth will pass a given point, corresponding to the length of cord so wound or unwound. For instance, if the point of the pencil moves in the direction of one of the cords a distance of one inch, forty of the teeth will pass any certain point. Each one of these teeth and each space represents one impulse sent upon the line, so that when the pencil describes a motion one inch in length, eighty electrical impulses are sent upon the line. The receiving instrument is practically a duplicate of the transmitter, the motions of which, however, are controlled by electrical mechanism. The perfected device exhibited by Professor Gray, and now in operation, is the result of six years of arduous labor, an evolution to which the crude contrivance used in his earliest

experiments bears little resemblance. The manufacture of the instruments will be carried on by the Gray Electric Company, a corporation having offices in New York and Chicago and a large manufacturing establishment just outside the limits of the suburban village of Highland Park, Illinois, of which place Professor Gray has been for many years a resident. Here, in addition to his workshop and laboratory, the renowned inventor has a beautiful home, and his domestic relations are of the ideal kind.

"The title by which Professor Gray has been known for so many years came to him through his connection with Oberlin and Ripon (Wisconsin) Colleges as non-resident lecturer in physics, and his general appearance is that of the college professor or the profound student. He has none of the eccentricities which are the conspicuous characteristics of some of the great inventors of the age, and, when not absorbed in his professional work, he is delightfully genial and companionable.

"When the World's Congress of Electricians assembled in the new Art Institute in Chicago, on the 21st of August, 1893, there were gathered the most noted electricians of all the world. The congress was divided into two sections, one of which—termed the official section—was composed of representatives designated by the various Governments of Europe and the Americas, and was authorized to consider and pass upon questions relating to electrical measurement, nomenclature and various other matters of import to the electrical world. To the other section of the congress were admitted all professional electricians who came properly accredited, and they were permitted to attend the sessions and participate in the deliberations of the congress, although they were not allowed to vote on the technical questions coming before it.

"When it was determined that the convening of international congresses of various kinds should be made one of the leading features of the Columbian Exposition, a body, which became known as the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, was organized for the purpose of promoting and making all

necessary preparations for these gatherings. To Prof. Elisha Gray, of Chicago, this body assigned the task of organizing the congress of electricians, and placed upon him the responsibility of formulating the plans and making all initiatory preparations for what was, unquestionably, the most important and interesting convention of electricians ever held in this or any other country. While the Professor called to his assistance many distinguished members of his profession, by virtue of his official position, he was the central and most attractive figure in this great movement.

"Professor Gray is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago. Politically, he is a Republican. He has traveled extensively, not only in this country but throughout Europe. He is now in his sixty-first year, and he stands as an illustrious example of the general rule, for, although not yet an old man, he is one of the few prominent in the early days of electrical development who maintained their prominence and added to their reputation in the rapid strides which have been made during the last decade.

But few of the early workers in the electrical sciences have maintained their prominence in the later development. This is undoubtedly due to the lack of plasticity which is usually attributed to maturer years, the possession of which in younger men often gives them the advantage in the rush for supremacy in new adaptation and under ever-changing conditions. Where, however, this plasticity has been preserved during maturer years, as has been the case with the subject of this sketch, the maturer judgment and riper experience which those years have enabled him to bring to bear upon the newer problems have in many cases resulted in inventions and improvements of the utmost importance to mankind and the cause of civilization. Professor Gray is a man of fine personal appearance, pleasing address, commanding bearing, and a man who will attract attention in any assembly, and who, on account of his great electrical skill and general scientific attainments, and because of his pleasing and affable manner, has won for himself many friends and admirers."

DR. BENJAMIN C. MILLER.

DR. BENJAMIN COKE MILLER, one of the most successful physicians and most highly respected citizens of Chicago, passed away at his home on Everett Avenue, in that city, June 25, 1891. He was descended from a long line of American ancestors, who were distinguished as physicians and gentlemen.

The founder of the family in this country was Adam Miller, who was born near Metz, France (now included in the German Empire), and from

whom the subject of this biography was a descendant in the eighth generation. He settled with his family in Frederick, Maryland, and became a large planter. He was noted as a man of wealth, culture and refinement, and held many slaves. These were liberated by his bequest on his death, and their loss at that time almost beggared his heirs; but they honored his behest. The family continued to reside in Maryland for several generations. The great-grandfather of

Dr. Benjamin C. Miller moved to Shelbyville, Kentucky, where his son, Dr. Henry Miller, became an extensive planter. The latter was a tall and fine-appearing man, a noted physician and a man of affairs. He died at Shelbyville, of old age.

Dr. Jefferson Miller, son of the last-named, was born in Gallatin County, Kentucky, November 29, 1807, and was educated in Virginia. Through over-confidence in his friends, he lost much of his property, and then took up the study of medicine with Dr. Clarke, a noted physician of his native State. While still a young man, he settled in the practice of his profession at Rushville, Indiana, and became widely known for his skill in the healing art. He united with the Methodist Church there in 1839. As a Christian, he was liberal to all churches. As a citizen, he was public-spirited, and was much loved and respected by all. As a physician, he was unusually successful, and was a man of extraordinary worth and usefulness in all relations of life. November 20, 1832, he married Eliza A. Standford, of Greencastle, Indiana, and two of their children grew to maturity, namely: Dr. Benjamin C. and Henry Miller, the latter now a resident of Ladoga, Indiana. The father died at that place, November 5, 1885, and his wife survived him about five and one-half years, passing away in May, 1891.

Benjamin C. Miller was born April 30, 1846, in Rushville, Indiana, and went with his parents early in life to Montgomery County, in the same State, receiving his primary education at Ladoga. In the spring of 1862, when he was barely sixteen years of age, he ran away from school at Battle Ground, Indiana, and enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, then in camp at Indianapolis, preparatory to service in the Civil War. As this enlistment was made without the consent of his father, the latter was enabled to claim him, which he did, and conducted the ambitious boy back to school. Before the father had reached home on the return from this duty, the son was again in camp, and he was this time permitted to have his way. He joined Company K, of the Eleventh Cavalry, of which

he was made Sergeant, and participated in the service of that organization until December 19, 1863, before the completion of his eighteenth year, when he was mustered out as a First Lieutenant.

One day soon after this, a handsome young man, some six feet, six and one-half inches in height, bronzed by exposure in the line of military duty, and dressed in the handsome uniform of a Lieutenant, called at the home of his parents in Ladoga. On learning the number of his regiment, they plied him with questions about Company K, and inquired if he knew young Benjamin Miller. He replied in the affirmative. At this moment his favorite dog came into the room, and, upon being spoken to by his young master, gave the most extravagant expressions of joy, bringing tears to the eyes of Mrs. Miller, who could scarcely forgive herself for failing to recognize her son until after this faithful animal had shown her his identity.

Entering Rush Medical College of Chicago, young Miller was graduated with honor on the 9th of February, 1869. He passed the competitive examination, and was appointed House Physician and Surgeon of Cook County Hospital, serving a year and a-half. He was then made County Physician, in which capacity he served two years. He was immediately made Superintendent of Public Charities, having charge of the County Hospital, Insane Asylum and Alms House. After filling this position about eighteen months, he was appointed Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago by Mayor Medill, and was continued in that office by Mayor Colvin. During this period he was very useful in the community by his skillful management of the cholera epidemic of 1873. In 1875 he was made Surgeon, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Gen. A. C. Ducat, Commander of the Illinois National Guard. In 1876 Dr. Miller resigned the position of Sanitary Superintendent and went abroad. He spent about a year in studying in hospitals at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, Scotland, and London, England. Returning to Chicago, with added knowledge from these observations, he was enabled to command a large share of the most difficult and re-

munerative medical and surgical practice of the then metropolitan city. In 1889 he was appointed by the United States Government a Pension Examiner, and continued to fulfill the duties of this position until his death.

December 24, 1872, Dr. Miller was married to Miss Etta Barnet, of Chicago. She, with one daughter, survives him. The latter, Miss Mary Etta Miller, is a bright Chicago girl. She is possessed of marked literary and artistic tastes, and her work as a pen-and-ink artist has attracted considerable attention. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of the late George Barnet, a sketch of whose

career will be found on another page of this work.

Dr. Miller's character was summed up in a few heartfelt and well-chosen words by his contemporary, Dr. Pagne, as follows: "A man of extraordinary talent and attainments was Dr. Miller. While City Physician, he inaugurated the system of newsboys' picnics and outings. His friends were many, by reason of his greatness of heart. Chicago loses a good citizen, and the profession an able member."

The last sad rites over his remains were conducted by South Park Masonic Lodge, and his body was interred in Oakwoods Cemetery.

JAMES M. HANNAHS.

JAMES MONROE HANNAHS, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, having come here as early as 1836, is a descendant of an old and influential New England family, which originated in Ireland, the family name having been spelled in that country Hannah. The great-grandfather of James M. Hannahs was the first member of the family to leave his native land for the New World. He settled in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he was an active and influential citizen, and later became a zealous patriot. On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, that contest with the Mother Country which tried the mettle of her sons so sorely, he made his adopted country's cause his own, and was made a member of the Committee of Safety formed at that time.

Daniel Hannahs, son of the foregoing, and the grandfather of the subject of this notice, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was wounded at

the battle of Queenstown, and for his services enjoyed a pension from the Government until his death, which occurred in 1842. Leaving Connecticut, he moved with his family to central New York, settling in the wilderness near the Mohawk River. Undaunted in courage, and of a fine, soldierly physique, he was well fitted by nature for the Herculean task of founding a home in the primeval forests, and in his wife he found a willing helpmate. The latter was Elizabeth Gordon, a cousin of Lord George Gordon, the hero of the "Gordon Riots" of 1798, for his leadership in which he was imprisoned in London and tried for treason, but finally acquitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hannahs became the parents of four children, all sons: Chauncey, Marvin, William and Daniel. Of these, Marvin removed to Albion, Calhoun County, Michigan, in 1835, and became one of the leading men in that locality, and in later years his son George

was elected State Senator from Michigan. William, another son of Daniel Hannahs, became a prosperous woolen merchant of New York City. His son, a law student, immediately after his graduation from Yale College, raised a company of cavalry in New York City, in the first month after the Civil War opened, and took the field. He was made Captain of this company, but, sad to relate, was killed in Virginia, in May, 1861.

Chauncey Hannahs, the father of James Monroe, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in the year 1791, and removed with his parents to New York State, assisting his father in clearing up his farm. In later years, in this same locality, he engaged in the foundry business. In 1835 he removed to Wisconsin, then considered in the very far West, and located on Government land in Kenosha County, where the rest of his days were spent, his demise occurring in 1873, from old age. While living in New York State he had been Captain of an artillery company, and the title then gained he ever afterwards bore. In person large and strong, he delighted in outdoor pursuits, and the pioneer life which he chose on leaving his old home in the East was one well suited to him in every respect. In his early life he had been an ardent Whig, but on the formation of the two great parties of Republicans and Democrats, he allied himself with the latter, and proved an equally earnest champion of its principles. In his religious leanings he was a Presbyterian, his wife being of the same faith. The latter was born in the year 1793, in Oneida County, New York, a daughter of Enos Nichols, a pioneer of that county, where he lived in a covered wagon until he could erect for himself a house in the wilderness. He later became a pioneer of Lake County, Illinois, near the Wisconsin State line, and his family thus became neighbors of the Hannahs family.

Mrs. Chauncey Hannahs died on the old homestead in Kenosha County in 1882, also from old age. She had been the mother of seven children, as follows: Mrs. Ann Doolittle, William H., James M., Thomas J., Francis G., Frederick, and Adeline, who died at the age of fourteen years. A strange and shocking fatality occurred in this

family, no less than six deaths taking place within twenty-two months, three children dying within three days of each other. All who now survive are James M. and his brother, Francis G.

The subject of this sketch was born June 26, 1821, in Herkimer County, New York, and received a common-school education in a little schoolhouse on the banks of the historic Mohawk River. On leaving school he entered his father's foundry to learn the business, and after coming to Chicago he followed the trade of a foundryman in connection with a partner, the firm name being Hannahs & James. He continued thus engaged until he entered the employ of Wahl Brothers, manufacturers of glue, with whom he remained for twenty-five years, during part of that time representing the firm in New York City. After leaving Wahl Brothers he was actively engaged in promoting elevated railroads in Chicago, on a new principle.

July 3, 1851, in Cook County, Illinois, Mr. Hannahs married Miss Matilda Irish, a daughter of Perry Irish, and a native of Holley, New York. Several children were born of this marriage, but all died in infancy. Mrs. Hannahs died September 19, 1885, in Chicago.

Mr. Hannahs has been for over forty years a consistent member of the Baptist Church. In regard to politics he is a Republican, having been a stanch Abolitionist previous to the war. He is a strong believer in the efficacy of free silver, and champions his cause with great ardor. While in the employ of Wahl Brothers, his business led him to travel extensively throughout the United States, and he has hosts of friends up and down the country, as well as in Chicago. Like many other Chicago business men, he was at one time a farmer in Cook County, but he yielded to the superior attractions of city life and sold his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he had bought for \$3 per acre. He has many reminiscences of early days in Illinois, and has contributed many interesting articles to Chicago newspapers, describing the scenes and incidents of early days in this locality, and noting the stupendous changes wrought in the face of the country since he came here, a pioneer of 1836.





Jacob Forsyth

JACOB FORSYTH.

JACOB FORSYTH. In every community, no matter how small, the intelligent observer will find men who have risen above their fellows, both in fame and fortune, by sheer force of character and the ability to seize fortune at the tide. Though to the casual onlooker there often has seemed an element of "luck" in the chances of prosperity which have come to them, a closer observer will see that it has more often been the fortunate meeting of the man and the opportunity;—the opportunity may, perhaps, have occurred a hundred times before, but the man who should seize it, and by his ability and energy force results from it, has never before appeared.

Jacob Forsyth, an old resident of Chicago, and one of its leading citizens, exemplifies the truth of the foregoing in a marked degree. Born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch descent, he possesses those fortunate characteristics which have placed so many of his countrymen on the highroad to success—honesty, ambition, energy and resistless tenacity of purpose. Overlooking the daily discouragements, disappointments and hardships of their life, they keep ever before them the high object of their ambition; and if failure instead of success is their portion, it is through no weakening of their powers by self-indulgence or idle re-pining.

In the days of King James I. of England there sprang up a class of men known as "undertakers," who, in consideration of certain grants of land, undertook to locate a specified number of settlers upon the vast tracts of vacant ground in northern Ireland. It was at this time that a great emigration was made from Scotland to this region, and gave to the world that sturdy, industrious

and highly moral class of people called Scotch-Irish. Prior to the siege of Londonderry, an epoch in the history of northern Ireland, the ancestors of Jacob Forsyth settled in what is now the county of Londonderry. They were a rural people, and, as near as can be learned at the present time, were engaged in agriculture.

To John Forsyth and his wife, Margaret Cox, was born a son, whom they christened Jacob. The latter married Elizabeth Haslette, and their son John was the father of the subject of this sketch. John Forsyth married Mary Ann Kerr, a native of County Londonderry, who was the daughter of Alexander Kerr and Anne Osborne, the latter of English descent. The Kerrs were of Scotch lineage, and very early in Ireland. The parents of Alexander Kerr were Oliver and Elizabeth (Wilson) Kerr.

The father of Mr. Forsyth was an intelligent farmer, and the possessor of a small landed property. Anxious that his son should have the "schooling" which is the ambition of most of his countrymen, he sent him to a celebrated private academy, the principal of which was a famous Greek and Latin scholar and a renowned mathematician, in his vicinity. Possessing the studious inclination and the quick perceptions of an apt scholar, the youth profited greatly by his attendance here, and the proficiency he acquired in penmanship gained for him his first position in America.

Jacob Forsyth was born January 12, 1821, at the old town of Limavady, near the present railroad station and thriving village in County Londonderry, Ireland, known as Newtown, Limavady. Filled with the ambitious spirit which builds

cities and develops the commercial possibilities of the world, he set out for the United States at the age of fifteen years. Settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he there first found employment as copying clerk and errand boy for the great commission and forwarding house of Forsyth & Company, a member of which firm was a near relative. The firm was the oldest commission house in the city, and owned a large fleet of steamers, running on various western rivers. In those days the copying book had not been invented, and all letters had to be copied by hand, and this work fell to young Forsyth. By the interest he took in his work, and the care with which everything entrusted to him to do was performed, he soon won his way into the confidence of his employers, and was promoted from one responsible position to another, until he had attained that of head bookkeeper.

Mr. Forsyth remained with Forsyth & Company for fifteen years altogether, and at the end of that time his abilities had become so well known outside of the concern that he was offered several other advantageous positions. Accepting one of these, he became the Through Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago, and by this means became a permanent resident of this city in 1857. After a few years' service in this capacity, he accepted the position of General Western Agent for the old "Erie" Road.

About this time, his business giving him opportunities for observing the prevailing real-estate conditions, he became impressed with the excellent opportunities to buy land cheaply; and with a premonition of the growth of the city, and the consequent rise in land values, he resigned his position and began to invest largely in real estate. His wife had inherited a large amount of land in Lake County, Indiana, from her brother, George W. Clarke, who died in 1866, and to this Mr. Forsyth added by purchasing the holdings of small owners in the vicinity, until he had acquired ten thousand acres, a large estate for this land of comparatively small holdings. He had the shrewdness to buy this so as to form one immense tract, arguing that one large tract would

possess more value than the same amount in scattered portions. During subsequent years he experienced much annoyance and was caused many years' litigation in his efforts to expel squatters from the tract. They were very numerous around Lakes George and Wolf at the time, and their dislodgment was a matter of much difficulty. Mr. Forsyth was in litigation for five years before he finally obtained redress, and during this time read book after book on land decisions and the question of riparian rights, on which he is now one of the best-posted men in the country, and able to give information to many an intelligent attorney in that line of practice.

When, finally, a decree was pronounced in his favor, he sold eight thousand acres of his land to the East Chicago Improvement Company for one million dollars, one-third of which sum was paid down. The company, however, failed to meet subsequent payments, and as a compromise the present Canal and Improvement Company was formed in 1887. From this Mr. Forsyth accepted as reimbursement part cash, a large amount of bonds, and some stock in the company. In 1881 he bought another large tract on the lake shore, lying directly north of the present site of East Chicago, and in 1889 he sold a portion of this to the Standard Oil Company, and on it has since been built its large plant, known as Whiting. The limits of the city of Chicago having been extended to the Indiana line, across which lies Mr. Forsyth's land, the latter has been consequently enhanced in value, and has been greatly benefited thereby.

At Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Mr. Forsyth married Miss Caroline M. Clarke, daughter of Robert Clarke, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who has borne her husband nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. The family occupies a handsome, comfortable house on Michigan Avenue, and the home is pervaded by an air of taste and refinement which is not always an element in the homes of the rich.

In politics Mr. Forsyth is a Republican, a staunch advocate of his party's men and principles, though, owing to the stress of his extensive business interests, he has never found it convenient

to take an active part in political affairs. Had he done so, and brought the same energy and discernment to bear that he has displayed in the management of his private interests, it is safe to say that he would have made his mark in the political world, as he has made it in the business affairs of his adopted city.

In appearance Mr. Forsyth is a large, well-

proportioned man, with a kindly, shrewd face, the true index of a man who has lived an honest, helpful and kindly life. Though bearing the weight of seventy-five years and the responsibilities which the possession of great wealth always brings, he is elastic in mind and body, and bids fair to live to an extreme old age.

TREAT T. PROSSER.

TREAT T. PROSSER. There are few tasks more difficult than to sketch the life of an inventor. The world is so jealous of innovation and improvement upon established methods, so wedded to the past, and withal so disinclined to recognize the brilliancy of more practical genius, that the man who discovers deficiencies in practical mechanics and supplies them often goes to his grave unrewarded, even by the gratitude of the world he has benefited. He hears the name of the warrior, of the statesman, of the poet, even of the politician, in every household or business mart, but often his own, if mentioned at all, as of one who is building castles in the air.

But gifted innovators, while deeply feeling the lack of appreciation, have often adopted the sentiment of Keplar, who said: "My work is done; it can well wait a century for its readers, since God waited full six thousand years before there came a man capable of comprehending and admiring His work." Now and then, however, genius is so practical, and its fruits contrast so brilliantly with what has preceded, that it compels almost instantaneous recognition and homage, and among the fortunate possessors of the latter class was the subject of this article, the late Treat T. Prosser.

The Prossers are of Welsh descent, but the Treats, from whom Mr. Prosser was descended on the maternal side, were English. The first ancestors of the former family to come to America were two brothers, who came from Wales some time prior to the Revolutionary War, in which supreme contest two of their descendants participated, and one met his death. The family lived on Prosser Hill, just outside of Boston, and it was in the Prosser barn that the members of the historic Boston "tea party" disguised themselves as Indians previous to throwing the tea overboard into Boston Harbor. Grandfather John Prosser was one of the two members of the family mentioned previously as having served in the struggle with the Mother Country. He married Bethia Truesdale, daughter of a Connecticut physician, and had eight sons and one daughter.

Of these children, Potter A. Prosser, the father of Treat T., married Eliza, a daughter of Timothy Treat, whose son, a physician, became famous through the services he rendered during the great cholera epidemic. The Treat family came from Pitminster, Somerset, England. Richard Treat was baptized in 1584. Among the prominent descendants are Gov. Robert Treat, and Rev. Samuel Treat, of Pitminster. The father's birth occurred August 11, 1793, and the mother

was born March 29, 1798. Their marriage was solemnized on the 5th of November, 1818, and of their union were born five children. The mother, a woman of many domestic virtues and lovable traits of character, died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years, but the father lived to the great age of ninety-six.

Treat T. Prosser was born in the little town of Avon, New York, January 22, 1827. His youth and early manhood were passed in his native State, and his early education was received in its common schools. After reaching his majority he attended the academy at West Avon, feeling the need of a more thorough school training before starting out to earn his own way in life. Always handy in the use of tools, at the early age of fourteen he had been engaged at the trade of a millwright, in which he soon became a proficient workman. But while his hands were busily engaged at this work, his thoughts were wandering out upon the whole broad domain of mechanical science, and his studies at the academy were for the purpose of fitting himself for the career to which all his talents and his inclinations urged him.

From the young millwright developed an inventor of agricultural implements of great value; of a superior system of machinery for the manufacture of bolts; of universally recognized improvements upon steam engines; of a practical and widely used machine for pegging boots; of coal machinery; of the Prosser Cylinder Car, and of many other mechanical devices, which either are now, or will become in the future, of great benefit to mankind. He drew the plans for the Chicago Hydraulic Company, which built the first water-works system in Chicago.

In 1851 Mr. Prosser came to Chicago, and the wisdom of his choice of a location was demonstrated long ago. No other city has ever opened such welcoming arms to men of genius as has she, nor out of her own prosperity rewarded them so bountifully. The great fire of 1871 found him among its victims, and he lost the greater part of the accumulations of years; but financial loss is one of the minor evils to a man who has within himself the power to mould, in a great measure,

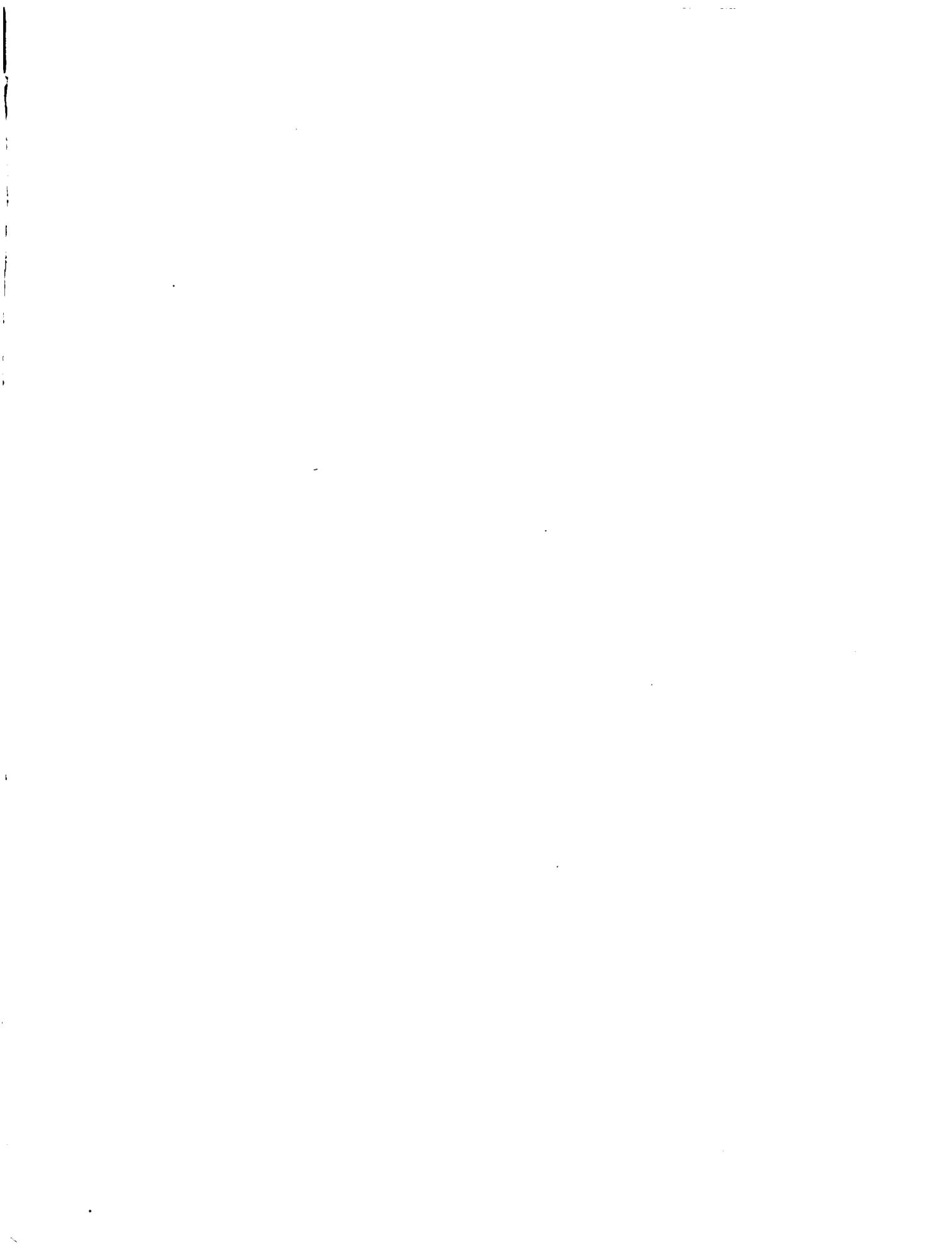
his own destiny, and is no mere inert mass, lying helpless under the buffetings of the winds of ill-fortune. The energy which was one of the marked points in his character asserted itself, and his days were ended in the prosperity he deserved.

From 1851 until the date of his death, December 11, 1895, Mr. Prosser made Chicago his home, with the exception of two years spent in the Rocky Mountains, six years in Boston, and a short vacation spent in Europe. He was the first man to introduce the steam engine and the quartz-mill into the Rockies, the engine being constructed of material shipped from the East, the boiler being literally built in that wild region. While in Europe he was elected a member of the Society of Mechanics of England and Scotland, an honor which speaks of his high merits as a mechanical engineer.

In West Bloomfield, New York, September 26, 1849, Mr. Prosser married Miss Lucy J. Phillips, and of their union two children were born: Henry Blinn Prosser, of Chicago; and Mary Augusta, wife of Oscar E. Poole, of Lakeside, Illinois. Mrs. Prosser was the daughter of Isaac Webster Phillips, a relative of the famous Webster family, his mother being a sister of Noah Webster's father. Isaac Phillips was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, but removed to West Bloomfield, where he served as Justice of the Peace, and was commonly known as Judge Phillips. He came to Chicago late in life, and died at the home of Mrs. Prosser, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Laura Miller, reached the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Closely wedded to his profession, Mr. Prosser generally refused the responsibilities of official positions, but made an exception to this rule after the Great Fire, when he acted as superintendent of the distribution of food to the destitute in Districts Four and Five. These duties he filled in an energetic and impartial manner, which accorded well with the other actions of his well-spent life. In his politics he voted with the Republican party.

Oscar E. Poole, who married Mr. Prosser's only daughter, was born January 18, 1857, in Will





H. Larimer

County, Illinois, and is a son of Ezra and Eliza Treat Poole, pioneers in Will County, where they settled in 1850. He received his principal education in Joliet, where his guardian lived. His father died when he was but one and a-half years old, and his mother died when he was ten years old. His boyhood was spent in Joliet. At the age of eighteen years he became a clerk in his uncle's store, and three years later became a partner. At the age of twenty-two he entered the employ of the State, in the capacity of storekeeper

at the State Penitentiary, remaining a number of years in that position. From there he went to Chicago, where he first started a milk business and then became a traveling salesman for Kinney & Company, and, later, their manager. He finally bought out the business, and it is now conducted under the name of Poole & Company. Mr. Poole was married, February 27, 1885, to Miss Mary Augusta Prosser, who is the mother of four children now living: Edward Prosser, Helen Irene, Lucy Eliza and Malcolm Alan Poole.

PROF. JAMES W. LARIMORE.

JAMES WILSON LARIMORE, who died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Chicago, May 30, 1894, was for many years prominent in the literary, social and religious work of the city. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, May 6, 1834, and was a son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Wilson) Larimore, both also natives of that place. The earliest progenitors of the family known were French Huguenots, who fled from their native land after the cruel revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., locating in Scotland. There the name was difficult of pronunciation on the Scotch tongue, and from "Laird o' the Moor," the name gradually came to its present form.

The first settlement of the family in America was made in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where David Larimore, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born March 31, 1782. For many generations the Larimores had been distinguished for literary tastes and attainments, and David Larimore was no exception to the rule. He was a man of affairs, and conserved

the family estates, which were considerable. He died at Norristown, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1857, having almost completed his seventy-fifth year.

James Wilson, father of Mrs. Mary J. Larimore, came of a Scotch-Irish family, which has borne a prominent part in the literary and social life of the United States, furnishing many notable statesmen, attorneys and generals to the Nation. This family is also a strong factor in the literary life of America, and Professor Larimore inherited talents from both lines of ancestors.

The youth of the latter was spent at Niles, Michigan, whither his parents removed when he was two years old. He early manifested a fondness for books, and most of his life up to the age of twenty-six years was spent in school. He was sent, in 1852, to Olivet Institute, in Eaton County, Michigan. Having an uncle in the faculty of the Hampton and Sidney College in southern Virginia, he was induced to go there. He remained some time, but the climate did not

agree with him. Consequently, he decided to finish his education at the North. He took a course at the University of New York City, which graduated him in the Class of 1860. He had a thorough theological education, having spent a year at Union Theological Seminary, later taking a full course at Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, preparatory to entering the Presbyterian ministry. He preached most of the time, supplying different churches during the latter part of his theological studies, his first regular "call" being to one of the largest and most important churches at that time in Albany, New York, the Third Dutch Reformed. He had, however, a decided preference for life in the growing West, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Under his able ministry, this soon became the largest society of that denomination west of the Mississippi River. In 1863 he accepted the Chaplaincy of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, at the earnest solicitation of his particular friend, Adjutant-General Baker, of Iowa, and at once went into the field with the regiment, spending most of the time in the Department of Little Rock, Arkansas, being Post Chaplain at De Valls Bluff. Just before the death of President Lincoln, in 1865, he was by him brevetted Major, and also assigned to the position of Hospital Chaplain in the regular United States army. He resigned his position at De Valls Bluff, as he had been ordered to report for duty at Webster Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, in April, 1865. Owing to the uncertainty of the mails, he did not receive his papers until several days after the President's assassination.

At the close of the war Professor Larimore came to Chicago, and in the fall of 1865 was installed as pastor of the Seventh (now Westminster) Presbyterian Church of this city, which position he filled for something over two years. In the mean time he did much literary work, and for a period gave his exclusive attention to this congenial labor. He developed a great aptitude for journalism, and was offered the position of city editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal* in the spring of 1871, and accepted. He discharged the

duties of this responsible charge with marked ability and success for three years.

On the fatal ninth of October, 1871, when the *Journal* office was a ruin through the historic "great fire," Mr. Larimore gave a characteristic exhibition of energy and perseverance. With the aid of the editor-in-chief, Hon. Andrew Shuman, an edition of the *Journal* was produced on a hand press, which they secured in a job-office on the West Side; and with the flames threatening to consume the building over their heads, the paper was issued at the usual hour of publication—being the only representative of the Chicago daily press put forth on that day.

The numerous writings and publications of Professor Larimore had attracted the notice of the University of Chicago, and in March, 1874, he was elected to the professorship of physics in that institution. In consequence of this, he resigned his connection with the *Journal* May 2 of that year. He did not, however, enter upon the duties assigned him at the university, but later on accepted a similar position at the Cook County Normal School at Englewood. In September, 1878, he was elected teacher of physics and chemistry at the North Division High School of Chicago. He entered at once upon his duties, and continued to fill the chair for eleven consecutive years, with great credit to himself and the school, making many devoted friends among his pupils.

Before coming West Professor Larimore was married, at Hudson, New York, to Miss Katie Hoysradt, a beautiful and talented young lady, who died in Chicago in 1865. Her remains, with those of their two little boys, rest in the cemetery at Niles, Michigan.

In 1867 he was again married, by Reverend Doctors Humphrey and Harsha, to Miss Hattie Stevens, of Chicago, the soprano singer of his church choir. She was born in Strykersville, Wyoming County, New York, being the youngest of the three daughters of the late Ira Stevens of that town. In the year 1854, while she was a small child, the family went to St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois. Her father, a talented singer, died very suddenly of cholera the day following

their arrival, which was during the great epidemic of that year. Her mother, Percy Talmage Hotchkiss, a refined Christian lady, was born near New Haven, Connecticut. She died in April, 1888, leaving her six children, and many friends, to mourn her loss. ..

Mrs. Larimore received her education in the high school at St. Charles, finishing it in Chicago, where the greater part of her life has been spent. Possessing marked musical talent, she devoted most of her time to its development, which brought her some distinction. At one time, while a young lady, she was urgently solicited to enter upon an operatic career. She was turned from that course by conscientious scruples. Aside from her musical talent, she is a lady of much culture and pleasing personality, and was ever a true helpmeet and companion to her talented husband in all his labors. Three bright children were given to Mr. and Mrs. Larimore, all of whom are now deceased. Hattie Gertrude, the eldest, passed away at the age of two years. Paul, a promising lad, reached the

age of ten years, and was the subject of a most touching and beautiful obituary from the pen of Dr. Nixon, of the *Inter Ocean*. Blanche died in infancy. The remains of the husband and father and their three children lie buried at Rose Hill.

During his ministry in Chicago, Professor Larimore preached many quite noted sermons, one of the most marked being what was called by the daily papers his "Crosby Opera House sermon." He also preached the sermon at the installation of the late Professor David Swing, who was loved by so large a number of the leading citizens of Chicago. At the time of his death these two ministers were the only surviving members of the original Presbytery of the city. Professor Larimore was ever active in good works, always having the welfare of his kind at heart, but "God's finger touched him and he slept." The following lines express but feebly the high opinion in which he was held by his friends:

"To know him was to love him,
None named him but to praise."

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, one of the old landmarks of Chicago, who arrived in this city as long ago as 1838, was a native of the little kingdom of Denmark, and was born near Copenhagen, October 3, 1819, his parents being natives of the same locality. His father was killed by an accident before Christopher was a year old, and the latter was bound out to a farmer on the island of Als. Imbued with the strong love of the sea which has filled so many of his countrymen and made them famous as sailors the world over, at the early age of fourteen years he shipped at Sonderburg, Denmark, on board an ocean

vessel, and within the next two or three years had sailed around the globe. In the winter of 1837 he found himself in the city of New Orleans, and, having long desired to verify the statements he had heard of the advantages America offered to industrious, enterprising youth of all nations, he left his ship, and started for the heart of the country. After reaching St. Louis, he went to Peoria, in this State, whence, by means of a hired team, he reached this city.

Mr. Johnson's employment after reaching what was then the muddy little village at the mouth of the Chicago River was as a member of a survey-

ing party; but he served thus only a short time, and soon after sought the more familiar and congenial life of a sailor on the Great Lakes. On one occasion, while on a trip on one of the Lower Lakes, on a vessel called the "Maria Hilliard," he was shipwrecked and met with other mishaps. But on the whole fortune favored him; and after a few years' service as a common sailor, he was able to buy a small schooner, the "Helena," and took charge of her as captain. In 1849, while coming with a cargo of bricks from Little Fort, near Kenosha, the "Helena" was sunk near the Rush Street Bridge. On her voyage to Chicago, she had sprung a leak, but by the efforts of the captain and crew, she had been kept afloat until the city was reached. After raising his vessel, Captain Johnson sailed her for some time longer, but in 1853 concluded to give up sailing for good. His life on the lakes had given him a pretty fair insight into the lumber business, and in this he embarked, remaining thus engaged until the Great Fire, when, in common with innumerable others, he lost almost his entire savings. Fortunately, however, he did not lose his residence, which was then on the West Side. He was the owner of a farm at Lemont, and he moved his family there for a time. His handsome new farmhouse was destroyed by fire two years later, and he built another.

Captain Johnson had married in 1849, and for the next twelve years he reared his children on the farm. He retained the real estate he had owned in Chicago previous to the fire, and had added to it, and at the end of the twelve years he removed his wife and family to the city, finding here greater scope for himself and promise of future occupation for his sons. His property interests increased to such an extent that his time was fully taken up in managing his private affairs, and he never entered any other business. During all his life in Chicago he lived on the North Side, where he was universally known and popular with all. He built his first home on the corner of Ohio and Market Streets, a spot which he then considered the most prepossessing in the city. His objection to the South Side was due to its mud, that portion of the city being

almost impassable in the early days on account of its level. At one time he intended to buy the land on which the Briggs House now stands, but after considerable deliberation concluded the site was too muddy, a succession of mud holes having to be crossed to reach it.

Captain Johnson's widow, who yet survives, was previous to her marriage Miss Emily Raymond, a daughter of John and Louise Raymond. She is a native of Copenhagen, and was born September 1, 1833. At the age of ten years she came to America with her father, who was a ship-carpenter. He followed the lakes until his death, which resulted from an accident he met with while in the pursuit of his calling, being caught and crushed between two ships. His death occurred some months later, at the age of forty-five years, August 11, 1853. Mrs. Johnson's marriage occurred in Du Page County, this State, near Naperville, December 9, 1849, and resulted in the birth of thirteen children, of whom the following are living: Maria Louise, Mrs. A. Nelson, of Chicago; Lena Amelia, Mrs. John S. Lee, of Lemont; Henry W., living in Socorro, New Mexico; Benjamin Franklin, who is a resident of Pomeroy, Washington; Charles Christopher and George W. Johnson, residents of this city.

In politics Captain Johnson was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and his party's candidates were never defeated by his failure to do his duty at the polls. During the early years of the Civil War he served as Collector of the North Town, but a naturally retiring and modest disposition kept him from ever being conspicuous in politics. In religious faith he accorded with the Lutheran Church. The respect in which he was held was shown at the time of his death, which occurred September 28, 1895, within a week of his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary. He had been an enthusiastic member of Cleveland Lodge of the Chicago Freemasons, in which he was initiated June 11, passed July 7, and raised October 13, 1859, and his fellow Masons attended his funeral in a body. His early life had been full of incident and adventure, but his later years found him quietly fulfilling the duties of a self-respecting, honorable life.





Benjamin Carpenter

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER was a pioneer Chicago business man, and came of a long line of New England ancestry. He fully exemplified the hardy, enterprising character for which the people of that region have always been famous.

His family in this country began with William Carpenter, who was born in Whirwell, England, in 1605, and came in 1638, with his wife, Abigail, and four children, to Weymouth, Massachusetts, his father, William, born in 1576, coming with him. In 1645 they removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Four more children were born to them. The second son, John, went to Jamaica, Long Island, and had a son, grandson and great-grandson who received the same baptismal name. The last of these in the line herein traced was born and lived most of his life at Goshen, New York, where he carried on an extensive mercantile business. He had four stores, located at Goshen, Troy and Salina, New York, and Detroit, Michigan, and served as a member of the State Legislature of New York. In 1779 he married Abigail Moore, cousin of Benjamin Moore, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. John Carpenter died at West Troy, New York, in February, 1800, at the age of fifty-six years.

Benjamin, son of John Carpenter, inherited his father's business capacity, and had charge of the Detroit store when but seventeen years of age. He became interested in the development of the salt works at Salina, New York (now a part of the city of Syracuse), and was prominent in business circles of central New York, where most of

his life was passed. He was married at Aurora, Cayuga County, New York, July 23, 1807, to Charlotte Bartlett Alden, daughter of Jonathan Alden, a lineal descendant of John Alden, of Plymouth Colony.

Benjamin Carpenter, the distinguished Chicagoan, was born in Manlius, Onondaga County, New York, December 4, 1809, and died at his home in Chicago April 9, 1881, having completed more than one-fourth of his seventy-second year. His early boyhood days were passed in his native county, and when fourteen years old he went to Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he enjoyed the benefit of an academic education. He later entered the store of Col. Richard Hayes, and for several years followed mercantile business. From an early age he had cherished an ambition to become a lawyer, and diligently pursued the study of the law in every leisure hour. In 1837 he removed to Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and entered the law office of Judge S. F. Taylor, being shortly thereafter admitted to the Bar. When Judge Taylor moved away, a year later, Mr. Carpenter succeeded to his business, and continued successfully for nine years in the active practice of the profession. He formed a partnership with Zaphna Lake, under the style of Lake & Carpenter, which proved a strong and successful combination. They operated a general store at Conneaut, and carried on a large trade with owners and captains of lake craft. They also built several large vessels, and in 1847 launched what was then the largest craft on the Great Lakes—the brig "Banner,"—and were

ridiculed by their neighbors for what was considered a venturesome enterprise.

In 1850 Mr. Carpenter became a resident of the thriving young city of Chicago, which was thenceforth his home, and which was in no small degree benefited by his resolute and fearless action in the management of its municipal affairs. Sylvester Marsh, a pioneer in the packing industry of Chicago, induced Mr. Carpenter to join him in business. The packing house of Marsh & Carpenter was located at the foot of North State Street, and was the scene of an active and profitable industry. At the end of two years Mr. Carpenter purchased the interest of his partner, and continued to operate it alone for five years, his plant being located on the site now occupied by James S. Kirk & Sons' factory on North Water Street. In 1857 he was elected member of the City Council from the then Ninth Ward, and from that date devoted most of his attention to public interests. He was the first President of the Board of Public Works. He was an upright man, and did not hesitate to express himself clearly and forcibly, and to act upon his convictions in both private and public life.

There was probably not a schoolhouse in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in which his voice was not heard in denunciation of slavery during the exciting times of his early manhood, and he was equally active in sustaining the cause of temperance. He was one of the founders of Plymouth Congregational Church, and also of the New England Congregational Church of Chicago.

Being a man of most vigorous physique, he enjoyed continuous good health until 1878, when he suffered a shock of paralysis, which eventually ended his life.

He was married, September 20, 1832, to Abigail, daughter of Col. Richard Hayes, who earned his title in the War of 1812, in which he took a conspicuous part. Colonel Hayes' father, Sergeant Titus Hayes, was a soldier in the Connecticut line, and was with Washington at Valley Forge.

Two sons and four daughters blessed the home of Benjamin Carpenter, two of the latter dying unmarried. His eldest son, George Benjamin Carpenter, is a prominent business man, being the

senior partner in the firm of George B. Carpenter & Company, one of the oldest houses in Chicago. His second son, Clinton Bartlett Carpenter, is associated with his brother in business. The daughters are Mary Ellen, wife of Richard I. Field; and Cornelia, wife of Philip B. Bradley, both residing in Chicago.

The grandchildren of Benjamin Carpenter, are Benjamin, George Albert, Hubbard Foster and John Alden, sons of George B. Carpenter and Elizabeth Curtis Greene, his wife; Clinton Arthur, son of Clinton B. Carpenter; George Walter and Arthur Carpenter, sons of Richard I. Field; and Philip H., son of Philip B. Bradley.

Mr. Carpenter's first wife, Abigail, died November 15, 1873, and on the 4th of February, 1875, he married Mrs. Maria Hayes Whitmore.

The character of Mr. Carpenter was most faithfully and touchingly described by his pastor, Rev. Arthur Little, a portion of whose memorial remarks is here given:

"We are here to pay the last well-deserved honors to a veteran whose life has been parallel with the most thrilling years of the most thrilling century of the world. When he was born, this nation was young, just contending for a recognition of its rights upon the high seas and in other lands. When he reached the age of twenty-one years, great moral and political issues were just coming into the horizon. There were before him and other young men thirty terrific, memorable years in the history of our Republic—years which should determine its life or its untimely death. He had the insight and courage to put himself on the right side of the great question then in debate. He became an advocate and defender of the temperance cause, when drinking habits were universal among the better classes, and when it cost something to make a stand in that behalf. But he was born for leadership, for a place in the forefront of the battle. Living, as he had from his youth, on the border line between freedom and slavery, his young blood was stirred in behalf of the enslaved, and he threw himself with all his youthful enthusiasm into the anti-slavery movement—then feeble and hopeless, excepting to men of faith and courage. He became a prominent

Abolitionist from principle, in a day when it was unpopular and almost odious to take such a stand. With Giddings and Wade and Chase (who were his personal friends), and others of like spirit, he threw himself into the thickest of the fight—cast in his lot with the despised minority. * * *

We can imagine the delight and satisfaction with which such a man would aid the poor fugitive who had the courage to escape from bondage across the line into the land of freedom. It is one of the many compensations of such a service, that he who performed it should live to see all his fondest dreams and hopes realized in an enfranchised country, North and South, white and black. * * * If we inquire for the cause of this long, honored and faithful life, for the

forces that made him so serviceable in his day and generation, we shall readily perceive that—first, he possessed strong native endowments. He was a man of great physical vigor, active temperament, good judgment and sense. He was a man of affairs, such as others would look to for help, counsel, guidance, leadership. Second—the potential force was his religious character. This came as the result of Christian parentage and early Christian teaching. The good counsel and benedictions bestowed upon him by a loving mother when he left the old home, while yet a boy, were remembered and heeded to his dying day. * * * He leaves, as the best legacy to his children, a good name, precious memories, a helpful example."

CAPT. LAWRENCE O. LAWSON.

CAPT. LAWRENCE OSCAR LAWSON, who has command of the United States Life Saving Station near Gross Point, was born near Kalmar, Sweden, September 11, 1842. He is a son of Eskel and Johanna (Shogreen) Lawson, both of whom were natives of Kalmar. The father died when Lawrence was but fourteen years old. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and in later life became a brewer. His widow married Capt. Johan Nelson, a sailor, by whom she had one son, John M. Bruner, who became a resident of Chicago, and was drowned on the 19th of May, 1894, with the balance of the crew of the schooner "Myrtle," of which he was mate. Mrs. Nelson still lives at Kalmar, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Lawrence O. Lawson received a good common-school education. At the age of eighteen years he went to sea with his step-father, sailing one year on the vessel commanded by the latter. In the spring of 1861 he made a voyage to New

York City, and for the next three years made his home in that city. He had no difficulty in securing employment at that port, and embarked upon a vessel engaged in carrying supplies to Chesapeake Bay and other points for the United States army. He was one of the crew that manned the first vessel that sailed into the port of New Orleans after its capture by the Union forces during the Civil War. They brought a cargo of ice and loaded with sugar and syrup for the return trip. In the spring of 1864 he went to Buffalo, and spent the next three seasons in navigating the Great Lakes.

He first reached Chicago in December, 1864, coming hither in the schooner "Tanner," on its last trip for that season. In 1866 he bought a piece of land at the southeast corner of what is now Jackson Park, and engaged in fishing for a livelihood. When the park was laid out in 1868, he sold his land to the Park Commissioners, and the next spring removed to Evanston, where he

resumed the occupation of fisherman, finding that business quite profitable for a few years. He used the first pound nets in Chicago Harbor, sometimes taking as much as ten thousand pounds of fish per day for five days in succession, without emptying his nets. While on a fishing trip to Ludington, Michigan, his nets were destroyed during a severe storm, and as the profits of the business were rapidly decreasing he did not deem it prudent to replace them.

In 1878 he became a permanent resident of Evanston, and two years later was appointed keeper of the United States Life Saving Station at that place. This post he has very acceptably filled to the present time, his familiarity with this coast and his accurate knowledge of navigation amply fitting him for its duties.

This station was established in 1876, for the rescue of people and vessels wrecked upon this coast. Seven men beside the Captain are employed, preference being given to the students of the Northwestern University, in recognition of the valiant services voluntarily given in saving the victims of the "Lady Elgin" disaster, a catastrophe which led to the establishment of this station. Under Captain Lawson's supervision the work done at this station has been so thorough and practical that he will doubtless be retained until old age unfits him for further duty.

At the time of the wreck of the steamer "Calumet," November 28, 1889, he and his crew displayed such skill, fortitude and intrepidity as to call forth a letter of commendation from S. S. Kimball, General Superintendent of the United States Life Saving Service at Washington, District of Columbia. Secretary of the Treasury William Windom, to whose department this bureau was attached, also wrote a very complimentary letter, and presented the Captain and each of the six members of his crew with a gold medal, in recognition of the services of himself and crew.

The news of this wreck, which took place off Fort Sheridan, about one-half mile from shore, reached the station at midnight during one of the severest storms ever known upon this coast. Proceeding by railroad to Fort Sheridan, which is situated upon the brink of a steep bluff, the

crew was obliged to cut a track through the underbrush over very rough ground. Taking advantage of a deep ravine which intersects the bluff, they lowered their boat to the water's edge, there being no beach at this point. By wading in freezing water waist deep, they propelled the boat along the shore to a point far enough above the wreck to give them the advantage of the current of the waves, and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in reaching the doomed vessel. Three trips were made in this manner, and all of the eighteen men composing the crew were brought safely to shore.

On the morning of November 26, 1895, the steamer "Owen," with schooners "Michigan" and "Elizabeth H. Nicholson" in tow, bound from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Chicago, laden with coal, was wrecked upon the beach near Glencoe during a severe storm of snow and sleet. Owing to this storm, telegraph and telephone wires were broken down, and news of the disaster did not reach the station until 3:45 A. M., more than two hours after the wreck occurred. Many difficulties were met with in reaching the spot. A track had to be broken through a foot of snow for eight miles before the crew could reach the shore opposite the vessels with the surf-boat. To add to their other discouragements, in driving through a rough ravine to reach the beach, a hole was stoven in the bottom of the boat. This damage had to be repaired with such materials as could be readily obtained before the boat could be launched. After overcoming all these difficulties and delays, the crew succeeded in reaching the vessels. Six trips were made before all the people (thirty-six in number) were brought ashore in safety. There being a heavy surf on the bar, it was almost impossible to handle the boat, and it was only through the good management of the Captain and crew that the perilous task was finally completed. The successful accomplishment of this rescue in the face of so many delays and discouragements attracted a great deal of notice and commendation from the press and the people, not only of Chicago and vicinity, but all along the North Shore.

Eight wrecks were relieved by this crew in the

season of 1889, three vessels going ashore at one time in the month of October. One hundred and two persons were rescued that year, and three hundred and seventy-seven people have been aided during the Captain's term of service. Many of these, no doubt, would have been lost but for this assistance.

In 1876 Captain Lawson was married to Petrine Wold, of Chicago. She was born at Tromso, in the extreme northern part of Norway, and came to Chicago in 1863, when but eight years old. Her father, John Wold, who was a carpenter by trade, died there of cholera in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson have four living children, three having

died in childhood, one of whom was drowned near Gross Point. The names of the survivors are Julea Elnora, John Walton, Raymond and Ruth.

The Captain is a member of the Swedish Methodist Church of Evanston, and finds great consolation in its teachings and fellowship. He has been connected with this denomination since 1863. He usually supports the Republican candidates, though he is never active in partisanship. He has come to be well known to nearly every sailor and fisherman in the vicinity of Chicago, and in addition to these numbers among his friends hundreds of the best people of other avocations.

HON. CHARLES E. BROWNE.

HON. CHARLES E. BROWNE. Among the pioneers of Cook County, none is deserving of a more honorable place in its annals than the subject of this brief biography. His grandfather, Jonathan Browne, was of Scotch extraction, and resided in Granville, New York. He was a farmer and a pioneer in that town. His son Jonathan was also a farmer and a distinguished soldier in the War of 1812, in which he commanded a company, and was noted for bravery, intelligence and personal worth. He was a devoted husband and father, the attachment between himself and wife being so rare as to be often remarked upon by their friends. He reached the age of more than threescore, surviving her death only one year. Both were active members of the Baptist Church, Mrs. Brown being a woman of exceptional refinement and Christian character. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom reached maturity, were married and reared families. Three of the sons

were western pioneers, and the two youngest prominent attorneys. Five children are yet living, namely: Edward L., who is now a resident of Waupaca, Wisconsin; Jonathan; Mrs. Elvira Hanks; Mrs. Maria L. Mann; and Mrs. Amanda A. Bugh, the youngest member of the family, who is now living in Glencoe, Illinois.

Charles E. Browne received a good common-school and academic education in Granville, Washington County, New York, where he was born January 16, 1816. At the age of seventeen he accompanied an uncle to Chicago, the journey being made on foot and occupying nearly four weeks. The uncle, who had left college on account of ill-health, soon afterward sickened and died. The trip was made in the summer of 1835, and during the following winter young Browne taught a term of school on the site now occupied by the Chamber of Commerce, corner of La Salle and Washington Streets. The history of the development of Chicago dates from 1833, so Mr.

Browne is certainly entitled to be called a pioneer of the great city. Many of his pupils became leading citizens of Chicago, and whether the liberal application of birch in some instances promoted their good citizenship, history does not record, but the following well known men were among those who received the benefit of his well-balanced mind and firm hand: Archibald Clybourne, James Collins, William Jones, two of the latter's brothers, and many others.

In February, 1836, Mr. Browne went to Milwaukee, which at that time consisted of but three dwellings. He remained only one year, passing through many privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, and then returned to Chicago, walking the entire distance. The city of Evanston, now so attractive as a place of residence, then contained but one building, a log house near the present site of the Baptist Church.

On reaching Chicago, Mr. Browne was employed by H. O. Stone, who later became a prominent capitalist. In 1839 he decided to make Milwaukee his future home, and there became closely associated with the early history of the state of Wisconsin. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the present constitution of that state, and was also appointed a member of the board which made the appraisal of public school land. In 1842 and 1843 Mr. Browne was a member of the Council, or Upper House, of the Territorial Legislature, representing the counties of Milwaukee, Washington and Ozaukee, among his intimate colleagues being many who became prominent citizens of that state, including George M. Walker, Governor Doty and Chief-Justice Ryan. Although the youngest of the public men, Mr. Browne was distinguished as being one of the most active. His family had in the mean time removed to Wisconsin, and his sister Cordelia, aged eleven years, kept house for him in a little log cabin, where the scarcity of furniture compelled her to sit on his knee while they ate their frugal meals. Soon after, he made an extended tour through the East, visiting his old home and the cities of Boston, Washington and New York. At the latter place he met his future wife, Miss

Martha E., daughter of Samuel P. Everts. Mr. Everts held a commission as Major of the regiment in which Mr. Browne's father served throughout the War of 1812. He was a man widely known and highly esteemed for his sterling traits of character and unusual scholarly attainments. Phœbe Spicer, the wife of Mr. Everts, was a noble woman, of sweet and Christlike disposition, endearing herself to all with whom she came in contact. Her death occurred in 1876, at the age of eighty-six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Browne were married June 6, 1850, Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, for over twenty years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, performing the ceremony which united them. Mrs. Browne was a lady of fine culture, greatly esteemed and prominently identified with every good work in her community, who made the beautiful home over which she presided a place of delight and a haven of rest and refuge to her family and friends. She was the mother of five children, of whom three survive, namely: Ida Isabel, Evelyn Everts and Alice Duffield. The second daughter is the wife of W. J. Underwood, who resides in Milwaukee, and is Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The youngest is the wife of J. K. Calloun, Teller in the American Exchange National Bank, Chicago. During the last six years of her life Mrs. Browne was an invalid, and she died on the 19th of December, 1886.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Browne removed with his family to Evanston, and the next year engaged in the real-estate business, establishing offices in that suburb and Chicago. His operations were confined mainly to suburban property, and he may be justly considered the founder of North and West Evanston and the village of Gleucoe. Those towns and Evanston received the benefit of his enterprising spirit. He erected over sixty houses, including his once beautiful home at Evanston, known as "Prairie Side." Every movement for the good of that town found in him a ready and able advocate and hearty co-operator, and in many of these he has been the prime mover. Realizing the position of the middle and poorer classes who were exhausting their

means in paying rent, he originated the system of monthly payments, which has met with such success that it has been generally adopted. It has been the means of securing homes to thousands of deserving people.

Mr. Browne's most marked characteristics were unflinching integrity, perseverance, a cheerful benevolence, and a firmness of purpose which acknowledged no obstacles to be insurmountable. Always the possessor of robust health, his seventy-seventh year found him hale and active, when he was stricken with a slight attack of apoplexy, from which he never fully recovered. He died October 1, 1895, and was buried at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, by the side of parents, wife and children.

Mr. Browne was a member of the Baptist Church for over sixty years, and the city of Evanston is greatly indebted to him for one of its

handsome churches. He supported a missionary in India for many years.

In June, 1882, Mr. Browne made the village of Glencoe his permanent home. He greatly admired the scenery of the lake bluffs and ravines, and the fine, old trees of the North Shore, foretelling its rapid growth as a residence suburb of the great metropolis. He often grew eloquent in presenting the attractions of this region to its possible citizens. In Glencoe his place will never be filled. His pleasant, hearty greeting to every one, remarkably agile movements, his public enterprise and active interest in all the affairs of the village, will long be missed and their absence prove a positive loss. His great buoyancy of spirits and cheerful appearance even in adversity were among his strongest traits of character, and stand out in bold relief in the memory of his life.

SAMUEL C. BARTLETT.

SAMUEL COLCORD BARTLETT was born December 11, 1845, in Peoria, Illinois, and died March 19, 1893, in Winnetka, in the same state. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the United States. John Bartlett, senior, emigrated to Newbury, Massachusetts, in the ship "Mary and John," in 1634. Richard Bartlett, senior, a brother of the above-mentioned John, came also to Newbury in 1635. He died May 25, 1647. The eldest of his four children was Richard, junior. The descent from the latter to the subject of this sketch is traced through Richard, Stephen, Joseph, Samuel Colcord and Amos Pettegill. The last-named was born May 14, 1812, in Salisbury, New Hampshire, and died in Peoria, Illinois, in March, 1895. He married Sarah M. Rogers, and moved to Peoria in 1836. He was a successful and reputable merchant, as was his father before him. He had

two sons and three daughters, namely: Mary E., Sarah M. (wife of John S. Stephens), Samuel C., William H. and Helen.

Samuel C. Bartlett was a graduate of the Peoria High School, and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with the highest honors in 1867. After leaving college, Mr. Bartlett was first employed in the grain office of Beardsley & Rankin, of Chicago. The following year he returned to his old home, Peoria, and engaged in the insurance business. A year later, he started there in the grain trade, under the firm name of S. C. Bartlett & Company, struggling along and gradually picking up a small New England shipping business. In the summer of 1871 his brother, William H., then fresh from Dartmouth, went into the firm, first as bookkeeper and then as partner, and ever after the interests of the brothers were identical. Mr. Bartlett was always a

careful business man, but at the same time showed a great deal of enterprise, and did not confine himself at all to the beaten tracks of trade. His firm established the first office for the sale of western grain that was opened in New England by any western house, and at the time of his death it was represented from Portland, Maine, to Jacksonville, Florida, at every grain center by their brokers or agents. Its business expanded so rapidly and covered so large a territory, that for years before the death of the senior partner it had the largest all-rail shipping business in the West. Starting, as he did, with no business connections and little practical knowledge, he built up little by little a magnificent grain trade, and at the end there was not a branch of it, from the books in the office to the inspection of grain, that he was not competent to oversee better than the best man in his employ.

He liked familiar faces about him, keeping them as long as they served him faithfully, and promoting them from the lowest to the highest positions as a reward of efficient service. One of the most important of these positions is now filled by one who was an office-boy twenty years ago. All claims or differences growing out of dealings with other firms were always settled promptly and on an equitable basis. So well known was his reputation for fairness, honor and integrity, that it was not uncommon for him to be asked to act as arbitrator in matters between his own and other houses.

Always generous, he was never known to refuse to assist a case of actual need. Public-spirited and willing to contribute more than his full share to public enterprises, he habitually refused all offices. In fact, the only public positions ever accepted by him were in connection with the Peoria Board of Trade. He was a member of the Chicago and Union League Clubs of Chicago. Systematically a hard worker during the first ten years of his business life, latterly, however, he had been taking life much easier. He had a decided taste for literature and had commenced to collect a library. Having a great liking for gardening, he ornamented his house and grounds at Peoria with fine plants and choice flowers. In

the spring of 1892 he bought a lovely residence at Winnetka, an attractive suburb on the lake, north of Chicago. The grounds are extensive, lying on a bold, high bluff, overlooking the lake, and he employed a landscape-gardener to lay them out in beautiful designs, which have since his demise been improved yearly, making them the most attractive grounds on the north shore.

His health gradually began to fail, and in January, 1893, he went to Pass Christian, a popular resort on the Gulf, east of New Orleans. Remaining there some weeks and receiving no apparent benefit, he went to Asheville, North Carolina. It was here that a physician, having diagnosed his case correctly, told him he had but a few months to live. He received the news with calm resignation, displaying that splendid courage which had never failed him in the most trying period of his life, and preparations were immediately made for the return home. They reached Chicago on the morning of March 16, and three days later, surrounded by the faces he loved so well, one of the truest hearts that ever beat, a magnificent specimen of American manhood, calmly and peacefully obeyed the summons that awaits us all.

June 22, 1876, at St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Bartlett was married to Miss Laura Amelia Benton. The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, named Samuel Colcord and Edmund Benton, were born, respectively, November 1, 1882, and June 27, 1888. Mrs. Bartlett's father, William H. Benton, was for many years General Manager of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a native of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, where his ancestors settled many generations ago. He died while on a visit to Chicago in 1883. He was a cousin of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, who represented Missouri so many years in the United States Senate. This family has contributed many prominent and respected citizens to the country, especially in the South. Eliza Ann Woodruff, mother of Mrs. Bartlett, was a daughter of William H. Woodruff, and a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, where was the old homestead of the Woodruff family. She died in St. Louis, November 18, 1882.





HARRY M. STILL, M. D.

HARRY M. STILL, O. P.

HARRY MIX STILL, O. P., who has recently attained a remarkable degree of celebrity through the practice of the great modern school of medicine known as Osteopathy, was born on the 26th of May, 1867, near Lawrence, Kansas, a locality famous at that time for the scenes of strife and bloodshed which had been enacted there during and just preceding the great Civil War. This city, which is now one of the most peaceful and orderly towns to be found in the West, is widely known as "the Athens of Kansas," and noted for its handsome buildings and intelligent people.

The subject of this notice is a son of Dr. Andrew T. Still, whose biography, as well as an extended genealogy of the family, appears elsewhere in this volume.

Harry M. Still was about seven years of age when the family located at Kirksville, Mo. After completing the course of study at the public school, he became a student at the State Normal School, located in that city. His general precocity and natural aptitude for the healing art were noticeable from an early age, and upon attaining his majority he became a student and the leading assistant of his father, who was then engaged in developing the science of osteopathy. He was the first graduate of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, after the institution was chartered, in 1893, and was immediately installed as one of the instructors therein. This position he held for the next three years, and during two years of this time he was one of the examining physicians of the school. The rapid

development of this science required his father's presence at other points during the greater part of this period, and the management of the institution devolved largely upon our subject. He also took an active part in founding branch establishments at other points, and was one of the pioneers in introducing this art at Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis and other places, and still retains an interest in the infirmary at the last-named city. His fame rapidly spread to places which he had never visited, and the demand for his services by people in Cook County soon made it necessary for him to visit Chicago at regular intervals, and in the spring of 1895, at the solicitation of many of the citizens of that city and Evanston, he became permanently located here. He makes his home at the latter place and maintains offices in both cities. He is assisted by Doctors Steele and McConnell and several other skilled operators, all of whom are graduates of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, the only institution of the kind in the world; but so great is the reputation already acquired for this system of treatment that their combined services are taxed to the utmost to attend the patients who daily throng their offices. These being the only places east of the Mississippi River where the science of osteopathy is practiced, their patronage cannot fail to increase as fast as the unparalleled success of their system of treatment becomes known to the people.

Dr. Still was married, October 7, 1892, to Miss Nannie Miller, daughter of Lighter and Fannie Miller, of Nevada, Missouri. Mrs. Still

was born at Lexington, Kentucky. The Doctor devotes his time almost exclusively to his professional work, and finds little opportunity for social recreation. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Kirksville, and has

always been a staunch Republican in political sentiment, though he sagely declines every overture of his friends to enlist him in the strife for official honors.

ROBERT FERGUS.

ROBERT FERGUS, the historic printer of Chicago, and practically the pioneer of publishing, arrived in this city on Monday July 1, 1839, by the old-time side-wheel steamer "Anthony Wayne," of the Buffalo & Chicago Line, commanded by Capt. Amos Pratt. He was born August 4, 1815, in the Gallowgate of Glasgow, Scotland, the fifth and youngest son of John and Margaret Patterson (Aitken) Fergus. Four miles northwest of Glasgow Cross, at the village of Maryhill, William Leckie presided over a small school. To his charge Robert was committed. After being grounded in the rudiments, he was sent, at the age of fourteen, to William Lindsay's Commercial School, Brunswick Street, Glasgow, and a year later was apprenticed to Robert Hutchinson and George Brookman, proprietors of the University Printing Office, Villafield. The firm also contained Alexander Fullerton, John Blackie and William Lang, the former two of whom were well known Scotch publishers, while Mr. Lang earned a very excellent reputation as a printer. Three years after Robert began his apprenticeship the firm was dissolved, and he then was transferred to George Brookman, with whose son he worked at the case, and finished his apprenticeship. It is with no little pride in recalling those days that Mr. Fergus remembers how he worked on Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion," "Lady of the Lake" and "Lay of the Last Minstrel," about the time when the "Wizard of the North" was beginning to excite the wonder of the world.

He also helped to set up Sturm's "Reflections" and Prof. F. Meadow's French, Italian and Spanish dictionaries. A regular apprenticeship to the printing business means, in Scotland, a thorough grounding in the craft of Caxton; and when Mr. Fergus set forth as a journeyman he possessed a knowledge of his business such as qualified him to earn a good livelihood in any part of the civilized world.

In 1839, Mr. Fergus' career in this country was decided by an accidental meeting with a young Englishman named Francis Metcalf, for whom he had formerly done certain favors. Metcalf had just returned from Milwaukee, and he gave the young journeyman such a glowing account of the capabilities of the West, that on the 4th of May, 1839, Robert set sail from Glasgow on the paddle-wheel steamer "Commodore," and passed the first iron steamer ever built on the Clyde, the "Royal Sovereign," which was then on the stocks. Four days later he set out across the Atlantic from Liverpool in the packet-ship "Orpheus" of the old Black Ball Line, arriving in New York June 1. After calling on Rev. Orville Dewey, of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, and presenting a letter of introduction, he started west. Taking the steamer "New London" to Albany, he there transferred himself to the Erie Canal packet "William Hildreth," which landed him in Buffalo seven days later.

In due course he arrived in Milwaukee on the side-wheel steamer "Illinois," Capt. Charley

Blake. He vividly remembers how a scow came out of the river and took off passengers and freight. The business arrangements proposed by Mr. Metcalf did not suit him, so he concluded to try something for himself. He met Harrison Reed, editor and proprietor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, who offered him a half-interest in the paper for \$800. He did not buy, however, as friends advised him that the amount asked was more than the whole office was worth; and then Mr. Reed offered him the charge of the establishment at an annual salary of \$520. Mr. Fergus thought he could do still better in Chicago, and, in spite of the warnings he received of what he quaintly called "sure-death diseases," he proceeded to this city, with which his name has ever since been associated.

In February, 1836, he married Margaret Whitehead Scott, in the Independent Relief Chapel (southeast corner of John and Cochrane Streets, Glasgow), of which Rev. William Anderson was then chaplain. Margaret was eldest daughter of James Scott, a merchant weaver, and a burgess and freeman of the city of Glasgow, a position held in very great esteem by the "Glasgow bodies." Mr. Fergus' children are: George Harris, John Bowman, Walter Scott, Benjamin

Franklin and Jessie Margaret, and it is worth observing how both his nationality and his love for his craft appear in the names of his sons.

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Fergus is a printer first and a Scotchman last, or a Scotchman first and printer last, for he appears to be just as devoted to his profession as he is to the literature and recollections of his native country. Nothing delights him more than to meet a congenial friend, who can talk to him about Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," and discuss the beauties of "Habbies Howe," or the character of Patsy and Meg, the lovers whose presence has made that glen famous in Caledonian literature. The poems of Robert Burns he has at his tongue's end, the works of Walter Scott are as familiar to him as household words, and there are few of the older Scotch authors about whom he does not know something. His library is very full and curious, and what of old-time local affairs can not be found on his book-shelves may be looked for in his vigorous and well-stored mind. Excepting for a slight deafness, Mr. Fergus enjoys a stout and hearty health in spite of his weight of years, of which fifty-six (1895) have been spent in this city.

HORATIO W. SEYMOUR.

HORATIO WINSLOW SEYMOUR, managing editor of the Chicago *Chronicle*, was born at Genoa, Cayuga County, New York, July 29, 1854. His parents were Andrew M. and Louisa M. (Goodyear) Seymour. His father died when he was but nine years of age, and he became a member of the family of his uncle, Hon. H. G. Winslow, of Racine, Wisconsin, under the guidance of whom his education was acquired. To the instruction of this worthy and capable guardian, Mr. Seymour owes much of his liter-

ary taste, as well as the development of his firm Jeffersonian political principles, and many other of his prominent characteristics.

At the age of sixteen, Mr. Seymour began his journalistic career by becoming an apprentice in the office of the Racine *Advocate*. There, and in the office of the Racine *Journal*, he mastered every detail of the printer's trade, which knowledge has been of inestimable benefit to him throughout his subsequent career. In 1873 he became city editor of the Milwaukee *News*, which

position he resigned two years later to accept the position of telegraph editor of the Chicago *Times*. His thorough and capable work soon attracted the attention of the veteran editor, Wilbur F. Storey, and when, in 1879, a vacancy occurred in the office of the night managing editor, he was chosen to fill it. The four or five years of his connection with the *Times* in that capacity constituted one of the most popular periods of its existence.

In 1883 he severed his connection with the *Times* and became an editorial writer on the *Herald*, which was then in its infancy. Four years later he became the managing editor, and from that date the growth and development of the *Herald* were uninterrupted. Mr. Seymour retired from the *Herald* March 1, 1895, on its purchase by Mr. Kohlsaas and its consolidation with the *Times*. Early in May of the same year the Chicago *Chronicle* company was organized, Mr. Seymour becoming Secretary and Treasurer. The first number of the new paper of which Mr.

Seymour is publisher appeared on the morning of May 28, 1895.

Some of the attributes which have combined to place Mr. Seymour in the front rank of American journalists are a lofty sense of fairness and honesty in dealing with men and things; a keen foresight and discernment; ready decision, and a strong physical constitution, which enables him to bear up under the immense load of care and responsibility which he is constantly obliged to carry on his shoulders.

In social and domestic relations, Mr. Seymour enjoys in an unusual degree the confidence and love of his associates. In January, 1876, he married Miss Annie E. Jones, of Racine, the daughter of Owen M. and Martha Jones, of that city. Their pleasant home on Ellis Avenue is enlivened by the presence of three happy children, Louisa M., Mary R. and Annie G. The family attends the Kenwood Evangelical Church, and Mr. Seymour is a member of the Chicago Newspaper Club.

WILLIAM S. HARBERT.

WILLIAM SOESBE HARBERT. Most of the people of Cook County are familiar with the name of this gentleman, who has become known to them in one or more of the numerous capacities in which he is constantly making himself useful to the community. But while his worth and ability are recognized by all his associates, comparatively few of those who know him in social or professional life are acquainted with the manifold attributes which make up his admirable character.

Extended notice of the parents of Mr. Harbert, Solomon and Amadine A. Harbert, will be found in another place in this work. He was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, October 17, 1842. He

completed his education at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department of the latter institution in the Class of 1867. He had in the mean time, however, done valuable and valiant service to his country in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in 1862 as a member of Company C, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He entered as a private, was soon promoted to be Lieutenant, and later was brevetted Captain. He served on the staff of Gen. John Coburn, Major-General Ward and Gen. Benjamin Harrison. He took part in the battles of Thompson's Station and Franklin, Tennessee, and in Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah,

including the fights at Resaca, Dallas Woods, Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, Golgotha, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. With twelve hundred others, he was captured by Generals Price and Forrest, at Thompson's Station, and sent to Libby Prison. He remained two months in that den of horror and torment, and when he came out was carried on a stretcher to City Point. His weight at that time was ninety-seven pounds.

Before entering the army he had taken up the literary course at Ann Arbor, but the loss of time occasioned by his military service caused him to change his plans, and he took up the law course, as before indicated. In 1868 he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he was five years engaged in practice as a member of the law firm of Harbert & Clark, and during this time was appointed Assistant United States Prosecuting Attorney.

Mr. Harbert became a resident of Chicago in 1874, and since that time has given his attention to corporation, real-estate, and insurance law, and enjoys a large practice in all the courts. The present firm of Harbert & Daley, of which he is the head, was formed in 1887.

October 18, 1870, Mr. Harbert led to the marriage altar Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Abbie (Sweetzer) Boynton, old residents of Crawfordsville, Indiana. Mrs. Harbert is President of the Woman's Club of Evanston, numbering over three hundred members, and was for

many years on the staff of the *Inter Ocean*, in charge of the "Woman's Kingdom," a department of that admirable family journal. She has published several volumes on topics of interest to women, and is a lecturer of national repute. The name of Elizabeth Boynton Harbert is a familiar one to all the reading people of this country.

Three children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harbert. Arthur, the eldest, is a student of astronomy, who is fitting for special work in astronomical research. Corinne, the second, has already achieved considerable reputation as an elocutionist. Boynton is now a student of the Northwestern University at Evanston. Since 1874 the family has lived at Evanston, though the summers are spent at their pleasant cottage on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Harbert are members of the Central Church of Chicago, and were among the most ardent admirers of its late pastor, Prof. David Swing. They are interested in numerous philanthropic and institutional work, and are always designing means to relieve the mental and physical sufferings of mankind. In political views and actions, Mr. Harbert is unbiased by considerations of partisan advantage, but is governed solely by his judgment and conscience. His independent and manly course in life has inspired the unanimous approval of his associates, and he has reason to feel gratified with the character of the friends whom he has attracted.

JOHN GUNZENHAUSER.

JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, one of the most successful among Chicago citizens of German birth, has seen the city develop from very small beginnings, and has built up his own fortunes in the same marvelous manner as that

characterizing the growth of the city. He was born at Geislingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, on the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Declaration of American independence—July 4, 1833. His paternal grandfather was a miller in Geislingen,

where his father, David Gunzenhauser, was born. His mother, Ursula Spaeth, was the daughter of a potter and farmer, and was born within two miles of the same place. David Gunzenhauser served an apprenticeship as a cabinet-maker and house-carpenter, and spent several years as a journeyman at Frankfort-on-the-Main. At the age of about thirty years he settled in his native city, where he continued until his death, at the age of ninety years, his life being contemporaneous with that many years of the present century. His son spent the winter of 1883-84 in visiting his father, who was then in perfect health. The mother died December 19, 1881, at the age of seventy-eight years. They had five sons and two daughters. One son, Frederick, the only one beside John to locate in America, came over in 1865 and settled at Austin, a suburb of Chicago, where he died in April, 1895, survived by a widow and five of his six children.

John Gunzenhauser remained in his native city until seventeen years of age, receiving his education in the public schools. On leaving school at fourteen, he was apprenticed to an architect, builder and surveyor, for the purpose of fitting himself to be a master-builder. During his apprenticeship he was employed in railroad construction, thus acquiring a practical education as well as theoretical. At eighteen he set out upon a tour through Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Germany and Denmark, to enlarge his experience, according to the custom of German journeymen. Having mastered all the details of his business, he determined to seek his fortune in the New World. He left his home March 23, 1854, and sailed from London, England, on a sailing-vessel in April, 1854, and arrived, after a voyage of thirty-five days, in New York, on the 12th of May. He found employment for a few weeks in Brooklyn, and was then offered a position as carpenter at Troy, New York, where he remained nearly a year. He mastered the English language very rapidly, and because of his proficiency was soon employed as an architect.

He came to Chicago in April, 1855, and pushed on to Dixon, Illinois, where he remained for a few months. January 1, 1856, he established

himself in Chicago, and was busied for a short time in building operations. On the 15th of February, 1859, he opened a real-estate office, acting as agent for others. By his shrewdness and close application he was able to secure a clientele among the wealthy real-estate owners of Chicago, whose interests he served faithfully, and many opportunities for investment were placed in his way. He made judicious purchases of real estate on his own account, and has steadily enlarged his holdings, until he is reckoned to-day among the multi-millionaires. He is a large owner of real estate in Indiana, near Chicago, and in many districts of the city. He is still among the most diligent workers, giving personal attention to the details of his extensive operations, and takes very few holidays. By his systematic methods and diligent application, he established himself in business when many others were bewailing the hard times, or their own individual ill-fortune. He is the owner of a few acres at Batavia, Illinois, where in his quiet rural home he escapes from the noise and burden of business in the city when his day's work is done.

Mr. Gunzenhauser has been for many years identified with the Christian Church, in which he is an earnest and sincere worker. He is a Deacon of the church at Batavia, and formerly occupied a like position at Chicago. His every action is guided by principle, and he became a member of the Republican party on acquiring citizenship, because he believed that organization represented the truest and most practical rules of free government. He has acted as receiver, trustee, and as executor of many estates, bringing to the discharge of his duties in such capacity the same faithful and diligent labor which has characterized the management of his individual affairs.

He was married, in 1861, to Miss Emma Scouton, a native of the Mohawk Valley, New York, who died November 4, 1865, leaving a daughter, Emma. The latter is the wife of Charles E. Hodge, of Normal Park, Chicago, who is the assistant of Mr. Gunzenhauser in business. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have a daughter and son, named, respectively, Edith and Frank. October 22, 1868,

Mr. Gunzenhauser married Miss Magdalena Groll, who was born in Chicago, April 17, 1845, and is a daughter of Philip Groll and wife, whose maiden name was Letz, both natives of Alsace. Three sons and a like number of daughters have blessed the second marriage. The third child, William, died February 18, 1892, at the age of nineteen. The others are John, Magdalena, Clara

Louise, George W. and Nellie, all residing with their parents.

Let the American youth who would succeed in life adopt the same rules of diligence, economy and integrity which have characterized the life of the subject of this notice, and he cannot fail to achieve success, honor and a peaceful old age. .

JOHN O'LEARY.

JOHN O'LEARY was for more than half a century one of the most popular and progressive citizens of South Evanston. He was born in Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, in 1803. His father, Capt. John O'Leary, commanded a vessel engaged in the East India trade, and died at sea, of a fever contracted in the tropics. This occurred during the early childhood of the son, who soon after had the misfortune to lose his mother, and at the age of ten years became the protegee of an uncle named Breen, in London. There he grew up, and at the age of twenty came to New York City, where he became a paving contractor.

In 1836 he became a resident of Chicago, and was engaged in paving that city for two years. In 1838 he went to Ravenswood, then called Belle Plain, and bought forty acres in the subdivision since known as Sunnyside, which he sold two years later.

In 1840 he bought half a section of land in South Evanston and settled there, engaging in farming. When the town began to grow he subdivided and sold much of his farm. He also did an extensive real-estate business, dealing in lake-shore property at Wilmette and other points. Many people were distrustful of the lake shore, fearing that much of the land would be washed away, but he foresaw that it would eventually be the most desirable and valuable property contiguous to the city, and invested largely therein.

Of his original farm he sold eighty acres for Calvary Cemetery.

In 1851 he went overland to California, where he remained two years, being more successful than the average miner, and clearing over \$3,000. News was not in those days as readily communicated as now, and he returned home on account of a report which reached him that his wife was dead. His joy can easily be imagined on finding the rumor a false one on his return.

Mr. O'Leary was one of the original stockholders of the Chicago, Evanston & Green Bay Road Company, which maintained a paved roadway from 1860 to 1884 as a toll-road. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church from boyhood, and a life-long Democrat in political sentiment. He took a keen interest in public affairs, serving, though unwillingly, as Highway Commissioner and County Supervisor.

While a resident of New York City, Mr. O'Leary married Miss Margaret Matteson, who was born in Ireland and reared in England, and still survives, at the age of eighty-eight years. Of their ten children, one died in childhood. John, the second, enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died while in the service, in August, 1864. Daniel, the third, is now a resident of Oklahoma. The others are residents of Evanston, and are named as follows: Mary (Mrs. Gerherd Brien); Ellen, widow of Michael Lynch; William, Mar-

garet, David P. and Arthur, the sons being engaged in business at Evanston.

After a long and useful career Mr. O'Leary passed away at his home in South Evanston,

March 23, 1892. He was a man of remarkable loquacity, good humor and kindness of heart, who could not fail to become popular with every one whom he met.

HORACE G. DRURY.

HORACE GREELEY DRURY is the popular and energetic President of the village of Wilmette, and has taken a leading interest in the improvement and beautification of that growing suburb. He is a native son of Illinois, born at Gage's Lake, Lake County, November 22, 1847, and is a son of George A. and Mary E. Drury, further notice of whom—together with an extended genealogy of the family—may be found upon other pages of this volume. He attended the common schools of his native county until seventeen years old, varying this with the labors which commonly fall to rural lads in a new country, and then came to Chicago, where he served a four-years apprenticeship with Edward Ballard, one of the leading building contractors of the city.

He continued in the employ of Mr. Ballard about eight years in all, and during that period superintended the construction of some of the finest residences in the city up to that date. In 1873 he went to Wilmette, where he built a number of the best residences. Two years later he engaged in the preparation and examination of abstracts, becoming a member of the firm of Carne & Drury. In 1886 this firm was dissolved and the firm of Drury Brothers was formed. They continue the same line of business, in connection with a general real-estate business, handling Wilmette and other North Shore property.

Mr. Drury has been a Republican in political principle since boyhood, and takes an active interest in the promulgation of the theories of that party, because he believes them indispensable to

good government. He is a close observer, an intelligent thinker, of sound judgment, and bears his share of the labors necessary to the welfare of any organized community. For nine years he was a School Director of Wilmette, and served as Trustee of that village in 1892 and 1893, during which time a complete system of water works and sewerage was established throughout the village, at a cost of nearly \$400,000. In the spring of 1895 he was elected President of the village, and gives the same industry and business acumen to the administration of its affairs that characterizes the conduct of his private business. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Royal Arcanum, having served as Regent of Wilmette Council of that order for one year.

Mr. Drury was married November 22, 1870, to Miss Jeannette Stickney, daughter of George W. and Sylvia (Beckley) Stickney, of Nunda, McHenry County, Illinois. Mr. Stickney was the first white settler in that locality, and lived on the most amicable terms with his aboriginal neighbors, before white men came to settle about him, where now flourishes one of the finest agricultural communities of progressive citizens in Illinois. Five children were given to Mr. and Mrs. Drury, namely: Lillian M.; George E., who is in business at Denver, Colorado; Clarence H., Marion A. and Florence E.

Mr. Drury is a progressive and reliable gentleman and business man, and encourages every worthy public enterprise. The family is held in high regard by their associates, and enjoys the best of social connections.





Wm. D. Pease

CHARLES B. DUPEE.

CHARLES BILLINGS DUPEE. Among the business men who helped to promote the growth of Chicago, both materially and morally, the subject of this sketch should receive honorable mention. His ancestors were the devoted French Huguenots, whose love of liberty and freedom of religious thought induced them to leave old France and settle in the New World. James, grandfather of Charles B. Dupee, was born in Walpole, Massachusetts. He was among the most progressive of the citizens of the old Bay State. (See sketch of H. M. Dupee for complete genealogy.)

Their son, Cyrus Dupee, was also born in Walpole, and learned the mercantile business in Boston. For a long period he was engaged in the wholesale provision trade in Brighton, Massachusetts. He was married at Brighton (now Allston), Massachusetts, to Miss Elizabeth English, of that place. He died there in 1841, leaving eight children. Three of his sons, Charles B., Cyrus and Horace Dupee, became prominent business men of Chicago, where the last two are still engaged in active life. He was a man of sterling character, devoted to his family and diligent in business. The family has for many generations been noted in mercantile business, and has always maintained a high reputation for integrity.

Charles B. Dupee was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, May 12, 1823. His first business undertaking was in the meat and ice trade at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in which he was moderately successful. In 1854 he became a resident of Chicago, establishing himself here in June of that year—his family, which at that time consisted of a wife

and two children, following in September. He continued in the meat business in Chicago, and after a time began putting up hams by a process of his own, which secured for him an excellent reputation and trade, and he grew prosperous and extended the business by adding the wholesale provision trade. He exercised great care in the preparation of his goods, which he insisted on giving his personal inspection, and the result was an ever-increasing trade and a high reputation for his wares, which continued to be popular on the market long after his demise. He was industrious and economical, and his painstaking care provided him a handsome competence. For many years he carried on a large trade in supplies for the United States Government.

Among his brother merchants, Mr. Dupee was known for his unswerving fidelity to those principles of true manhood that lift a man high above the rank of ordinary men and make for him a name in commercial centers that will forever be worthy of remembrance and emulation. He was a shrewd, far-seeing business man, and his advice, often sought by friends, was safe and reliable. For about twenty years he was a resident of Hyde Park, and was highly esteemed by the residents of that suburb for his many noble qualities. He was identified with the Republican party, but was never connected with any office or political work, and was in every way a model citizen, and, above all, an honest man—the noblest work of God.

After retiring from business, Mr. Dupee made good investment in real estate, and the rapid appreciation in value of his holdings added mate-

rially to his resources, so that his declining years were passed in the enjoyment of the competence which his long years of industry had earned. He passed away at his home in Chicago August 12, 1887, and his last words were: "I have been an honest man." He left the impress of his strong character upon the business world of Chicago, and a good name that will be ever cherished by his family.

On the 7th of April, 1847, at Boston, Massachusetts, Charles B. Dupee was married to Miss Emmeline, daughter of Seth and Louise (Miles) Wellington, old and respected residents of Boston. The Wellingtons were among the noted pioneers of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mrs. Dupee's ancestor, Roger Wellington, married Miss Foster, a daughter of Dr. Foster, who was the first settled physician in Charlestown, Massachusetts. The Wellington monument,

standing in the Watertown (Massachusetts) cemetery, was erected over two hundred years ago. Three children came to bless the home of Charles B. and Mrs. Dupee. Their names are, Charles Frederick, Elizabeth A. and Emma M. The second is now deceased, and the last is the wife of Reuben D. Coy, of Chicago. Her only child is a daughter, named Margaret Wellington Coy. Charles F. Dupee came with his parents to Chicago in 1854. His father admitted him to partnership in his growing business in order to have his aid in its conduct. Since the business was closed out he has given his attention to the care of his large property interests. He has two children, Elizabeth S. and Charles Edward Dupee.

In 1890 Mrs. Emmeline Dupee built one of the handsomest residences in Glencoe, Illinois, where her family now resides.

JOHN A. PEARSONS.

JOHN ALONZO PEARSONS, an early settler of Evanston, was born in Bradford, Vermont, September 8, 1818. He is a son of John Pearsons and Hannah Putnam, natives, respectively, of Lyndeborough and Francestown, New Hampshire. John Pearsons was a prominent farmer and lumberman of Bradford, where he located at the age of twelve years. For some years he also kept a hotel there, known as the Mann House. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, serving throughout that struggle. His death occurred in Bradford, October 7, 1857, at

the age of sixty-five years. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Kimball, also died there at an extreme old age.

Mrs. Hannah Pearsons died at Holyoke, Massachusetts, in 1888, at the age of ninety-one years. She was a daughter of John Putnam, a Revolutionary soldier, and a relative of Gen. Israel Putnam. John Putnam served seven years in the Continental army, and was at one time a member of General Washington's Life Guard. He afterward became an Adjutant of Vermont militia, and, with two of his sons, participated in

the War of 1812. In later life he was a carpenter and bridge-builder at Bradford. His wife, Olive Barron, lived to the age of ninety-three years.

John A. Pearsons spent his boyhood in Bradford, where he attended the district school, and, at the age of nineteen years, began teaching, a calling which he continued for four winters at and in the vicinity of Bradford. He helped to conduct his father's hotel, and subsequently carried on the same business at White River Village and Norwich, Vermont. The latter place was then the seat of General Ransom's Military School.

In September, 1852, he arrived in Chicago, where he was employed for a time by John P. Chapin, a prominent pioneer of Chicago. In March, 1854, he located at Evanston, being induced to settle there through the influence of Dr. Hinman. Mr. Pearsons was the first to build a house on the university lands, the location being identical with his present residence on Chicago Avenue. Others soon followed his example, and when the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway reached that point the next winter, there was a rapid influx of people. Such was the demand for building materials and other merchandise, that Mr. Pearsons found it advantageous to engage in the business of general teaming. For eighteen years he operated Pearsons' Evanston Express, employing a number of teams and wagons on the road between Chicago and Evanston, and the business which he started has ever since been continued, and is still a prosperous enterprise. For some time he also kept a livery stable at Evanston.

In 1872 Mr. Pearsons sold out his express line, and spent the following winter in the woods of northern Michigan in the interest of his brother, D. K. Pearsons, the well-known lumberman and philanthropist. Becoming interested in the lumbering industry, and finding the business agreeable to his health, which had become considerably impaired, he spent the ensuing twelve years in the lumber woods, during a part of which time he operated a lumber-yard in Evanston. In 1885 he disposed of his lumber interests, since which time he has lived in practical retirement. He

has filled nearly every office in the township, village, and city of Evanston, and his official as well as business obligations have always been discharged in a creditable and efficient manner.

On the twenty-fifth day of October, 1842, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Pearsons and Miss Hannah Stevens Bayley, of Newbury, Vermont, a daughter of Amherst Bayley and Melissa Stevens, both natives of Newbury. Mrs. Pearsons' paternal grandfather was the distinguished General Jacob Bayley, of the Continental army. Her maternal grandfather, Simeon Stevens, was an extensive farmer and highly exemplary citizen of Newbury, distinguished also for his musical talents, being the possessor of a strong and very sweet voice, which he retained even in old age. He survived until nearly ninety years of age.

Mrs. Pearsons is a lady of many graces of mind and heart. In her youth she won considerable celebrity as a participant in the State Musical Conventions of Vermont. She was one of the prime movers in organizing the Woman's Educational Aid Association, which was formed in 1871, and has been an officer of the association from its inception, and for eighteen years has served as its President. The object of this society is to assist worthy young ladies of limited means in obtaining an education. The College Cottage, which was built soon after the organization of the association, has been several times enlarged and improved, and now accommodates about fifty-five students, and is recognized as a worthy adjunct of the Northwestern University at Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearsons are the parents of two children, and have lost two by death, one passing away in infancy. The eldest, Henry Alonzo, is a business man of Chicago, residing in Evanston. Isabella is the wife of Wilbur F. Mappin, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Helen, who was the wife of Rev. Harvey R. Calkins, died March 27, 1892, at the age of twenty-six years. Two grandchildren, Harry Putnam Pearsons and Lillian Mappin, make glad the hearts of this worthy couple.

In October, 1892, the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Pearsons was celebrated, and they are

still in the enjoyment of excellent health and that contentment of mind which is "a continual feast," and few of their acquaintances, and none among strangers, can readily believe the number of their years of usefulness already spent. They are members of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, which they helped to organize in the summer of 1854, at which time the society comprised but six members. Mr. Pearsons was the Chorister of the church for many years, and is one of the Trustees of the Des Plaines Camp-Meeting Association. Mr. Pearsons cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, and was a member of a military band which furnished music for

many of the public gatherings of the famous political campaign of 1840. He played in this band for ten years. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has been an adherent of its principles. When he first located in Evanston, a large portion of the present site of the city consisted of a marsh covered with water, and none of the streets had been improved. He has witnessed the material development of the town until it has come to be recognized as the first suburb of Chicago, and has simultaneously watched its intellectual and moral growth, in the promotion of which he has been an interested factor.

REUBEN C. HALLETT.

REBUBEN CROWELL HALLETT, grandson of one of the hardy pioneers of the Mississippi Valley, and son of James Hallett, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume, has the proud distinction of being a native of Illinois. He was born at Mount Carroll, in Carroll County, on the 15th day of October, 1857, and grew up in his native village, where he received his primary schooling. He attended Beloit College, Wisconsin, and finished his education at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, where he received instruction in the law department from Adlai E. Stevenson, Gen. Ira J. Bloomfield, John M. Hamilton, and other noted attorneys of the state.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1880, and began the practice of law at Mount Carroll, but soon turned his attention to other and more congenial pursuits. He became the owner and publisher of the *Herald* at Mount Carroll, which he retained about a year. He then went to Rockford, Illinois, where he was connected with the

Rockford Watch Company seven years. He resided in Cleveland, Ohio, for a year, being identified with the Arctic Ice Machine Manufacturing Company. During the last three years he has been the western representative of the Hildreth Varnish Company of New York, with headquarters in one of the Grand Pacific offices, on Jackson Street, Chicago.

Mr. Hallett possesses a keen business instinct, and his kind and genial manners and knowledge of human nature make him an exceptionally successful salesman. His dealings are largely with railroad companies, and cover many large contracts. He takes an active interest in all that pertains to the general welfare, and is thoroughly posted on questions that engage the public mind. He was the independent candidate for States Attorney of Carroll County in 1880, but usually acts with the Republican party. He was made a Master Mason at Mount Carroll, and is now entering upon the work of the exalted degrees.



John Van Eaton



*By permission of
the artist*

JOHN D. CATON.

JOHN DEAN CATON was born in Monroe, Orange County, New York, March 19, 1812. He is the fifteenth of the sixteen children of Robert Caton, and the third child of his mother, Hannah (Dean) Caton, who was the third wife of Robert Caton. The latter was born March 22, 1761, on a plantation owned by his father (Robert Caton) in Maryland. He joined the Continental Army at the age of fourteen. Though very young at the outbreak of the Revolution, he gave good service to his native land in that struggle, and after the triumph of colonial arms, settled on the Hudson River, in New York. He died in 1815.

Robert Caton, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in England, of Irish descent, and served in the English army before settling in Maryland. He was a prominent citizen of that colony long before the Revolution, and the name is a conspicuous one in Maryland society to-day. Robert Caton, during the life of his second wife, joined the Society of Friends, and became a preacher in that denomination, his third wife being a member also. His four children by his third wife, according to the rules of that denomination, became birthright members, and so has the subject of this sketch continued; he is now a member of the society in good standing.

When John D. Caton was four years old, his widowed mother took him to Oneida County, New York. His advantages were few, but he received the primary training of a common school. At the age of nine years, he was set to work with a farmer, at two and one-half dollars per month, and brought home a quarter of beef as the fruit of his first earnings. Work was afforded only in the summer, and his winters were spent in school until he was fourteen. It had been his father's wish

that he should be equipped for life with a trade, and he was apprenticed. A weakness of the eyes interfered with the completion of his time, and at sixteen, he joined his mother at Utica, New York, where he was enabled to put in nine months at the academy. He was so diligent and apt that he was thus equipped for earning by surveying and teaching school. While teaching, he pursued the study of the classics, and also did a little work in the law by practicing in justices' courts. He entered the office of Beardsley & Matteson, at Utica, as a student, at the age of nineteen years. He later studied with James H. Collins, who afterward became a leader at the Chicago Bar and was a partner in practice with Mr. Caton.

Having become well grounded in the theory of law, and having attained man's estate, he resolved to settle in the new West and establish himself in practice. He had a special incentive in this determination, in the fact that he was the accepted lover of one of "York State's" fairest daughters, and was anxious to secure a permanent home. Having reached Buffalo by canal, he took passage on the steamer "Sheldon Thompson," which brought him to Detroit, and thence he took stage to Ann Arbor, still undetermined as to his location. Still pushing westward, he rode in a wagon to White Pigeon, and here, by pure accident, he fell in with a cousin, whose husband, Irad Hill, was a carpenter and was employed by Dr. John T. Temple, of Chicago, to build a house for him there. The doctor and Mr. Hill were then in White Pigeon getting lumber for this purpose. Young Caton joined the rafting party which transported the lumber down the St. Joseph River, and took passage on the schooner which conveyed it to its destination. This was the

"Ariadne," whose cargo of lumber and immigrants was about all she could carry.

He soon determined to locate here, and in a few days set off on horseback for Pekin, one hundred and fifty miles away, to seek admission to the Bar. Here he met Stephen T. Logan, afterwards partner of Abraham Lincoln, and other leading attorneys of the State. After court adjourned and supper had been taken, the young applicant accompanied Judge Lockwood, of the Supreme Court, in a stroll on the river bank, and after being plied with questions on the theory and practice of law, was addressed in these words: "Well, my young friend, you've got a good deal to learn if you ever expect to make a success as a lawyer, but if you study hard I guess you'll do it. I shall give you your license." It took but nine years for the new licensee to attain a place beside his examiner on the supreme bench of the State.

Mr. Caton's first case was in the first lawsuit in the village of Chicago, in which he appeared as prosecutor of a culprit accused of stealing thirty-six dollars from a fellow-lodger at the tavern. When the defendant was brought before Squire Heacock, Caton insisted that he be searched, and he was stripped to his underclothing. Before he could replace his apparel, as directed by the court, the prosecuting attorney discovered a suspicious lump in his stocking. Seizing hold of this lump, he turned down the stocking and disclosed the missing bills. The case was then adjourned till next day, and a Constable watched the prisoner all night, having confined him under a carpenter's bench. Next morning when he was arraigned, Spring and Hamilton appeared for the defence and took a change of venue to Squire Harmon, who held court in the old tannery, on the North Side near the river forks. The whole town was now agog with the novel spectacle of a public trial; and Harmon, in order to give all a chance to enjoy the show, adjourned to Wattle's Tavern, on the West Side, where the case came off with much *eclat*; all the young attorneys "spreading themselves" in their respective speeches. Judge Caton remembers that he dwelt particularly on the enormity of the act of this serpent who had brought

crime into this young community where it had been unknown. The thief was held for trial, but the device (then new) of "straw bail" gave him temporary liberty, which he made permanent by running away as soon as the money was recovered; and as the public had had the fun and excitement of a "lawsuit" nobody cared much what became of the author of this welcome break in the village monotony. If he had been tried and convicted it would have been only the beginning of trouble, for there was no jail wherein to keep him. Young Caton got ten dollars for his fee—the first money he had ever earned in Illinois by his profession—and it just paid the arrears of his board bill.—(History of Chicago, edited by Moses and Kirkland.)

Having now been launched in practice, Mr. Caton rented an office in the "Temple Building," having his lodging in the attic of the same structure. To "make ends meet," he rented desk room in his office to his contemporary, Giles Spring.

Justice Caton recalls July 12, 1834, an era in his youthful experience. It was the beginning of his judicial career; the date of his election to the office of Justice of the Peace, the only public office he ever held except those of Alderman of the city (1837-8) and Justice of the Supreme Court of the State (1843-64). He became its Chief Justice in 1857. The election of 1834 was a fierce contest, "bringing out every last voter in the precinct, from Clybourne to Hardscrabble and beyond, perhaps even taking in the Calumet Crossing." The Government piers had been built and the beginning of a channel had been cut across the immemorial sandbar, but as yet it had never been used. On this memorable day, the schooner "Illinois" chanced to be lying at anchor, and the friends of Caton (George W. Dole and others), to the number of a hundred or more, got ropes to the schooner and dragged her by main force through the unfinished dug-way. Then they decked her with all the bunting in the village, and, hoisting sail, sped triumphantly up the stream to the Forks—the first vessel that ever penetrated the Chicago River. And when the votes were counted the

tally showed—John Dean Caton, one hundred and eighty-two; Josiah C. Goodhue, forty-seven. (*Story of Chicago*, 130).

An incident in the life of the future chief justice, which saved him to the people of Illinois, is elsewhere related in the biography of Col. Julius Warren, who was ever gratefully remembered by Mr. Caton as his dearest friend.

In the spring of 1835 Squire Caton felt himself able to assume the cares of a household, and he returned to New York, where he was wedded to Miss Laura Adelaide, daughter of Jacob Sherrill, of New Hartford. Their wedding tour was an ideal one, being a passage from Buffalo to Chicago on the brig "Queen Charlotte." This was one of the vessels captured in Put-in-Bay and sunk in the harbor of Erie by Commodore Perry in 1812. After twenty years, it had been raised and refitted, and this was her first trip.

In 1836 Mr. Caton built the first dwelling on the "school section," west of the river. This was at the southwest corner of Clinton and Harrison Streets, and at that time it was so far from other dwellings that it was called the "prairie cottage." It fell before the great holocaust of 1871. About the same time that he built this house, he entered into partnership with Norman B. Judd (who drafted the first charter of Chicago). The financial difficulties of 1837 almost crippled the ambitious young lawyer, and to increase his troubles, his health became impaired and he was advised by his physician to return to farming. He took up a tract of land near Plainfield, which he still owns, and removed his family thither in 1839. He continued the practice of law, and the records show that he tried the first jury cases in Will and Kane Counties, as well as Cook.

Mr. Caton was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1842, and his united terms of service, by successive elections, amounted to twenty-two years. During the latter portion of this time he occupied the position of Chief Justice. The duties of his high office were completed day by day, no matter how much of the night they might consume, and the court in his day was always up with its docket. In 1864 he left the Bench, and has since given his time to travel,

literary labors and the conduct of his private affairs. He has published several works, among which are "The Antelope and Deer of America," "A Summer in Norway," "Miscellanies" and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois."

Before 1850 Justice Caton became interested in the electric telegraph. This was before the organization of the Western Union, and he set to work to re-organize and set in order the dilapidated and scattered lines. They had hitherto occupied the wagon roads, and he secured the adoption of a system by the railways, where it was soon found to be an absolute necessity. When the Western Union took hold of the business, Judge Caton and his fellow-stockholders were enabled to make most advantageous terms for the disposition of their interests.

Death first invaded the home of Judge Caton in 1891, when a daughter, her mother's namesake, was taken away, and in 1892, Mrs. Caton went before. For fifty-seven years, this happily-assorted couple had traveled together the journey of life, and they were, no doubt, the oldest surviving couple in Chicago at the time of Mrs. Caton's demise. During her last illness Judge Caton remarked to his family physician that they had lived together for more than fifty-seven years without a cross or unkind word ever passing between them. Two children survived her, namely: Arthur J. Caton, a Chicago business man, who was admitted to the Bar, and Caroline, now the wife of the distinguished attorney, Norman Williams.

In August, 1893, Judge Caton suffered a slight stroke of paralysis. Before this affliction, advancing years had brought on the old trouble with his eyes, which had, happily for his future career, turned his attention from a trade, but up to the beginning of 1893, he was able to read a little with the aid of strong glasses. By the aid of a reading-secretary, he keeps up an acquaintance with literature and current events. Even the added trial of decay in his powers of locomotion did not make him despair or become morose. To a close friend he said: "I do not repine. I do not lament the advance of age and the loss of faculties; not one bit. I enjoy my life, and thank-

fully recognize the numberless compensations and alleviations that are mercifully left me. No; I am well content."

He still survives at the age of eighty-three, and

it is a little remarkable that the first lawyer in Chicago to bring a case in a court of record is still with us, with intellect unimpaired, when the bar numbers more than three thousand.

THOMAS H. WEBSTER.

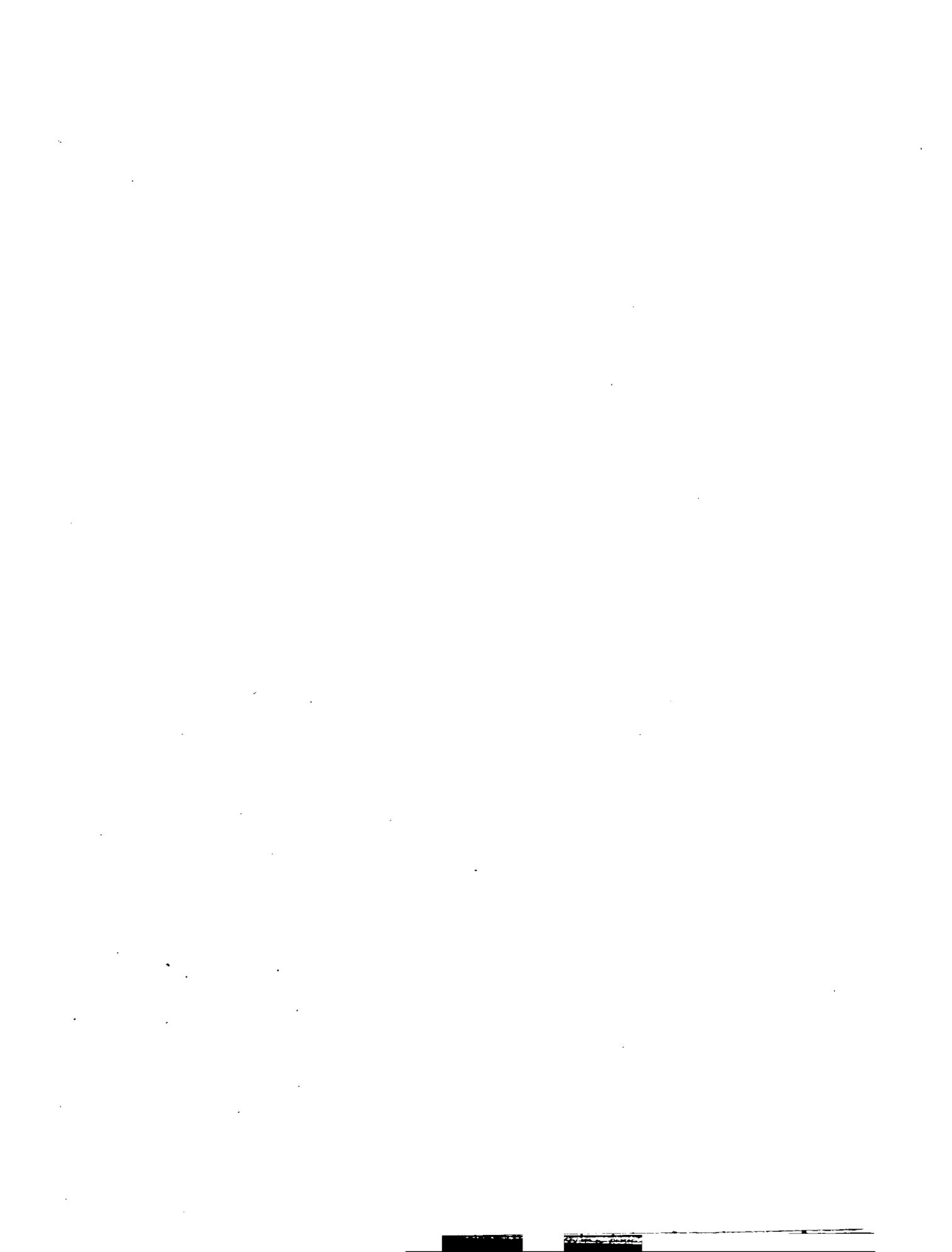
THOMAS HOLMES WEBSTER. Among the many fire-insurance agents with which La Salle Street abounds, there is, perhaps, no other man whose reputation for safe and conservative business methods has been more consistently sustained than he whose name heads this notice. His entire business training and experience have been acquired in this city, and, while the opportunities for speculation have been abundant, and the chances for unusual profit have seemed quite as alluring to him as to others, he has conscientiously avoided all participation in that hazardous and demoralizing field, confining his attention to the regular channels of business, and thereby maintaining his business credit and securing the confidence and good-will of his associates.

Mr. Webster was born in Leeds, England, on the 29th of October, 1846. His parents, John and Mary (Holmes) Webster, were natives of Yorkshire. John Webster was employed for some years in the cloth-mills at Leeds, but being desirous of procuring better opportunities for his growing family, in 1853 he came to America. He located in Chicago and secured employment with the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, whose interests he continued to serve until his death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of forty-two years. He began as a laborer, but with such faithfulness and ability did he serve the interests of the company that he was soon promoted to a more remunerative occupation, and at the time of his demise was the assistant Secretary of the company.

His wife survived him but two years, passing away at the age of forty-four. They were members of the Second Baptist Church of Chicago, and had formerly been connected with the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Thomas H. Webster, with his mother and the balance of the family, joined his father in Chicago in 1855. He is one of a family of thirteen children, of whom but two others now survive. Their names are Sarah H., Mrs. W. C. Corlies; and Louisa L., Mrs. R. M. Johnson, all of Chicago. Thomas was educated in the public schools of this city, and upon the death of his father assumed the care of the family, supplying to its members, as far as possible, the place of the deceased parent. His first employment was in the capacity of a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he continued for about one year. Since the 1st of August, 1863, he has been consecutively connected with the business of fire underwriting. He began as office boy for the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, but was soon appointed to a clerkship, and about 1865 became the cashier of the company. This position he filled until the concern was annihilated by the great fire of 1871. After that disaster, the affairs of the corporation were placed in the hands of Hon. O. H. Horton, as assignee, and this gentleman secured the services of Mr. Webster as his assistant, his familiarity with the affairs of the concern being of great value in closing up its business.

Mr. Webster was afterwards successively connected with the firms of Walker & Lowell, and





L. Gandy

the Globe Insurance Company, continuing with the latter concern until it went out of business in 1876. He then became a clerk for S. M. Moore, with whom he soon after entered into partnership, under the firm name of S. M. Moore & Company. Upon the retirement of the senior member in 1886, this firm was succeeded by that of Webster & Wiley, Mr. E. N. Wiley becoming the junior partner. In 1889 the latter firm was consolidated with that of H. de Roode & Company, under the name of Webster, Wiley & de Roode. On the first of November, 1894, Mr. de Roode retired from the firm, since which time the business has been conducted under the name of Webster, Wiley & Company, Mr. C. P. Jennings having become a third partner on January 1, 1895.

Mr. Webster was married, September 13, 1881, to Miss Anna Martindale, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. Theodore D. Martindale, a

Methodist clergyman of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are the parents of two sons, Frank M. and Ralph N. Mr. Webster is identified with the Union League, Sunset and Metropolitan Clubs, and Lexington Council of the National Union. He is not an active participant in political strife, but has all his life been a supporter of Republican principles.

Having been the head of a family from the age of twenty years, he has had few opportunities for recreation, and finds his greatest pleasure in the midst of the home circle. His business operations have been confined to the realm of fire underwriting, and while others have in some instances accumulated more wealth than he, the substantial friendship and esteem of his colleagues are his, and his record is one which causes no regrets.

WILLIAM C. GOUDY.

WILLIAM CHARLES GOUDY. To be a leader in any profession in a city the size of Chicago, means to be the possessor of large intellect, of close application and happy fortune; to be in the front rank of contemporary lawyers in a metropolis whose courts decide as many cases as the combined judiciary of all Great Britain, is a mark of pre-eminence indeed. Such pre-eminent distinction has been already noted by the Muse of History in her vast temple of fame, where, chiseled in conspicuous recent strength, we read the sterling name of William Charles Goudy.

Mr. Goudy was born near Cincinnati, Ohio (but "across the line" in Indiana), on the 15th day of May, 1824, unto Robert and Jane (Ainslie) Goudy. His father was a native of North Ireland and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, of that virile

blood which has already played so thrilling a part in American history on sea and land. The name is spelled Goudie in Scotland, where the poet Burns immortalized it in song in that stanza of a poem wherein occurs the line, "Goudie, terror of the Whigs!" The family continues to hew true to the block, for who ever heard of any Goudy who was anything but a Democrat in the United States? His mother, who was of English birth, was residing in Pennsylvania when taken to wife by Mr. Goudy's father.

Robert Goudy was a carpenter in early life, later changing, as do so many of our citizens, his calling to printing, in which craft he was busied for some years at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. But when the future Judge Goudy was a boy of ten years, his father moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, a most fortunate field, as afterwards developed, for all the

family. Here, in 1833, he began the publication of *Goudy's Farmers' Almanac*, 'the first annual of its kind to be printed in the Northwest, which, filling a greatly felt need, grew speedily into the deserved prominence it maintained for the many years during which it was a household word. Later, he embarked in a newspaper of fair proportions for that era; in which connection let it not be overlooked that it was the first press to call pointed attention to that rising young star, Stephen A. Douglas. The son also did his share of battling for this candidate during that heated campaign when Douglas defeated Lincoln in the memorable congressional contest.

The subject of this sketch graduated at the Illinois College of Jacksonville in 1845, an *alma mater* made proud time and again by the grand deeds of her hero pupil, whom she has twice honored with her post-graduate degrees, namely, Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. Suffice to say, that none of her myriad graduates ever won such special favor more fairly than he of whom we are writing.

While reading law thereafter, Mr. Goudy taught school in Decatur. Later he went for a time into the office of Stephen A. Logan, partner of Lincoln. In 1847 he was admitted to the Bar at Lewistown, Illinois, entering directly into partnership with Hon. Hezekiah M. Weed, of that place, where he rapidly rose in public notice and favor. Taking an active part in politics, he was partially rewarded in 1852 by being elected States Attorney of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, which position of trust he resigned in 1856; and from 1857 to 1861 was twice returned as State Senator for the Fulton-McDonough district. In 1859 fame and rapidly growing practice invited him to Chicago, the great Western center, which, like Athens of old, calls annually for its tribute of talent and oratory from its outlying territory. For about the next thirty-five years his reputation and his wealth grew with amazing rapidity, until none throughout the entire Mississippi Valley was better or more favorably known in his profession than Judge Goudy. His learned skill was demonstrated in the higher courts all over this western county, from which, in frequent

triumphs, he went to more honorable laurels achieved before that tribunal of *dernier resort*, the Supreme Court of the United States. His specialty was the law of real property, in which branch of learning he was recognized as a leader all over the vast domain his talents dominated; indeed, there have been expressed on more than one occasion sincere regrets that Judge Goudy left no published work upon this broad field of judicature, of especial application in the newer West, for the guidance of future brothers. It would indeed have been the labor of a legal giant, gigantically performed. During all this later period, not a volume of Illinois Reports, and they number into the hundreds, but bears his name as attorney or counsel in cases of gravest import and representing questions and corporations of greatest magnitude.

As illustrating the thoroughness with which he worked and the minuteness of inquiry and research to which he would voluntarily go, rather than admit he was beaten or acknowledge there was no redress (in his opinion) for his client, we must digress sufficiently to call attention to that case (the Kingsbury-Buckner), perhaps most famous of all his many noted cases, which involved the question of the fee of that splendid piece of central real estate upon which now stands the Ashland Building, the great law office resort, corner of Randolph and Clark Streets, in our city. This case long looked hopeless for the party in whose interests Judge Goudy had been retained. Conviction of the fact that the grantee, who seemed to own the fee, was really a holder for *cestuis qui trust* was sincerely entertained, but in support of such hypothesis not a scintilla of evidence seemed possible to be introduced. Early and late, far and near, in and out of season, our lawyer toiled to find some slight link, so vital to support such a much-sought chain of title. In short, almost at a standstill, sufficient proof was at last unearthed from a letter written as casual correspondance to a relative of the writer in the Down East. This became the turning-point of the case. For his services the Judge is said to have been paid the largest fee known in the West. How many thousands is not known, but

surely it was earned in such a manner as to be gladly paid by a client who would have lived and died in ignorant non-assertion of rights, but for the untiring researches of his lawyer. Let every young attorney ponder well the significance of the story; just such opportunities time and again have made in an instant the name and fame of the energetic hero. The ability to win cases is the crucial test of lawyers; and a still greater test is the ability to effect a desirable compromise, as the subject of this sketch often did; for example, in the notable Wilbur F. Storey will case.

During the later years of his exceedingly active career, the firm of which he was senior member was styled Goudy, Green & Goudy, and for a considerable period prior to his demise he was chief counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in which position he had the exceptional fortune of holding his former private clientage. It is worth recording that the reasons for his being retained by that railway were found in numerous suits brought against it by Mr. Goudy for clients, who usually won.

Mr. Goudy married, August 22, 1849, a most estimable and cultured lady, Miss Helen Judd, of Canton, Illinois, a daughter of Solomon Judd, quite a distinguished Abolitionist. His father was Solomon Judd, Sr., of Westhampton, Massachusetts, coming of excellent ancestry, tracing back to the pride of all Yankees, the "Mayflower" of 1620. Mrs. Goudy's mother was Eleanor Clark, born of an old Northampton, Massachusetts, family.

Two children cheered their most happy wedded life. Clara Goudy (an adopted daughter), born in October, 1857, married, in 1887, Ira J. Geer, of this city, a practicing lawyer of superior repute, by whom she has one child, William Jewett Geer. Judge Goudy left an only son, William Judd Goudy, who was born in 1864, for an extended sketch of whom *vide* other pages herein.

Mrs. Goudy was born on the 21st of November, 1821, at Otisco, Onondaga County, New York, was educated at the Aurora Academy of that State, after which she taught school for about nine years. She then removed to Canton, Illinois,

where she had been teaching her own private school for young ladies about two years at the time Judge Goudy won her undying affections. She survives her deeply mourned husband, and, while not in perfect health, yet for her mature age well preserved; and it is the earnest wish of all her myriad friends and recipients of generous benefactions that she may long continue in a sphere of wisely contented usefulness. She is unostentatiously conspicuous for her many works of charity, formal recognition of which was made some years since in her elevation to the position of President of the Board of Managers of the Half Orphan Asylum. Truly may it be said in simple, modest truth, her life has been a model for imitation.

The old Goudy homestead, one of the choicest, most elegant of its time, was located in what has since become a very public neighborhood, about No. 1140 North Clark Street. In the early days it stood in a magnificent grove of trees some acres in extent, whose retirement received a continual benediction from the murmurs of the lake near at hand. Later operations have subdivided and covered with many dwellings this lovely property. "And the place thereof shall know it no more." Anticipating growing encroachment upon that privacy in which Mr. Goudy so much delighted, he finally built a solid, ornate mansion of gray granite at No. 240 Goethe Street, than which none of our citizens can boast of a more complete or elegant home. In full view of the lake (but a block distant), contiguous to a beautiful private park, within easy access of business haunts, and yet enjoying the stillness of a veritable country seat, Judge Goudy with his wife there found the oasis of existence, his seat of recuperative rest, his scene of domestic bliss, for he was emphatically, notwithstanding the grandeur and publicity which cast a halo about his character, a domestic man. Though a valued member of the Union and Iroquois Clubs, he was not an *habitué* of their inviting halls, save on rare special occasions.

In politics, like all his lineage, he was a sturdy Democrat; not particularly aggressive, but full of wise counsels and dictator of winning courses to

be pursued in accomplishing certain political ends. His first vote was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848; he had much to do with the nomination of President Cleveland to his last term of office; and might have passed away in occupation of the most dignified seat of judicial honor within the gift of our country, *i. e.*, the Supreme Bench of the United States, had not his ever honorable principles decided him to withdraw in favor of his old friend, the present Chief Justice, M. W. Fuller. He was at one time President of the Lincoln Park Board of Commissioners, as he had been among those most actively valuable in laying out the bounds and bringing into being that most beautiful of all our resorts.

Judge Goudy was a "gentleman of the old school," always courteous and scrupulously honorable; the possessor of a frankly-bright, prepossessing face, brimful of character. A very broad forehead surmounted features all finely chiseled; his figure was but of medium height and physical weight, but capable of expressing great dignity upon occasion. Though rather sickly in youth, by abstemious habits he had grown for many years to be quite robust, in which condition he was maintained by studious attention to all his

habits, save that of work. In this, he reminds one strongly of the great Cæsar, who, sickly in youth, by careful regimen grew to endure incredible labors. Indeed, it was from over application, following too speedily a season of malady, that Judge Goudy met his end April 27, 1893; which found him suddenly, like the lightning flash, seated in his chair by the office desk, whither he had injudiciously repaired upon important business. His tough, perennial thread of life, which had been vexed and tugged at time and again by his response to urgent demands, was strained beyond endurance; it snapped, and the heroic melody of a noble life became forever instantly silent. He was buried under the auspices of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in which he had always had a vital interest, and now sleeps the peaceful sleep of the just in the family lot at Grace-land Cemetery, which spot will long continue to be marked by the dignified memorial now rising over his remains.

He left a supremely honorable name. Out of the many illustrious heroes found herein, none need doubt that the memory of the greatest will not survive that of Hon. William Charles Goudy.

HENRY F. FRINK.

HENRY FARNSWORTH FRINK, whose business and social relations cause him to be well known in Cook County, enjoys the distinction of being a native of Chicago, and represents one of its most esteemed pioneer families. The house in which he was born stood at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, and the date of his advent was April 17, 1848. His parents were John and Harriet Frink, an appropriate notice of whom is given elsewhere in this book.

Henry F. Frink was afforded excellent educa-

tional advantages, and at twenty years of age graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Chicago University. It is needless to add that his subsequent career has been such as to reflect credit upon his Alma Mater. He began the study of law in the office of Sleeper, Whiton & Durham, and in 1872 was admitted to practice by a committee composed of members of the Bar appointed for the purpose of examining candidates. Since that date he has been continuously engaged in practice, making a specialty of real-estate law and the examination of abstracts. His

ample experience and accurate knowledge of these subjects are of great value to himself and his clients, and cause his opinions to be received with respectful attention by attorneys and officials generally. He deals in city and suburban realty to a considerable extent, and by the exercise of foresight and discrimination in these operations has accumulated a competence, which he endeavors to invest in such a manner as to promote the commercial interests of the community. In 1891 he organized the Austin State Bank, of which he has ever since been the President, giving considerable of his time and attention to its affairs. His business of all kinds has been conducted in such a manner as to secure the best results to his colleagues and at the same time to inspire the confidence of the public in his judgment and integrity.

On the 14th of April, 1886, occurred the marriage of Mr. Frink and Miss Louise Creote, a most estimable lady and a daughter of Joseph Creote, an early pioneer of Chicago. A daughter, Mildred, helps to brighten the home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Frink. The former of this couple

adheres to the Episcopal faith, in the tenets of which he was instructed in youth, while his wife is a member of the Baptist Church at Austin, where the family resides.

Socially, Mr. Frink is identified with the Royal League and Athletic Clubs. While never an active politician, he is not unmindful of the duties of citizenship, and usually casts his ballot in support of Republican principles.

Previous to the great Chicago fire he occupied an office with W. D. Kerfoot at No. 95 Washington Street, and for a time subsequent to that disaster he shared with that gentleman the historic cabin in the street, which served them as a shelter pending the rescue of their safe from the embers and the erection of their new building. He did duty as a member of the citizens' patrol guard immediately after the great fire, a temporary arrangement for the protection of homes and property, which was instrumental in preventing a great deal of the pillage and plundering to which the city was exposed until the police force could be re-organized.

JAMES M. ADSIT.

JAMES M. ADSIT. To have been among the first in Chicago to engage in any honorable calling is quite sufficient to make such a one a local historical personage for all time to come, and so the career of James M. Adsit is filled with unusual interest, because of the conspicuous fact that, apart from his being an exceptional character, he was among the first bankers to enter upon a career of finance within the present limits of Cook County.

Mr. Adsit was born February 5, 1809, in Spencertown, Columbia County, New York, unto Leonard and Frances Adsit (*see* Davenport). His father dying when the son was but six years of age, he went to live and remain with his grandfather Adsit, and after finishing the com-

mon-school education customary for those early days, went for a time into employment in his uncle Ira Davenport's store.

On April 2, 1838, he arrived in Chicago, then a city of but a single year's standing, consisting of only a few streets stragglingly built up; and, as one of the earliest pioneers, founded a private bank at Number 37 Clark Street in 1850, having up to that time, from the date of his arrival, been engaged in loans and investments on Lake Street. In 1856 he removed one door to Number 39 Clark Street, where he remained until the "Chicago Fire," at which time he had the great misfortune to lose all of his personal papers and books connected intimately with much of Chicago's early history, whereby vanished forever

valuable data covering the development of the city for its first three decades. But fortune was his on that occasion to save the bulk of moneys and securities in the vaults of his office, thereby being able to reassure his depositors, many of whom on days following came with woeful visage, in expectation of news of their hard-earned means having gone up in flames.

Shortly after he had re-opened his banking business at Number 422 Wabash Avenue for a few months, he removed to a store on Wabash Avenue a few doors from Congress, thence to the Ogden Building, corner Lake and Clark Streets. He then built at Number 41 Clark Street, where he continued in active life until 1881. At that date, owing somewhat to failing health, he decided to merge his corporation into the Chicago National Bank, of which he became the first Vice-President, resigning, however, in 1885, at which time he retired from active life.

His shortsightedness, if indeed we are right to so style the matter, was a lack of faith in the future real-estate values of Chicago. Had a bold course been adopted in this direction, it would have resulted in the acquiring of an estate vast indeed: but sufficient honor is his, in that he unswervingly carried out his financial life in strict integrity.

While ever a staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Adsit was never prominent in public life, figuring rather in the background on movements which were to be carried out for the public weal. In that sense he was always a most active and useful member in aid of advances. Among the institutions with which he was conspicuously associated was the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was the first Vice-President. Following the panic of 1857, when threatened by adverse circumstances with destruction, he lent strong financial support, and was for years one of the chief managers, until its future of honor and usefulness was assured. In 1871 he was Chairman of the Clearing House Association. Among the large estates promoted under his management was that of Allen C. Lewis, which was enhanced greatly in value through his shrewd handling.

He was a member of the North Side Union

Club, but growing infirmity of health and life-long devotion to home influences prevented much social dissipation. On Dearborn Avenue, at the corner of Elm Street, in a luxurious mansion-house, to which he removed in 1884, he spent happy days following a most usefully busy career.

Up to the time of the great fire, he had attended at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church; afterwards for some years at the Plymouth Congregational Church, but finally became an habitual attendant at David Swing's church, on the North Side, following him to the Music Hall organization across the river, being thus long in intimate relations with him who so feelingly officiated at the final obsequies, preceding interment at Graceland. The time of going to the other shore was September 4, 1894, subsequent to a stroke of paralysis and some years of indisposition; and when his venerable form, which had borne the trials of upwards of eighty-five years, was laid to rest, there was not a dry eye over the melancholy thought that the worthiest of the remnant of the early pioneers had gone to his well-merited reward. And thus the first generation passed into that history which it is the province of this publication to rescue from oblivion for the edification and teaching of future times.

Said the well-known philanthropist, Dr. Pearson, in speaking of Mr. Adsit: "He was a thoroughly upright man, whom I never knew to fail in any undertaking. He passed through the panics of 1857, 1866 and 1873, and the great fire, not without financial loss, but without a blemish upon his reputation, meeting every obligation faithfully." Mr. John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, remarked shortly after his demise: "Mr. Adsit was a man of the very highest integrity, and none stood higher than he among the business men and bankers of Chicago. * * * In his death Chicago loses not only one of her foremost citizens, but one who helped to make the city's history, and the success she now enjoys."

Mr. Adsit married, January 21, 1840, Miss Arville Chapin, of Chicago, who, herself in advanced age, survives him, waiting her message to join on the other side him she so long, so deep-

ly loved. Seven children blessed their union, namely:

Leonard D. Adsit, who was born January 29, 1841, and who died in Chicago in 1879, having been a banker, associated with his father;

Isabella F., who married Ezra I. Wheeler, of Chicago, a commission merchant, now deceased, leaving her without children;

James M. Adsit, Jr., born April 7, 1847, unmarried; a former banker with his father; now a stock broker with office in the Stock Exchange;

Charles Chapin, who is associated with his brother as a stock broker; born July 14, 1853; married in October, 1890, to Mary Bowman Ashby, of Louisville, Kentucky, by whom one child, Charles Chapin, Jr., was born July 3, 1892;

Caroline Jane, educated at Dearborn Seminary, then at Miss Ogden Hoffman's private school in New York City; unmarried;

Frank S., born September 7, 1855; died in childhood;

Jeanie M., educated at Dearborn Seminary; unmarried.

Mrs. Adsit comes of an old and distinguished New England family, of which she is a representative of the seventh American generation. Springfield, Massachusetts, is their leading home-stand, where members have erected a magnificent statue of their "Puritan divine" ancestor.

Deacon Samuel Chapin, who married a Miss

Cisily, was the progenitor from whom are descended all in the United States. He came from abroad to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1641, at which time he took the "freeman's oath" in Boston. The following year he went to Springfield, then one of the frontier towns, where he was for a long time a local magistrate and one of its first deacons.

His son Henry married Bethia Cooley, and resided in Springfield. Was a Representative in the General Court, a merchant sea-captain between London and Boston; afterwards retired to live in Boston; then to Springfield. He had a son,

Deacon Benjamin, who married Hannah Colton, and lived in Chicopee, a set-off portion of northern Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was one of its first deacons. He had a son

Captain Ephraim, who married Jemima Chapin, his own cousin; lived in Chicopee, where he was an old-time inn-keeper. He also served in the French and Indian Wars. He had a son

Bezaleel, who also married his own cousin, Thankful Chapin; living at Ludlow Massachusetts. He had a son

Oramel, who married Suzan Rood; living in Ludlow, Massachusetts, thence removing to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, later to Chicago, where he died.

Their daughter Arville married the subject of this sketch.

HAMILTON M. ROBINSON.

HAMILTON MOFFAT ROBINSON was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, February 12, 1862, and is the eldest son of James Hamilton Robinson and Frances Jane Moffat. Both the parents represent ancient Scottish families.

James H. Robinson, who was born in London

and educated at the Edinburgh High School, engaged in business in Manchester, England, soon after completing his education, and later in London, in the East India trade. He continued in business about thirty years, dealing in jute and export merchandise. During a portion of this time he resided at Calcutta, in order to give

personal supervision to his export trade. In 1885 he retired from business and came to America, locating at Winnipeg, Manitoba, where his children had preceded him and where he still resides. His father, George Brown Robinson, had succeeded his (George's) father in the East India trade, and also resided for some years in Calcutta. He married Jane Campbell Hamilton, like himself a native of Scotland. She is still living in London, at the age of seventy-five years.

Mrs. Frances J. Robinson was a daughter of Col. Bowland Moffat, who commanded the Fifty-fourth Regiment of the British army, was a veteran of the Crimean War, and was stationed for some years at Calcutta, at which place Mr. and Mrs. James H. Robinson were married. A number of the ancestors of Colonel Moffat were well-to-do merchants in the West India trade, and several members of the family served in the British army.

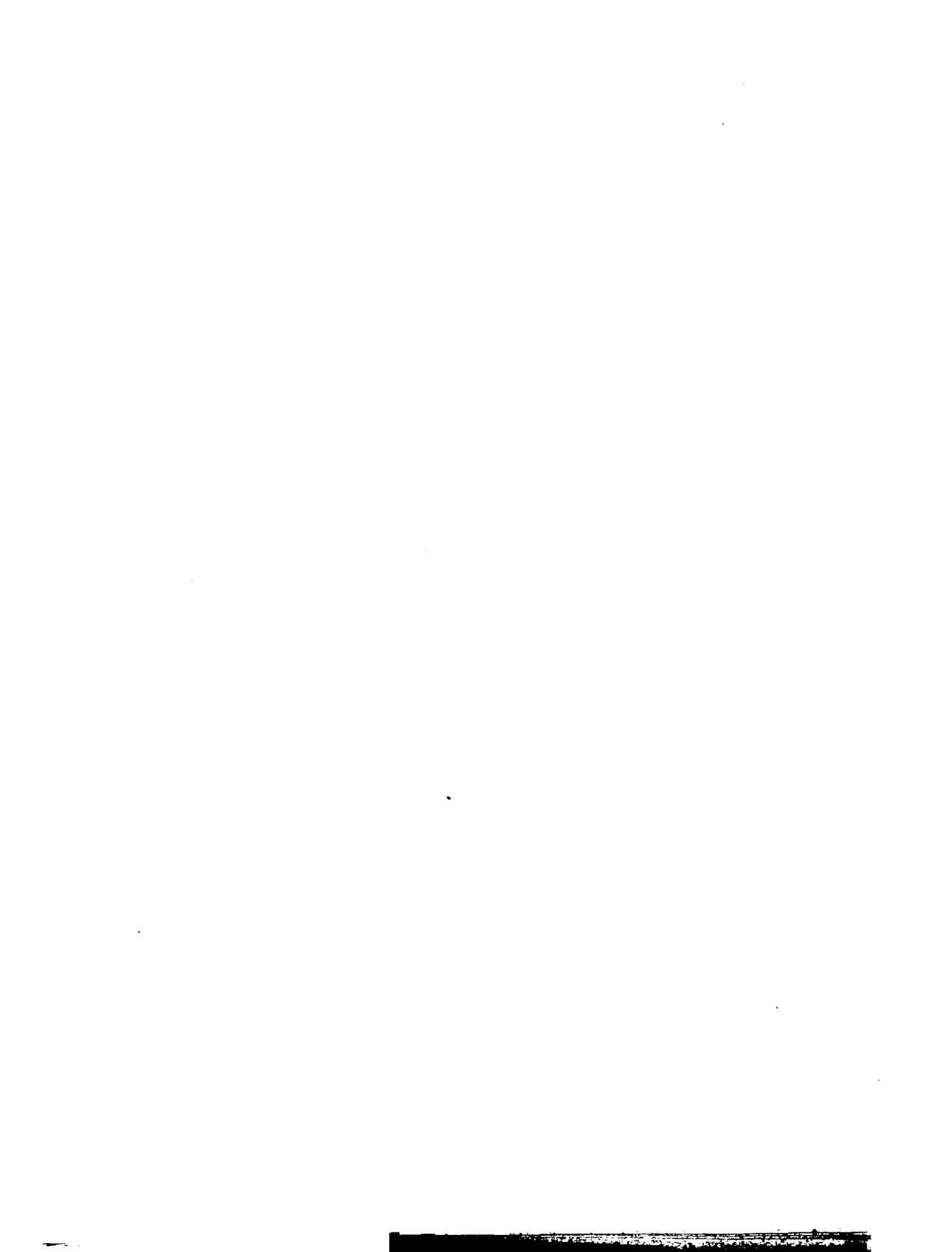
Hamilton M. Robinson was but six months old when the family moved from London and again took up its residence in Calcutta. Seven years subsequently he returned to Europe, and attended boarding-schools at various points in the South of England. At the age of sixteen years he finished the course at Chatham House College, Ramsgate, Kent. It had been his intention to enter the East Indian civil service, but owing to his father's financial embarrassments at that time, he abandoned this purpose and entered the London office of Kelly & Company, East India merchants. He began in the capacity of office boy, but with such vigor and intelligence did he apply himself to business, that in the brief space of four years he became the office manager of the firm. He continued in that connection until September, 1883, when he determined to seek a wider field for the development of his talents and ability, and came to America, joining his brother in the Northwest Territory of Canada. He homesteaded a farm in Manitoba, but a short time sufficed to convince him that the pursuit of agriculture was neither as profitable nor congenial as he had anticipated. In the following May he joined a friend who was coming to Chicago, and has ever since made this city his home and place

of business. In the spring of 1885 he again visited the Northwest Territory, and as a member of Colonel Boulton's scouts, assisted in suppressing the Riel rebellion.

He arrived here with neither money, friends nor influence, and wasted no time in seeking or waiting for a genteel position, but immediately began work at the first employment which he could obtain. In the mean time he was constantly on the alert for a more lucrative occupation, and in a few weeks secured a position as bookkeeper with the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company, with which he remained for about three years. In May, 1887, he resigned this employment and obtained a position with the firm of Crosby & Macdonald, marine underwriters. He continued in this connection about five years, winning the confidence and esteem of his employers, and demonstrating his integrity and ability for the transaction of business. In whatever position he has been placed he has ever been an indefatigable worker, striving to promote the interests of those whom he served, even at the expense of his own health and personal comfort. On the first of June, 1892, Mr. Robinson formed a partnership with James B. Kellogg, under the firm name of Kellogg & Robinson, marine average adjusters. This is one of the leading firms of marine adjusters upon the shores of Lake Michigan, and their success has been gratifying from the start.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Lake Board of Average Adjusters, and of the Association of Average Adjusters of the United States. He has never identified himself with any political party, but takes an intelligent interest in questions of public policy, and has been an American citizen since 1891. He is heartily in sympathy with the spirit of American institutions, and may be classed as one of the most desirable and useful among the foreign-born citizens of Chicago.

He was married, in 1887, to Ida T. Cleverdon, of Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada, daughter of William Thompson Cleverdon and Nanie Geech, both formerly residents of Halifax, Nova Scotia.





M. M. Miller

MELVILLE W. FULLER.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER. The following sketch of Chief Justice Fuller was written by the late Major Joseph Kirkland for the "History of Chicago," published by Munsell & Company, by whose permission it is here reprinted:

Chief Justice Fuller traces his descent direct to the "Mayflower." His father was Frederick A. Fuller, and his mother Catherine Martin Weston. His grandfather on the mother's side was Nathan Weston, Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court; and his uncle, George Melville Weston, was a prominent lawyer of Augusta. Melville Weston Fuller was born February 11, 1833, at Augusta, Maine, and grew up with good educational advantages. He was prepared for college at Augusta, and entered Bowdoin College in 1849, where he was graduated in 1853. Thence he went to Dane Law School (Harvard), where so many of our western jurists have earned their diplomas. He is described as having been a rather aimless youth, but in college a model student, with a special gift for public speaking. He began his law practice in Augusta, but finding business lacking, he employed his time and eked out his income by newspaper work; a circumstance to which is doubtless due something of the literary facility which has always formed a strong feature in his career.

An interesting fact connected with this journalistic experience is this: At a certain session of the Legislature which Melville W. Fuller reported for the *Augusta Age* (which he and his uncle, B. A. G. Fuller, published together), James G. Blaine was engaged as correspondent of the *Kennebec*

Journal. Though opposed in politics, the two men were always personal friends, and at last, by a curious coincidence, found themselves in Washington together; the one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the other Secretary of State.

Mr. Fuller's success in Augusta as a lawyer was in proportion to the law business of the place, and so not large or satisfying. His success in politics was in proportion to his ability, and therefore excellent. At twenty-three he was City Attorney and President of the Common Council of Augusta.

Still, it must have been unconsciously borne in upon him that Augusta and Maine, always loved and honored by him, were, after all, a "pent-up Utica" to such a soul as his. He must, at least, see the great West. In 1856 he came to Chicago, meeting here his friend and fellow-townsmen, Mr. S. K. Dow, a practicing lawyer, who urged him to emigrate, offering him a place in his office and, at his choice, either a partnership in the business or a salary of \$50 per month. He chose the latter, and worked on those terms five months, living within his income. But scarcely a year had passed before he began to do a fine and profitable business, which went on increasing with remarkable speed and steadiness up to the time of his leaving the Bar for the Supreme Bench.

In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and by friendship and sympathy a warm adherent of Stephen A. Douglas. At Mr. Douglas's death in 1861, he delivered the funeral oration, his speech being a masterly production. In the same year he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and two years later we find him in

the Illinois Legislature. Here he gave the same strenuous support to the war which was offered by other Douglas men; he was a Unionist, but not an anti-slavery man or Republican. The war Democrats were in favor of the war as they thought it should be conducted, giving their adherence to the McClellan plan as being the most certain to triumph and restore the integrity of the country.

Here it seems well to quote from some fine verses written by Mr. Fuller long afterward. They are on the death of General Grant, and show at once a loyal feeling for the great soldier's services and a true poetic thought and diction; a power of composition rare in the learned, practiced and successful lawyer:

Let drum to trumpet speak—
The trumpet to the cannoneer without—
The cannon to the heavens from each redoubt,
Each lowly valley and each lofty peak,
As to his rest the great commander goes
Into the pleasant land of earned repose.
* * * *

Not in his battles won,
Though long the well-fought fields may keep their name,
But in the wide world's sense of duty done,
The gallant soldier finds the meed of fame;
His life no struggle for ambition's prize,
Simply the duty done that next him lies.
* * * *

Earth to its kindred earth:
The spirit to the fellowship of souls!
As, slowly, Time the mighty scroll unrolls
Of waiting ages yet to have their birth,
Fame, faithful to the faithful, writes on high
His name as one that was not born to die.

Mr. Fuller was a hard worker in his profession; and it is said of him that in any case his stoutest fighting is done when the day seems lost, when he is very apt to turn defeat into victory. He is reported to have had, during his thirty years' practice, as many as twenty-five hundred cases at the Chicago Bar; which, deducting his absence at the Legislature, etc., would give him at least one hundred cases a year; fewer, necessarily, in the earlier part of his practice, and more afterward. This shows a remarkable degree of activity and grasp of business. He has never made a specialty of any kind of law, though there are some where-in his name scarcely appears; for instance, divorce law and criminal law. Among his many cases are Field against Leiter; the Lake Front

case; Storey against Storey's estate; Hyde Park against Chicago; Carter against Carter, etc., and the long ecclesiastical trial of Bishop Cheney on the charge of heresy.

His partnership with Mr. Dow lasted until 1860. From 1862 to 1864 his firm was Fuller & Ham, then for two years Fuller, Ham & Shepard, and for two years more Fuller & Shepard. From 1869 to 1877 he had as partner his cousin, Joseph E. Smith, son of Governor Smith, of Maine. Since that time he has had no partner. His business was only such as he chose to accept; and his professional income has been estimated at from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year. His property includes the Fuller Block on Dearborn Street, and is popularly valued at \$300,000.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, always taking a prominent place. Just after Mr. Cleveland's first election to the Presidency, Mr. Fuller called on him in Albany, and Mr. Cleveland at once conceived for him a very high appreciation. On the death of Chief Justice Waite it seemed desirable that the new Justice should be taken from the West; and Mr. Fuller's liberal education, the catholicity of his law practice, his marked industry, ability and command of language—all these, joined with his devotion to the principles of his party, made him a natural choice for nomination to the position. High and unexpected as was the honor, Mr. Fuller hesitated before accepting it. If it satisfies his ambition in one direction, it checks it in another.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is \$10,500 a year; very far less than the gains arising from general practice in the front rank of lawyers, or from service as counsel of any one of hundreds of great corporations. So there comes a kind of dead-lock; if a man happens to be born to riches, he is pretty sure never to go through the hard work which alone gives leadership in the law. If he starts poor, then, having his fortune to make, he cannot take Federal judicial office, that being a life-long position. The only way in which the Federal Bench can be appropriately filled, under the circumstances, is when by chance a man prefers power and dignity

to mere riches; or where his success has been so sudden that he is able (and willing) to accept a judgeship as a kind of honorable retirement from the struggle and competition of practice.

Aside from these considerations, Mr. Fuller felt a natural hesitancy in undertaking a responsibility so trying and hazardous.

As to the money obstacle, Mr. Fuller probably felt himself, through his great and rapid success, able to afford to accept the appointment. He accepted it, was hailed in his new dignity with genial cordiality, and has filled the office with unimpeachable credit and honor.

Mr. Fuller's first wife was Miss Calista O. Reynolds. She died young, after bearing him two children. He married a second time, taking

to wife Mary Ellen, daughter of the distinguished banker, William F. Coolbaugh. His family now consists of eight daughters and one son; and his domestic and social relations are as happy as it is possible to imagine, the young ladies being full of gaiety and loveliness in all its styles and types. He himself is never so well content as in his own household, making merry with all. It is even whispered that should his resignation not throw his own party out of the tenancy of the office to which it chose him, he might give up the irksome and confining dignity and the forced residence in a strange city, and return to the West, to the city of his choice, to the home of his heart.

CAPT. JOHN PRINDIVILLE.

CAPT. JOHN PRINDIVILLE, whose name is a synonym for honesty, courage and generosity among the early residents of Chicago, was born in Ireland, September 7, 1826. The names of his parents were Maurice Prindiville and Catharine Morris. While a boy at school Maurice Prindiville ran away from home and went to sea, making a voyage to India, thereby gratifying his thirst for adventure and forfeiting the opportunity to enter Trinity College at Dublin. Returning to his native land, he there married Miss Morris, and in 1835 came with his family to America. After spending a year at Detroit, he came to Chicago, where he was for several years in charge of Newbury & Dole's grain warehouse. With his family, he took up his residence in a log house on Chicago Avenue, at the northern terminus of Wolcott (now North State) Street, which was subsequently extended. The locality was long known as "the Prindiville Patch." The nearest house was Judge Brown's residence, on the west side of Wolcott Street, between Ontario and Ohio Streets,

the only one between Prindiville's and River Street, the intervening territory being covered with thick woods. Indians and wild beasts were numerous in the vicinity at that time, and John Prindiville became quite familiar with the Indians and learned to speak several of their dialects. His father and he were firm friends of Chief Wau-bansee and others, and always espoused their cause in resisting the encroachments of the whites upon their rights and domains.

As a boy John was noted for his dare-devil pranks, though always popular with his comrades, whom he often led into difficulties, out of which he usually succeeded in bringing them without serious results. He was one of the first students at St. Mary's College, which was located at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street. Upon one occasion, he led a number of students upon a floating cake of ice near the shore of the lake. The wind suddenly changed, and, before they were aware of their condition, floated their precarious barge out into the lake. Upon discovering

the danger, John promptly led the way back to shore by wading through water breast deep. This prompt action, aided by his reputation for honesty and truthfulness, saved him from punishment at the hands of the college authorities. He always had a great desire to live upon the water, and at the age of eleven years he gratified this tendency by shipping as a cook on a lake schooner. Two of the first vessels upon which he sailed were the "Hiram Pearson" and "Constitution." His menial position made him the butt of the sailors, but he took so readily to the life of a mariner and performed his duties so thoroughly and capably, that he rapidly won promotion to more responsible posts, and when but nineteen years of age became the master of the schooner "Liberty," engaged in the lumber trade between Chicago and other Lake Michigan ports. For about ten years he was the skipper of sailing-vessels, abandoning the last of these in 1855, after which he commanded several steamers, although that was never so much to his taste as sailing. In 1860 he forsook marine life, though he has been ever since interested in the operation of lake craft. From 1855 to 1865 he and his brother, Redmond Prindiville, operated a line of tugs upon the Chicago River. During this time, in August, 1862, he had a narrow escape from instant death by the explosion of the boiler of the tug "Union." Though not regularly in command of the vessel, he chanced to be on board at that time, and had just left the wheel, going aft to hail another tug, when the accident occurred. Captain Daly, who took his place at the wheel, and several others were instantly killed.

As a skipper, Capt. John Prindiville was noted for quick trips, always managing to out-distance any competing vessels, though he made wreck of many spars and timbers by crowding on canvas. One of his standing orders was that sail should not be shortened without instructions, though it was allowable to increase it at any time deemed desirable. He was ever on the alert and always took good care of the lives of his crew and passengers. He was a strict disciplinarian, but was always popular with his men, who considered it a special honor to be able to sail with him, and

were ever ready to brave any danger to serve him. These included a number of those who had been accustomed to curse him when he first began his marine career in the capacity of cook.

In 1850 Captain Prindiville commanded the brigantine "Minnesota" (which was built in Chicago, below Rush Street Bridge), the first American vessel to traverse the St. Lawrence River. Her cargo consisted of copper from the Bruce Mines on Georgian Bay, and her destination was Swansea, Wales. Owing to the stupidity and incapacity of the pilot, she ran upon the rocks in Lachine Canal and was obliged to unload. This was a disappointment to the youthful captain, who was ambitious to be the first lake skipper to cross the ocean. He and his brothers owned the schooner "Pamlico," the first vessel loaded from Chicago for Liverpool. This was in 1873, and the cargo consisted of twenty-four thousand seven hundred bushels of corn.

November 17, 1857, occurred one of the most disastrous storms which ever visited Lake Michigan, an event long to be remembered by the families of those who were sailors at that time. A number of vessels were wrecked off the shore of Chicago, and many lives were sacrificed to the fury of the elements. The number of fatalities would have been far greater but for the bravery and hardihood of Captain Prindiville and his crew, who manned the tug "McQueen" and brought many of the men to land in safety, though at the peril of their own lives. For this act of bravery and humanity, on the evening of that day, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in behalf of the citizens, who had assembled at the Tremont House, tendered him a purse of \$700 in gold. This valuable testimonial he modestly declined, recommending that the money be distributed among the families of the crew of the "Flying Cloud," all of whom had been lost in the storm. This is only one of the many instances of his courage and self-sacrifice in behalf of others. It is an acknowledged and well-known fact that he has saved more human lives than any other navigator on Lake Michigan.

Captain Prindiville is the father of eight living children, the offspring of two marriages. On the

18th of November, 1845, Miss Margaret Kalehr became his bride. After her death he married Margaret Prendergast, a native of Burlington, Vermont, who came to Chicago with her parents about 1840. Of his three sons, Redmond is now an ex-captain of lake craft, and resides in Chicago. James W. and Thomas J. are associated with their father in the vessel and marine business.

Captain Prindiville has been a steadfast Roman Catholic from boyhood, and is now a communicant of the Cathedral of the Holy Name. He is

broad-minded and tolerant toward all sincere Christians. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in national politics has been a life-long Democrat, but gives his support to any good citizen for local office, irrespective of party fealty. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1856, and is now one of the oldest citizens connected with that body. His noble, self-sacrificing spirit and unquestioned integrity of character have won a host of friends, by whom his memory will be cherished long after the mere man of millions has passed into obscurity.

JOHN W. CARY.

JOHN W. CARY was the lineal descendant in the fifth generation of John Cary, who came from Somersetshire, near Bristol, England, in 1634, and joined the Plymouth Colony, and a son of Asa Cary, who was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1774. He was born February 11, 1817, in Shoreham, Vermont. Fourteen years later, his parents removed to western New York, where he attended the common school, assisting his father on the farm until, at the age of twenty, he entered Union College. He supported himself through college, and was graduated with the Class of 1842. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, and followed his profession in Wayne and Cayuga Counties until 1850, when he removed to Wisconsin, taking up his residence at Racine. He took an active interest in educational matters, and as a School Commissioner was instrumental in developing the public-school system of Racine. He was elected State Senator in 1852, and Mayor in 1857. Two years later he removed his home to Milwaukee, and was at

once engaged as solicitor and counsel to foreclose the mortgages given by the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company. At the resulting sale, the property was purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul), which he had incorporated, and of which he continued as the legal adviser and one of the controlling spirits to the day of his death, a period of thirty-six years. Until 1887 he was the General Solicitor of that company, at which time the Board of Directors created the office of General Counsel, and he was then chosen to that position, which he continued to fill up to the time of his death. He was not only the legal adviser of that company, counseling on all questions and conducting all its litigation, in which he was eminently successful, especially before the Supreme Court of the United States, but during all that time he was the chief counselor and adviser of the general policy of the company. He stood high in the legal profession, and was regarded by all as one of the best equipped railway lawyers in the country. Some of the

cases in which he appeared as counsel before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in which he was successful, rank among the most notable cases of that court. He argued before that court what is known as the Milk Rate case, which was the case of the State of Minnesota against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, decided in April, 1890. The magnitude of that case, both as regards the principle involved and the moneyed interest affected, places it by the side of such cases as the Dartmouth College case, the case of McCulloch *versus* Maryland, and the Slaughter House cases. The Supreme Court in that case held, as Mr. Cary had for many years contended, that the reasonableness of a rate of charge for transportation of property by a railroad company was a question of judicial determination, rather than of arbitrary legislative action, and that State Legislatures, in fixing the rates of freight, must fix reasonable rates; that is, rates which are compensatory, such as will permit carriers to receive reasonable profits upon their invested capital, the same as other persons are permitted to receive.

The success of Mr. Cary in this case is all the more notable from the fact that fifteen years previously he appeared as counsel for the St. Paul Company in what are known as the Granger cases, in which that court declined to adopt the rule which it afterwards established in the Milk Rate case.

Of the members of that court at the time the Granger cases were argued, but one remains, Justice Field, and of the leading counsel who appeared in those cases all have passed away except William M. Evarts. It is a notable fact that Mr. Cary survived every justice who was a member of that court at the time of his first appearance therein, as well as the leading lawyers who were practicing in that court at that time.

It is told of Mr. Cary that he successfully argued fourteen cases during one session of the Supreme Court, against such men as Caleb Cushing, Matt H. Carpenter, Henry A. Cram, of New York, and other eminent men.

In 1872, while a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature, he was requested to draw a

general railroad law for the state, which he did, and the statute which he prepared was adopted and is still in force, and has passed into history as one of the most important laws ever enacted in Wisconsin, and is regarded by all as a law fair both to the people and the railway companies.

No person in the State of Wisconsin was better or more favorably known than Mr. Cary. His reputation as a lawyer of marked abilities, and his character for candor and integrity as a man, were enviable. At all times and everywhere he maintained the honor of his profession and the majesty of the law. Those who knew him best respected him the most.

He always took a great interest in political affairs, and was unusually well versed in national and political history. Throughout his entire manhood he was a devoted adherent of Democracy, receiving in 1864 the nomination for Congress, and upon several occasions the complimentary vote of the Legislature for United States Senator. During the long period in which the Democratic party was in the minority, which covered nearly the whole of his maturer years, Mr. Cary remained steadfast in his loyalty to its principles. But for this fact his name would undoubtedly have found place on the pages of history among the most eminent statesmen of his generation. A man of vast mental endowment, clear of judgment, and true as the needle to the pole was he to the right as he saw the right.

He resided in Milwaukee until 1890, when the general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company were removed to Chicago. At this time he removed his home to Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago, where he resided until his death, which occurred in Chicago on March 29, 1895.

In 1844 Mr. Cary was married to Eliza Vilas, who died in 1845, leaving a daughter, Eliza. In 1847 he was married to Isabel Brinkerhoff. He has seven children living, namely: Eliza, who is the wife of Sherburn Sanborn; Frances, the widow of Charles D. Kendrick; Melbert B., Fred A., John W., Jr., George P. and Paul V.

In his intercourse with his fellow-men, and with his associates in professional labor, he was

always considerate and gentle. No unkind or reproachful word ever passed his lips. He was true and faithful in friendship, magnanimous in his dealings with others, and every act was prompted by the highest sense of honor. He was modest and unassuming, simple and unaffected in

manner, and admired, trusted and loved by all who knew him.

"In his family and home life
He was all sunshine; in his face
The very soul of sweetness shone."

EDWARD W. BAILEY.

EDWARD WILLIAM BAILEY, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was born at Elmore, La Moille County, Vermont, August 31, 1843. His parents, George W. Bailey and Rebecca Warren, were natives of Berlin, Vermont. The Bailey family is remotely of Scotch lineage. George W. Bailey was one of a family of thirteen children, and was bereft of his father in childhood. He participated in the War of 1812, entering the service of the United States at the age of sixteen years. But little is known of his service, except that he was in the battle of Fort Erie. He became a prominent farmer and practical business man, officiating as President of the Vermont Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for many years filled the office of Judge of Probate in Washington County, a circumstance which indicates the regard and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. His death occurred at Montpelier in 1868, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Rebecca Bailey was a daughter of Abel Warren. She died upon the homestead farm at Elmore in 1885, having reached the mature age of eighty-three years.

Edward W. Bailey is the youngest of ten children. His education was obtained in the public schools, and in Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier. From the age of seventeen years, he assisted his father in the management of the homestead farm, thereby developing a strong muscular frame and acquiring strength and endurance for the subsequent battle of life.

He also inherited the upright character and conscientious principles for which his progenitors had been conspicuous, and when, in 1869, he entered upon his commercial career, he was fully competent to meet and master the exigencies and vicissitudes which ever beset the business man. At that date he purchased a grocery store at Montpelier, and the following year he and his partner increased their business by the addition of a gristmill. When the firm dissolved, a few years later, Mr. Bailey retained the mill and still continues to own and operate the same.

In 1879 he located in Chicago, and, in partnership with V. W. Bullock, began dealing in grain on commission, an occupation which still employs his time and attention. After the first two or three years, Mr. Bailey became sole proprietor of the business, and now occupies commodious quarters in the Board of Trade Building. In most instances, he has been successful, and he has ever maintained a reputation for honorable dealing and integrity of character, which has earned him the confidence of all his business associates. There is, perhaps, no man upon the Board of Trade to-day in whom the public has better reason to trust or whose business credit is freer from imputation.

In June, 1869, he was married to Miss Jennie Carter, daughter of Charles H. Carter, of Montpelier, Vermont. The lady was born in Wilmington, Massachusetts, and has become the mother of two children: George C., who holds a

responsible position with the great packing house of Swift & Company, and Mary D., wife of Frederick Meyer, of Chicago. Mr. Bailey holds liberal views on religious subjects, and was for many years a member of the congregation of the late Prof. David Swing. He is not in fellowship with any social or religious organization. Though not an active politician, he never fails to exercise

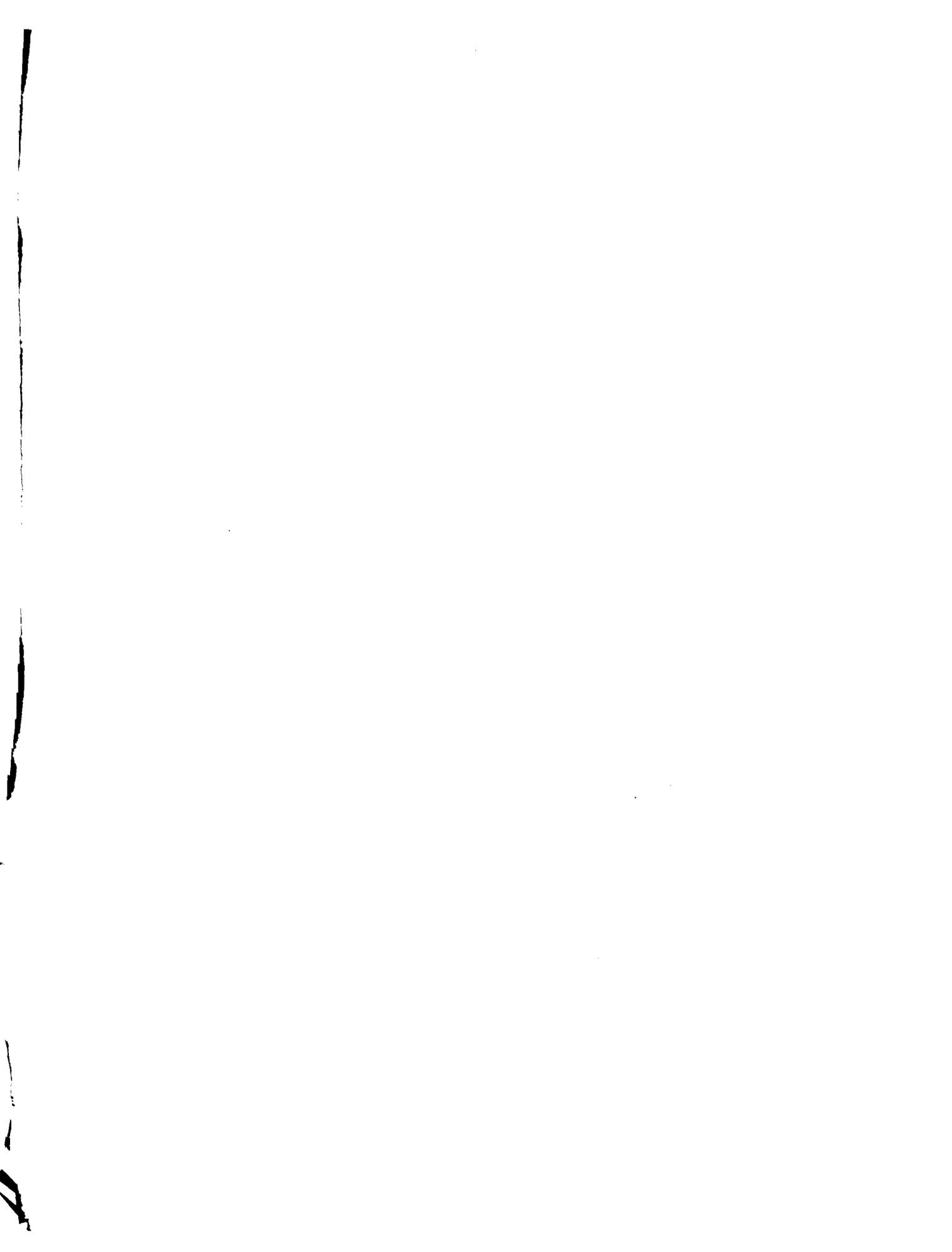
the right—as well as duty—of casting a vote, and supports Republican principles, believing the Republican party to represent the best social and economic ideas. He is a man of resolution and prompt action, and his industrious habits have made him an exemplary business man, whose life and character are worthy of the emulation of the rising generation.

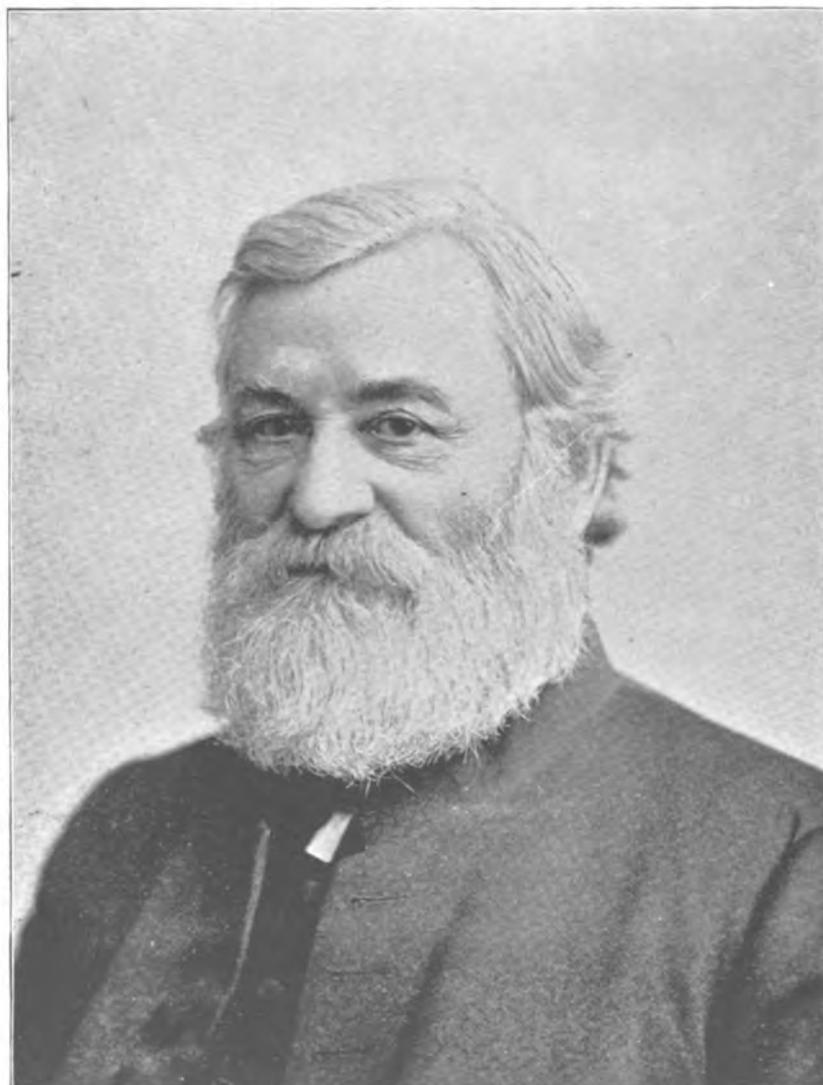
HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL.

HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL. This distinguished gentleman, an excellent portrait of whom is herewith presented, was born April 16, 1828, at Loughborough, England. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Gutridge) Bradwell. The family left England when James was sixteen months old, and settled in Utica, New York, where they resided until 1833, when they removed to Jacksonville, Illinois. They went from Jacksonville to what is now Wheeling, Cook County, Illinois, in May, 1834. The family made the trip in a covered wagon drawn by a span of horses and a yoke of oxen, and, although the distance was but two hundred and fifty miles, it took twenty-one days to complete the journey. Young Bradwell spent a number of years upon a farm in Cook County, splitting rails, breaking prairie, mowing and cradling in the old-fashioned way, which aided to give him that strength of body and mind which he possesses at the age of sixty-seven. His early education was obtained in a log schoolhouse; later in Wilson's Academy, of Chicago, in which Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, of California, was tutor; and was completed in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He supported himself in college by sawing wood and working in a wagon and plow shop afternoons and Saturdays, where he often had to take his pay in orders on stores, which he discounted at twenty-five cents

on the dollar. This resulted in the young man taking an oath that if ever he lived to employ men he would never pay them in orders or truck.

Although he has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars for wages, he has religiously kept his oath. For a number of years before his admission to the Bar he worked as a journeyman at several different trades in Chicago. He is a natural mechanic, and, believing with Solomon that "the rest of the laboring man is sweet," he aimed, even when on the Bench and at the Bar, to devote a portion of every day to some kind of manual labor. It is said that he could earn his living to-day as a journeyman at any one of seventeen trades. As a process artist he has few superiors. He invented a process of his own for doing half-tone work, and has the honor of having made the first half-tone cut ever produced in Chicago—that of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court. Nearly forty years ago he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and, being a good speaker, a bold, dashing young man, and considerable of a "hustler," he succeeded in building up a large and paying practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County by a larger majority than any judge had ever received in the county up to that time; and in 1865 he was re-elected for four years. Judge Bradwell was elected to the Legislature of Illi-





HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL.



MRS. MYRA BRADWELL.

nois in 1873, and re-elected in 1875. He has held many offices in charitable and other institutions; presided at Cleveland during the organization of the American Woman Suffrage Association; was President of the Chicago Press Club; President of the Chicago Rifle Club, and for many years was considered the best rifle shot in Chicago; President of the Chicago Bar Association; President of the Illinois State Bar Association, and for many years its historian; President of the Chicago Soldiers' Home; Chairman of the Arms and Trophy Department of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair in 1865; one of the founders of the Union League Club of Chicago, President of the Board of Directors the first year, and the first man to sign the roll of membership, "Long John" Wentworth being the second; he has been President of the Chicago Photographic Society, and was Chairman of the Photographic Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

When on the Bench he ranked as a probate jurist second only to the distinguished surrogate, Alexander Bradford, of New York.

He was the first judge to hold, during the war, that a marriage made during slavery was valid upon emancipation, and that the issue of such a marriage was legitimate upon emancipation and would inherit from their emancipated parents;

or, in other words, that the civil rights of slaves, being suspended during slavery, revived upon emancipation. The opinion was delivered in the case of Matt C. Jones, and was published approvingly in the London *Solicitors' Journal*, and fully endorsed by Mr. Joel Prentiss Bishop ten years after it was rendered, in one of his works. Judge Bradwell was the friend of the widow and the orphan—an able, impartial judge.

He was an influential member of the Legislature, and aided in securing the passage of a number of measures for the benefit of the State and the city of his adoption. He holds advanced views as to the rights of women, and introduced a bill making women eligible to all school offices, and, mainly by his influence and power, secured its passage; also a bill making women eligible to be appointed notaries public.

Judge Bradwell has taken the Thirty-third and last degree in Masonry, and is an honorary member of the Supreme Council with its Grand East at Boston, and also an honorary member of the Ancient Ebor Preceptory at York, England. He has recently published a neat volume of Ancient Masonic Rolls and other matter of interest to the order, showing that there was originally no provision against the admission of women to the fraternity.

MYRA BRADWELL.

MYRA BRADWELL. In these latter days of the century, a century which has done more for women than any other in the history of the world, it is interesting to record the life of a citizen of Chicago of national reputation, who wrought earnestly, wisely and successfully for woman's advancement.

To follow in a pathway which has been made for one is easy. To be an original and practical

leader, clearing the way for others to come, is a difficult undertaking. Such a leader was Myra Bradwell, one of the pioneers in the movements to give woman equal rights before the law and equal opportunities to labor in all avocations.

Myra Bradwell was born in Manchester, Vermont, February 12, 1831. In infancy she was taken to Portage, New York, where she remained until her twelfth year, when she came West with

her father's family. In the warp of her nature was woven the woof of that sterling New England character which has made such an impress on our national life. On her father's side she was descended from a family which numbers many noble men, philanthropists, eminent divines and noted statesmen. Her father, Eben Colby, was the son of John Colby, a Baptist minister of New Hampshire. Her father's mother was a lineal descendant of Aquilla Chase, whose family gave to the world the noted divine, Bishop Philander Chase, of the Episcopal Church, and Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States.

On her mother's side she was a descendant of Isaac Willey, who settled in Boston in 1640. Two members of the family, Allen and John Willey, served in the Revolutionary War, and were in the little army which suffered glorious defeat at Bunker Hill. Her family were aggressive Abolitionists and staunch friends of the Lovejoys. The story of the murdered martyr, Elijah Lovejoy, as recounted by the friend of her youth, Owen Lovejoy, made a deep impression upon her mind. Thus early was implanted a hatred of slavery and injustice in the soul of one who was destined, in after years, to bear a conspicuous part in freeing her sex from some of the conditions of vassalage in which it had stood—a champion who broke one of the strongest barriers to woman's enfranchisement, the Bar, and paved the way for women into the upper halls of justice, into the greatest court of the world. As a student, possessed of a keen, logical mind, with the soul of a poet, she early evinced a deep love for learning, and made the most of the limited educational advantages which were then deemed more than sufficient for girls. After studying at Kenosha and the ladies' seminary in Elgin, Myra engaged in teaching.

May 18, 1852, Myra Colby was united in marriage with James B. Bradwell. Soon after her marriage she removed with her husband to Memphis, Tennessee. While there she proved herself a veritable helpmate, conducting with her husband the largest select school in the city. In two years they returned to Chicago, where her husband engaged in the practice of the law, and

where they have since resided. With the ardor of a true patriot, she could not remain inactive when danger threatened the Government which her Revolutionary ancestors fought to establish. During the war she helped care for the suffering, the wounded and the dying. The Soldiers' Fair of 1863, and the Fair of 1867 for the benefit of the families of soldiers, had no more active or efficient worker than Mrs. Bradwell. She was a member and Secretary of the Committee on Arms, Trophies and Curiosities of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair, and was the leading spirit in producing that artistic and beautiful exhibition in Bryan Hall in 1865. When the war was over, she assisted in providing a home for the scarred and maimed and dependent veterans who shouldered the musket to preserve the Union.

Becoming deeply interested in her husband's profession, she commenced the study of law under his tutelage, at first with no thought of becoming a practicing lawyer, but subsequently she decided to make the profession her life work, and applied herself diligently to its study. In 1868 she established the "Chicago Legal News," the first weekly law periodical published in the West, and the first paper of its kind edited by a woman in the world, and which stands to-day the best monument to her memory. Believing fully in the power of the law, she adopted as the motto of the "Legal News" the words *Lex Vincit*, which have always been at the head of its columns. Practical newspaper men and prominent lawyers at once predicted its failure, but they underestimated the ability and power of its editor. She obtained from the Legislature special acts making all the laws of Illinois and the opinions of the Supreme Court of the State printed in her paper evidence in the courts. She made the paper a success from the start, and it was soon recognized by the Bench and Bar throughout the country as one of the best legal periodicals in the United States. With her sagacity, enterprise and masterful business ability she built up one of the most flourishing printing and publishing houses in the West. Two instances may be cited to show her business energy and enterprise. From the year 1869, when she first began to publish

the Illinois session laws, she always succeeded in getting her edition out many weeks in advance of any other edition. At the Chicago fire, in common with thousands of others, she lost home and business possessions, but, undismayed by misfortune, she hastened to Milwaukee, had the paper printed and published on the regular publication day, and thus not an issue of her paper was lost during this trying time in our city's history.

She finally decided to apply for admission to the Bar and to practice law. She had been permitted to work side by side with her husband as a most successful teacher, why not as a lawyer?

In 1869 she passed a most creditable examination for the Bar, but was denied admission by the Supreme Court of Illinois, upon the ground that she was a married woman, her married state being considered a disability. She knew that the real reason had not been given. She filed an additional brief which combated the position of the court with great force, and compelled the court to give the true reason. In due time the court, by Mr. Chief Justice Lawrence, delivered an elaborate opinion, in which it was said, upon mature deliberation, the court had concluded to refuse to admit Mrs. Bradwell upon the sole ground that she was a woman. She sued out a writ of error against the State of Illinois in the Supreme Court of the United States. Her case in that tribunal was argued in 1871 by Senator Matt Carpenter. In May, 1873, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Chief Justice Chase, who never failed to give his powerful testimony to aid in lifting woman from dependence and helplessness to strength and freedom, true to his principles, dissented. As has been well said, "the discussion of the Myra Bradwell case had the inevitable effect of letting sunlight through many cobwebbed windows. It is not so much by abstract reasoning as by visible examples that reformations come, and Mrs. Bradwell offered herself as a living example of the injustice of the law. A woman of learning, genius, industry and high character, editor of the first law journal in the West, forbidden by law to practice law, was too much for the

public conscience, tough as that conscience is." Although Mrs. Bradwell, with Miss Hulett, was instrumental in securing the passage of a law in Illinois granting to all persons, irrespective of sex, freedom in the selection of an occupation, profession or employment, she never renewed her application for admission to the Bar. Twenty years after, the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on their own motion, performed a noble act of justice and directed license to practice law to be issued to her, and March 28, 1892, upon motion of Attorney-General Miller, Mrs. Bradwell was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

A pioneer in opening the legal profession for women, Myra Bradwell's signal service to her sex has been in the field of law reform. Finding women and children without adequate protection in the law, she devoted herself with the zeal of an enthusiast to secure such protection. One of the most wonderful phases of her character was the power which she exerted in securing these changes in the law.

It is interesting in this connection to note that she was the only married woman who was ever given her own earnings by special act of the Legislature. She drafted the bill giving a married woman a right to her own earnings. A case in point, so monstrous in its injustice, gave an added impetus to her zeal. A drunkard, who owed a saloon-keeper for his whisky, had a wife who earned her own living as a scrubwoman, and the saloon-keeper garnisheed the people who owed her and levied on her earnings to pay her husband's liquor bill. It needed but an application like this for her to succeed in her efforts to pass the bill. She also secured the passage of the law giving to a widow her award in all cases. Believing thoroughly in the principle enunciated by John Stuart Mill, "of perfect equality, admitting no privilege on the one side nor disability on the other," she was an enthusiastic supporter of the bill granting to a husband the same interest in a wife's estate that the wife had in the husband's. While holding most advanced views upon the woman question, she recognized that the prejudice of years cannot be overcome in

a day, and that the work must be done by degrees.

She therefore never missed an opportunity to try to secure any change in the law which would enlarge the sphere of woman. With this purpose in view, she applied to the Governor to be appointed Notary Public. Finding her womanhood a bar to even this humble office, she induced her husband, who was in the Legislature, to introduce a bill making women eligible to the office of Notary Public, which bill became a law. The bill drafted by her husband permitting women to act as school officers, and which was passed while he was in the Legislature, received her hearty support. In all the reforms which Mrs. Bradwell secured, she was not acting as the representative of any organization, but they were secured through her personal influence. Twice Mrs. Bradwell was honored by special appointment of the Governor, being appointed a delegate to the Prison Reform Congress at St. Louis; and it was mainly by her efforts that women, after a severe contest, were allowed a representation on the list of officers, she declining to accept any office herself; subsequently she was appointed by the Governor as one of the Illinois Centennial Association to represent Illinois in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

Mrs. Bradwell circulated the call for the first Woman Suffrage Convention held in Chicago, in 1869, and was one of its Vice-Presidents. She was one of the active workers in the suffrage convention held in Springfield in 1869, and for a number of years one of the executive committee of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association. She also took an active part in the convention at Cleveland which formed the American Woman's Suffrage Association. Once only was she permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. Under the recent school law in Illinois she cast her ballot for the first and last time, her death occurring on the fourteenth day of February, 1894.

A thorough Chicagoan, in the life, progress and best interests of her city she had a citizen's interest and a patriot's pride. She was untiring in her efforts to secure the World's Fair for Chicago, accompanied the commission to Washing-

ton, and rendered valuable services there in obtaining the location of the Exposition in Chicago. She was appointed one of the Board of Lady Managers, and was Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform of its auxiliary congress. It is interesting to note that the woman who labored so courageously, persistently and effectively to secure for women their rights was herself a representative in the first national legislature of women to be authorized by any Government.

Mrs. Bradwell was the first woman who became a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and the Illinois Press Association; was a charter member of the Soldiers' Home Board, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, the Washingtonian Home, and the first Masonic chapter organized for women in Illinois, over which she presided; was a member of the Chicago Women's Club, the daughters of the American Revolution, the Grand Army Relief Corps, the National Press League and the Woman's Press Association.

A gentle and noiseless woman, her tenderness and refinement making the firmness of her character all the more effective, Mrs. Bradwell was one of those who live their creed instead of preaching it. Essentially a woman of deeds, not words, she did not spend her days proclaiming on the rostrum the rights of women, but quietly, none the less effectively, set to work to clear away the barriers.

A noble refutation of the oft-times expressed belief that the entrance of women in public life tends to lessen their distinctively womanly character, she was a most devoted wife and mother, her home being ideal in its love and harmony. She was the mother of four children, two of whom survive her, Thomas and Bessie, both lawyers, and the latter the wife of a lawyer, Frank A. Helmer, of the Chicago Bar.

Of this gifted and honored lady it has been truthfully said: "No more powerful and convincing argument in favor of the admission of women to a participation in the administration of the Government was ever made than may be found in Myra Bradwell's character, conduct and achievements."

JOHN FRINK.

JOHN FRINK, who was probably as well known as any man in the United States, outside of National public life, was a leader in the operation of transportation lines before the days of railroads, as well as in railroad building and operation. He was born at Ashford, Connecticut, October 17, 1797, and died in Chicago May 21, 1858. He represented the seventh generation of his family in America, being descended from John Frink, who settled at New London, Connecticut, previous to 1650. The last-named took part in King Philip's War, as a Colonial soldier, and for his services in that conflict was awarded by the General Court of Connecticut a grant of two hundred acres of land and permission to retain his arms.

John Frink, the father of the subject of this notice, removed about 1810 from Ashford, Connecticut, to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, becoming the proprietor of the Stockbridge Inn, a noted hostelry, which is still kept there. He afterward kept taverns at Northampton and Palmer, Massachusetts. His death occurred at the latter place in 1847, at the age of sixty years.

While a young man, John Frink, whose name heads this article, started out in the operation of a stage line. One of his first ventures was the establishment of a stage line between Boston and Albany, by way of Stockbridge. His partner in this enterprise was Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts, afterward conspicuous in railroad operations. A branch to New York City was soon added, and the undertaking was entirely successful, becoming a prosperous medium of travel. Mr. Frink was subsequently instrumental in the establishment of a stage line between Montreal and New York, an undertaking of considerable magnitude in those days.

About 1830 he made a trip, by way of Pittsburgh, to New Orleans, and was so favorably impressed with the development and progress of the

West that he determined to transfer the field of his operations to a new territory. Accordingly, in 1836, he came to Chicago, and soon after his arrival purchased the stage line in operation between Chicago and Ottawa, Illinois. He soon afterward established a connecting line of steamboats on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, between the latter point and St. Louis, and the route thus completed immediately became a popular thoroughfare. Another stage line was shortly afterwards put into operation between Galena and Chicago, by way of Freeport. Galena was then the metropolis of the Northwest, and this line of stages became the most important overland route of travel in that region. Another extensive undertaking was the establishment of stages between Chicago and Madison, Wisconsin. The business was conducted at the outset by the firm of John Frink & Company, later known as Frink & Walker. This became one of the most powerful business concerns in the Northwest, and its operations eventually extended to Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota. All competition was driven out of the way, even though business was sometimes conducted for a season at a loss, in order to maintain their supremacy. An immense number of men and horses was employed. The stage sheds were located at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, with extensive repair shops adjacent; and the principal stage office was on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Lake Streets, opposite the Tremont House, then the principal hotel of Chicago.

One of the most important features of the business was the carriage of the United States mails, and the securing and care of the contracts for the same kept Mr. Frink in Washington a large portion of the time, and brought him in contact and intimate acquaintance with the leading politicians and public men of the nation. These contracts,

which involved large sums of money, were faithfully carried out, a fact which enabled him to hold them in spite of aggressive competition. He was a man of rare executive ability, excelling the various partners with whom he was associated in that respect to such a degree that he was kept constantly on the move to regulate the administration of business. He was a man of fine physical make-up and of most unusual colloquial and conversational abilities, which made him popular in any circle where he chanced to be. He was extremely fastidious in dress and the care of his personal appearance, and required the most scrupulous care and thrift in all his employes. No man who failed to keep matters under his charge in first-class order could remain a day in his employ.

When the steam locomotive became a practical success, Mr. Frink at once saw that it would supersede the horse as a means of propelling passenger vehicles. He accordingly began to close out his interests in the stage business, transferring his capital and energy to railroad building and operation. He was one of the prime movers in the construction of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, and also the Peoria & Oquawka, now a part of the great Burlington System, and in the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad, at present a branch of the Rock Island System. He did not live to witness the ultimate completion of these lines, but their success vindicated his foresight and judgment.

Mr. Frink was first married to Martha R.

Marcy, who died in Chicago in 1839, leaving three children: John, Harvey and Helen. The last-named became the wife of Warren T. Hecox, one of the original members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and all are now deceased. For his second wife he chose Miss Harriet Farnsworth, who was born in Woodstock, Vermont, July 2, 1810, and died at Wheaton, Illinois, March 7, 1884. Her father, Stephen Farnsworth, was a descendant of Matthias Farnsworth, an early settler of Groton, Massachusetts. The descendants of the last-named, in direct line, were Samuel, who was born at Groton, October 8, 1669; Stephen, born in 1714, died at Charleston, New Hampshire, and who took part in the French and Indian War, in which two of his brothers were killed. Stephen, Jr., father of Mrs. Frink, was born in Charleston, New Hampshire, June 20, 1764. He moved to South Woodstock, Vermont, where he became a prominent farmer and miller. He served as a member of the Vermont Legislature, and was a Justice of the Peace for a great many years.

Mrs. Harriet Frink was one of the earliest members of St. James' Episcopal Church of Chicago, and when Trinity Church was formed on the South Side she joined that society. She afterwards became a member of Christ Church, and continued to be a communicant thereof until her death, both she and her husband being buried from that church. Their children are George, Henry F., and Eva, Mrs John W. Bennett, all of whom reside at Austin, Illinois.

OTHNIEL B. PHELPS.

OTHNIEL BREWSTER PHELPS. The subject of this sketch was born at Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, February 18, 1821, and was the elder of two children

springing from the marriage of George W. Phelps with Zerviah Potter. His mother dying when Othniel was only two years of age, his father married Mary Chapman in the year 1824.

wherefrom it will be seen that his step-mother was the only maternal parent of whom he ever had a memory. From this second union eight children came into being, the eldest of whom was William Wallace Phelps, a sketch of whom will be found upon other pages in this work; in connection with which will also be found a succinct account of the Phelps genealogy, which, for obvious reasons, is not reprinted at this place.

His early life was spent upon a farm (it seems as if the farms of that generation did the raising of all the brains, as well as vegetables, etcetera, of the country), and his erudition, save the self-learned, was limited to the common school. At a very youthful age, he went to Catskill, New York, as clerk in the mercantile house of Joshua Fiero, and, being one of unusual energy and self-reliance, after a few years he started a mercantile business for himself at Windham, Greene County, New York, to which place he removed, and in which occupation he was engaged for the next succeeding six years.

Selling out at the end of that period at an advantage, he removed to Williamstown, New York, where he engaged in the tanning business, becoming the possessor of one of the finest properties in that part of the country at that time (especially notable in one of so few years). He was estimated to be worth an estate of \$80,000, which, however, was entirely swept away by the panic of 1857.

Almost directly with the disappearance of his household gods, he set his face towards the then far West to retrieve, as fortune should favor him, his lost accumulations. Chicago was the fortunate end of his journey, which was not then, as might be now, wooed into a longer continuance than necessary by luxurious conveniences for traveling. He bought a house on West Madison Street; but within a few years found the spot henceforth to be most dear to him on earth, purchasing again, at Number 2427 Indiana Avenue. The large brick mansion, standing to-day nearly as he found it, was one of the finest places in the city at that time, and a veritable landmark in this generation; for in the early sixties and for long after this was well out on the edge of the

town, viewing to the westward, as far as Michigan Avenue, a thrifty cornfield in summer time.

His business relations from the start were with our prince of citizens, Potter Palmer, for whom he acted as confidential adviser and credit man, with power of attorney (a position of great responsibilities) up to the time of the Big Fire in 1871. From this time, although in the very meridian of life, hale and hearty, having re-made a conspicuous estate, he lived the retired life of a gentleman of leisure.

Politically he was a Republican, and for several years he acted as a prominent City Alderman, closing his record thus in 1882, because of the results of an outspoken nature, which would never quietly allow public wrongs to be attempted.

He was a keen lover of finely bred dogs and horses, of which he owned many in his time, finding in this about his only real extravagance. Most pleasant days found him on the boulevards behind as fine a pair of gentleman's drivers as our city could boast; and when a better pair passed him on the road, he quietly remarked to himself, "That is the team I want." From this trait, it has been said, those who knew this proud weakness often realized exceptional prices for horses from one who, they knew, would have them, if he had set his mind that way, regardless of cost. In this connection it should not be forgotten that he was a charter member of the famous Washington Park Club, now for long years one of the most distinguished places for race meetings in the country.

Not what would be called a pious man, he was none the less a fair-minded, public-spirited citizen, who was a great credit to our city (more so, perhaps, than some who are prominent in matters ecclesiastical), and a regular attendant at Dr. Scudder's Congregational Church. Between Dr. Scudder and Mr. Phelps there was a deep and wholesome regard, and this pastor officiated with much feeling at the final obsequies, after which the remains were borne to Graceland Cemetery, where they lie at the foot of a sightly monument.

Physically, he was a portly man; facially, he had a physiognomy in which all could read a grim determination that whatsoever was undertaken

would, the Heavens permitting, be put through; yet, he was kind and generous; though blunt, warm-hearted indeed. His health was uniformly good, save for the vital lurkings of the insidious heart disease, which suddenly took him hence on the seventh day of February, 1891.

Mr. Phelps was twice married. First, to Miss Emerette Steele of Windham, New York, about the year 1846. She died, without issue, in the year 1880, and was buried at Graceland. Second, to Mrs. Sarah Van Buren, the widow of Aaron R. Van Buren, of Catskill, New York, in December, 1882. Her first husband was of the family of the so-called "Kinderhook" (New York) Van-Burens, which has produced a number of illustrious men, chief among them being our eighth National Chief Magistrate, Martin Van Buren.

Mrs. Sarah (Van Buren) Phelps survives her husband, in good health, and without children. Mrs. Phelps' parents were Franklin and Hannah (Groom) Graham, of Catskill, New York, her father being a son of Samuel and Martha (French) Graham, of Windham, New York. Her grandmother French was of French parentage, and from Montreal, Canada. It is needless to remark that the Grahams are of Scotch antecedents. From Beers' "History of Greene County, New York" (p. 402), we learn that the said Samuel Graham went from Conway, Massachusetts, about the year 1800 to Windham, New York, where, in the village, he bought of one Constant A. Andrews a property (at present known as the Matthews Place, and owned by N. D. Hill), whereon the first tannery of the place, a large one for the times, was constructed prior to 1805 by said Samuel Graham. The latter passed into a son's hands, and continued to be operated up to 1832. Samuel died there in 1830, aged seventy years.

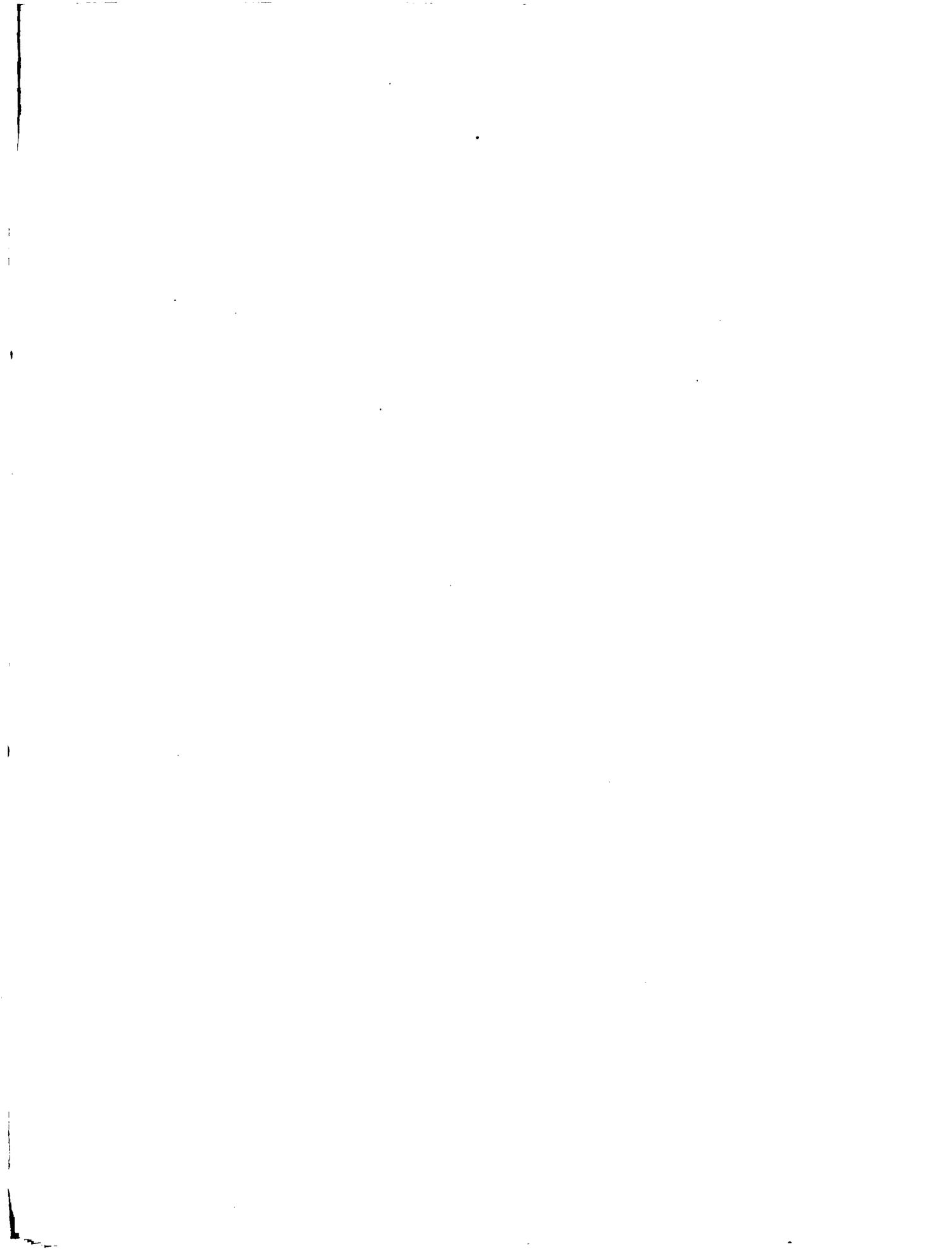
The Massachusetts Grahams are undoubtedly descended from old Connecticut stock, which has been very prolific in numbers and emigrating members to other of the United States, not a few of whom have made prominent names for themselves. From Cothren's "History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut" (pp. 545 *et seq.*), we

glean the following of both the trans-Atlantic and native tree:

The family arms are: Or, on a chief sable three escalops of the field; crest, an eagle, wings hovering or, perched upon a heron lying upon its back, proper beaked and membered gules; motto, *Ne Oubliez.*

The family is of great antiquity, tracing its descent from Sir David Graeme, who held a grant from King William the Lion of Scotland from 1163 to 1214. His descendant, Patrick Graham, was made a Lord in Parliament about 1445, and his grandson, William, Lord Graham, was, in 1504, by James IV., created Earl of Montrose. His son William was second earl, succeeded in turn by John, John (Junior) and James, fifth earl, a very distinguished character in history. He was born in 1612, and joined the Covenanters against Charles I., but later became loyal to his sovereign, who created him Marquis of Montrose. He had a varied career, which ended by his execution in 1645 by the axe on the scaffold, as did that of so many contemporaries. He was succeeded by James, James, and James, fourth Marquis, who was made Lord High Admiral of Scotland in 1705, and in 1707 Duke of Montrose. Then came David, Earl and Baron Graham, succeeded by William (his brother), James, James, the fourth Duke of Montrose, etc., who was a Commissioner of India Affairs, Knight of the Thistle, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, Chancellor of Scotland, etc.

The Rev. John Graham, A. M., a second son of a Marquis of Montrose, was born in Edinburgh in 1691; he graduated at the University of Glasgow, and studied theology at his native Edinburgh; came to Boston in 1718, where he married Abigail, a daughter of the very celebrated Dr. Chauncey, of Harvard College. Later Rev. Mr. Graham removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, but in 1722 to Stafford, Connecticut, and in 1732 to Woodbury, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, in December, 1774. He was an eminent man and left a family of five sons and four daughters, from whom are descended a numerous progeny.





W. C. C. C.

SILAS B. COBB.

SILAS BOWMAN COBB. In the entire history of the world it has been vouchsafed to but few men to witness the growth of a municipality from a few dozen in population to a million and a quarter souls. No story of Chicago's development can be written without cognizance of Silas B. Cobb as one of its initial forces. It was such sturdy, self-reliant and hopeful young men as he that began the development of her greatness, and carried forward her growth in middle and later life. Ever since the little band of Pilgrims established a home on the rocky and frost-locked shores of Massachusetts, New England has been peopled by a race of enterprising and adventurous men, whose habits of industry and high moral character have shaped the destinies of the Nation. It is not strange, then, that the hamlet planted by their descendants on the swampy shore of Lake Michigan in the 30s' should become the commercial, industrial and philanthropical metropolis of America.

Silas W. Cobb, father of the subject of this sketch, gained a livelihood by various occupations, being in turn a farmer, a tanner and a tavern-keeper, and the son was early engaged in giving such assistance to his father as he was able. When other boys were applying themselves to their books, he was obliged to employ his strength in support of the family. His mother, whose maiden name was Hawkes, died when he was an infant, and he knew little of maternal love or care, growing up in the habit of self-reliance which carried him through many difficult enterprises and made him a successful man. He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, January 23, 1812, and

is now entering upon the eighty-fourth year of his age. He is keenly active in mind and sound in body, taking a participating interest in all the affairs of life.

At the age of seventeen, young Cobb was regularly "bound out," according to the custom of those days, for a term of years, as apprentice to a harness-maker, having previously made a beginning as a shoemaker, which did not suit his taste. Within a twelvemonth after he was "articled" to the harness-maker, his employer sold out, and the new proprietor endeavored to keep the lad as an appurtenance to his purchase. Against this the manly independence of the youth rebelled, and the new proprietor was obliged to give him more advantageous terms than he had before enjoyed. Having become a journeyman, he found employment in his native State, but he was not satisfied with the conditions surrounding him. After nine months of continuous toil and frugal living, he was enabled to save only \$60, and he resolved to try his fortune in the new country to the then far West.

Joining a company then being formed at Montpelier to take up land previously located by Oliver Goss, the young man—having but just attained his majority—in spite of his father's remonstrance, set out. From Albany, the trip to Buffalo was made by canal packet, and in the journey from home to this point all his little savings, except \$7, were exhausted. The schooner "Atlanta" was about to leave Buffalo for Chicago, and Mr. Cobb at once explained to the captain his predicament. The fare to Chicago was just \$7, but this did not include board, and Mr. Cobb

was delighted, as well as surprised, when the captain told him to secure provisions for the journey and he would carry him to Chicago for the balance. After a boisterous voyage of five weeks, anchor was dropped opposite the little settlement called Chicago. Its hundred white and half-breed inhabitants were sheltered by log huts, while the seventy soldiers forming the garrison occupied Fort Dearborn. And now a new hardship assailed the young pioneer. Disregarding the bargain made in Buffalo, the tricky commander of the schooner refused to let him leave its deck until his passage money had been paid in full. For three days he was detained in sight of the promised land, until he was delivered by a generous stranger, who came on board to secure passage to Buffalo. His first earnings on shore were applied by Mr. Cobb in repaying the sum advanced by his kind deliverer. Before the boat sailed he found employment on a building which James Kinzie was erecting for a hotel. He knew nothing of the builder's trade, but had pluck and shrewdness, and took hold with such will that he was placed in charge of the work, at a salary of \$2.75 per day—a very liberal remuneration in his estimation. The building was constructed of logs and unplanned boards, and did not require a very high order of architectural skill, but within a few days a man, seeking the position, called attention to the lack of experience on the part of the youthful superintendent, and clinched the matter by offering to do the work for fifty cents less per day.

Mr. Cobb now invested his earnings in a stock of trinkets and began to trade with the Indians, by which he secured a little capital, and resolved to erect a building of his own and go into business. The nearest sawmill was at Plainfield, forty miles southwest of Chicago, across unbroken prairies. Getting his directions from an Indian, Mr. Cobb set out on foot to purchase the lumber for his building. There being no trail, he was guided solely by the groves which grew at long intervals, and found only one human habitation on the way. From one of the settlers at Plainfield he secured the use of three yoke of oxen and a wagon, with which to bring home his purchase

of lumber. He was but fairly started when a three-days rain set in, and the surface of the prairies became so soft that the wagon sank deep in the mud, making progress almost impossible and compelling an occasional lightening of the load by throwing off a part. After sleeping three nights on the wagon with such shelter as could be made with boards from the load, with the rain beating down pitilessly and the wolves' howling the only accompaniment, he arrived at the Des Plaines River, still twelve miles from his destination. The stream was so swollen by the rains that it was impossible to cross with the wagon, and the balance of the load was thrown off and the oxen turned loose to find their way back to their owner, which they did without accident. After the rains were over and the ground became settled, the trip was repeated, the lumber recovered and brought safely to Chicago. These are some of the experiences of the pioneer, and can never be forgotten by those who pass through them.

When Mr. Cobb had completed his building, which was two stories in height, he rented the upper story, and began business on the ground floor. The capital consisted of \$30, furnished by Mr. Goss, who was a partner in the venture, and was invested in stock for a harness shop. The industry and business ability of the working partner caused the enterprise to prosper and grow, and at the end of a year he withdrew and set up business on his individual account in larger quarters. His business continued to grow, and in 1848 he sold out at a good advance. He then engaged in the general boot and shoe, hide and leather trade, in partnership with William Osborne, and found success beyond his fondest anticipations, and in 1852 he retired from mercantile operations. About the same time, he was appointed executor of the estate of Joel Matteson and guardian of the latter's five children. When this trust closed in 1866, the estate was found to have been vastly benefited by his shrewd management of the trust.

With characteristic foresight, Mr. Cobb early began to invest in Chicago realty, and the wisdom of his calculations has been abundantly demon-

strated. He has also been identified with semi-public enterprises, or those which largely concerned and benefited the city, while yielding a return to the investors. In 1855 he was elected a Director of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, and subsequently one of the Board of Managers. This position he held until he sold his interest and retired from the company in 1887. It was his executive ability which was largely responsible for the establishment of cable roads in the city, those on State Street and Wabash Avenue being constructed under his advice and direction, while President of the Chicago City Railway. He is still active in the councils of that company, as well as of the West Division horse railway. For many years he was among the controlling members of the Chicago & Galena Union and Beloit & Madison Railroads, now a part of the Northwestern System (see biography of John B. Turner). Mr. Cobb is a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, and several blocks of fine buildings in the business district contribute to his income, as the result of his faith in the city and sagacity in selection.

While being prospered, he has not forgotten to add to his own felicity by contributing to the happiness of others. He has been one of the kindest husbands and fathers, and not only his family but the city of his home have often shared in his benefactions. When the effort to raise \$1,000,000 for the buildings of the new University of Chicago was straining every resource of the Trustees, Mr. Cobb came forward unsolicited and donated \$150,000, assuring the success of the movement. The "History of Chicago," by John Moses, says: "It is believed that up to the time when this subscription was made, few, if any, greater ones had ever been made to education by a Chicago citizen at one time. A noble building, the Cobb Lecture Hall, now stands on the University campus, a monument of the builder's liberality and public spirit. As long as the great university endures, this memorial of Silas B. Cobb's life will stand, the corporation having pledged to rebuild the hall if it should be destroyed." The Presbyterian Hospital and Humane Society of Chicago are also among the beneficiaries of his generosity, and Mr.

Cobb will be remembered as one of the city's largest benefactors, as well as a successful business man.

In 1840 Mr. Cobb married Miss Maria, daughter of Daniel Warren, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. He thus describes his first meeting with his future bride: "I arrived in Chicago in the spring of 1833. In October of the same year I was occupying my new shop opposite the Kinzie Hotel—in the building of which my first dollar was earned in Chicago. Standing at my shop one afternoon, talking with a neighbor, my attention was attracted by the arrival at the hotel of a settler's wagon from the East. With my apron on and sleeves rolled up, I went with my neighbor to greet the weary travelers and to welcome them to the hospitalities of Fort Dearborn, in accordance with the free and easy customs of 'high society' in those days. * * * * There were several young women in the party, two of them twin sisters, whom I thought particularly attractive, so much so that I remarked to my friend, after they had departed, that when I was prosperous enough so that my pantaloons and brogans could be made to meet, I was going to look up those twin sisters and marry one of them or die in trying." The same pertinacity and acumen which characterized his every undertaking carried him through seven years of toil and privation until he had won the prize, which indeed she proved to be. Their wedding took place on the 27th of October. Her twin sister married Jerome Beecher (for sketch of whom see another page).

Mrs. Cobb passed away on the 10th of May, 1888. Of her six children, only two survive. Two daughters died in infancy, and Walter, the first-born and only son, and Lenore, wife of Joseph G. Coleman, are also deceased. The others are: Maria Louisa, wife of William B. Walker, and Bertha, widow of the late William Armour.

Being a man of firm principle, Mr. Cobb has always adhered to a few simple rules of conduct, in the adoption of which any youth may hope to win moderate success, at least. He early discovered the disadvantage of being in debt, and made it a rule as soon as he got out to stay out. The

other words forming his motto are: Industry, economy, temperate habits and unswerving integrity. A few more words from the pen of Mr. Cobb will fittingly close this brief article. On the guests' register in the Vermont State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition, appeared this entry over his signature: "A native

of Vermont, I left Montpelier in April, 1833, and arrived at Fort Dearborn, now the city of Chicago, May 29th of the same year. I have lived in Chicago from that time to the present day. Every building in Chicago has been erected during my residence here."

WILLIAM E. ROLLO.

WILLIAM EGBERT ROLLO is a well-known citizen of Chicago and a veteran underwriter, having been engaged in that line of business since 1850. He was born in the Parish of Gilead, Hebron Township, Tolland County, Connecticut, January 3, 1851. His parents, Ralph R. Rollo and Sibyl Post, were natives of South Windsor, Connecticut. The former was a farmer by occupation, and a son of William Rollo, who, in addition to his agricultural interests, carried on the business of a tanner and currier. Their progenitors were among the earliest colonists of Connecticut, and traced their lineage, through a long line of English ancestry, from the famous William Rollo, better known in history as William the Conqueror.

Ralph R. Rollo died in 1869, at the extreme old age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Sibyl Rollo passed away in 1833, in her fifty-first year. They were strict adherents of the Congregational faith, and observed most rigidly the rules of its creed. The names of their children were: Lucy A., who died in South Windsor, Connecticut, in 1858; Evelyn S., who died in Chicago in 1882, while the wife of Elizur W. Drake; Ralph R., who became a resident of Chicago in 1870, and died in 1872; Henry, who died in childhood; Lucinda F., Mrs. Solyman W. Grant, who departed this life at Conneaut, Ohio, in 1845; Samuel A.,

whose death occurred in New Jersey in 1864; and William E., whose name heads this notice.

The last-named became a student at East Windsor Academy, and completed his education at a similar institution at East Hartford, graduating therefrom at the age of eighteen years. It had been his intention to take up the study of law, but his father sternly forbade that plan, declaring that no man could simultaneously be a lawyer and a Christian. Accordingly he abandoned his cherished hopes, and in 1850 he went to Columbus, Ohio, as a representative of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. While in that city he was also the agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, the State Mutual Fire of Pennsylvania, and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies. His faithful and efficient management of the business in his hands soon caused other corporations to seek his services, and in 1858 he became the General Agent of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and during the next two years established agencies in Chicago and all the principal cities of the West.

Since 1860 he has been permanently located in Chicago. In 1863 he organized the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, which included among its stockholders many of the most substantial citizens and business men of the city. This





W. P. Ryan

corporation had become well established, and was doing a most flattering, lucrative business, when it was overtaken by the great holocaust of 1871, going down—in company with many other ordinarily invincible companies—before the undreamed-of assault upon its assets. The year following that disaster, through Mr. Rollo's efforts, the Traders' Insurance Company was re-established and made a successful and solid institution. After two years, owing to failing health and other great demands upon his time, he turned over the enterprise to other parties. Since that time he has been carrying on the insurance agency of William E. Rollo & Son. This firm manages the

Western Department of the Girard Insurance Company, and represents a number of other leading underwriting concerns.

Mr. Rollo was married, in October, 1845, to Miss Jane T. Fuller, daughter of Gen. Asa Fuller, of Ellington, Connecticut. Mrs. Rollo is a native of the same state, born at Somers. They are the parents of two daughters and a son, Jennie Sibyl, Evelyn Lavinia and William Fuller, the last-named being a member of the firm of William E. Rollo & Son. Mr. Rollo has adhered strictly to the business of underwriting, meeting with success where men of less energy and perseverance would have despaired.

HON. JOHN G. ROGERS.

HON. JOHN GORIN ROGERS, who was for many years one of the ablest and most popular jurists in Chicago, has been thus described by previous writers:

"Nature designed him for a Judge. His mind was of the judicial order, and he would in almost any community have been sought for to occupy a place on the Bench. The high esteem in which he was held as a jurist among the entire profession was the result of a rare combination of fine legal ability and culture and incorruptible integrity, with the dignified presence, absolute courage, and graceful urbanity which characterized all his official acts. Like the poet, the Judge is born, not made. To wear the ermine worthily, it is not enough for one to possess legal acumen, be learned in the principles of jurisprudence, familiar with precedents and thoroughly honest. Most men are unable wholly to divest themselves of prejudice, even when acting uprightly, and are unconsciously warped in their judgment by their own mental characteristics or the peculiarities of their education. This unconscious influence is a dis-

turbing force, a variable factor, which more or less enters into the final judgment of all men. In this ideal jurist this factor was not discernible, and practically did not exist."

Judge Rogers traced his ancestry from some of the most honorable families of Virginia, being descended from Giles Rogers, who emigrated from Worcestershire, England, to Virginia in the seventeenth century. He settled at the present village of Dunkirk, on the Mattapony River, in King and Queen County. The maiden name of his wife, whom he is supposed to have married in Virginia, was Eason, or Eastham. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters. One of the sons, John Rogers, married Mary Byrd, daughter of Captain William Byrd, who came from England to Virginia late in the seventeenth century. Captain Byrd was a native of Cheshire, and received from the Crown a grant of land embracing most of the site of the present city of Richmond and of Manchester, on the opposite side of the James River. John Rogers was a farmer and surveyor, and lived in King and

Queen County. He also took up land on the border between Carolina and Spottsylvania Counties. His initials, with the date 1712, are carved upon a rock there. Among the descendants of John and Mary (Byrd) Rogers may be mentioned General George Rogers Clark, the noted Kentucky frontiersman, and his brother, William Clark, the explorer of the American Northwest, beside a number of prominent military men, including Colonel George Grogham, of Fort Meigs and Sandusky memory, as well as several eminent statesmen and jurists. Among the latter was Hon. John Semple, who became a United States Senator from Illinois.

In the first year of the present century, Byrd Rogers, a son of John and Mary Rogers, moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, where he soon afterward died. He had four sons and two daughters. One of the sons, George Rogers, became an eminent physician, and died at Glasgow, Kentucky, in March, 1860. He married Sarah Hensley Gorin, a daughter of General John Gorin, who served in the Continental army, and rose to the rank of Major during the War of 1812. Mrs. Sarah H. Rogers was born December 11, 1800, and died in 1870. Dr. and Mrs. Rogers had four sons and five daughters, and two of the former became Judges. These were John Gorin Rogers, the subject of this notice, and George Clark Rogers, who became a Circuit Judge at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and died there about 1870.

John Gorin Rogers was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, December 28, 1818, and died in Chicago, January 10, 1887. His primary education was obtained at the village school, and at the age of sixteen years he entered Center College at Danville, Kentucky, an institution famous for its lectures on law, in which he acquired the foundation of his professional knowledge. Thence he went to Transylvania University at Lexington, from which he graduated in 1841, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began his practice in his native town, being a part of the time associated with his uncle, Hon. Franklin Gorin, one of the oldest lawyers of the State.

In 1857 he became a resident of Chicago, where his talents and ability soon won him a prominent

position at the Bar. In 1870 he was chosen one of the five Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, a position to which he was repeatedly re-elected and continued to hold during the balance of his life. He commanded the universal respect of the people and the members of the Bar, and, though he was always nominated as a Democrat, he received the support of many leading Republicans.

Judge Rogers always took an active interest in public affairs, and previous to his elevation to the Bench he was interested in many prominent political movements, though he was never a violent partisan. In early life he was an old-line Henry Clay Whig, and in 1848, and again in 1852, he was placed on the electoral ticket of that party in Kentucky. In 1860 he became identified with the Democratic party, and was placed on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket of Illinois. In 1856 he was a member of the convention which nominated Millard Fillmore for President of the United States. Had he chosen to pursue a political career, he could, no doubt, have held some of the highest offices in the Nation; but after his election to the Bench he refrained from taking any active part in politics, contending that a Judge should be in all things strictly non-partisan, and should not lower the dignity of his office, or subject himself to a charge of prejudice or favoritism, or place himself in any position where any one might think that he had a claim on him for special favors.

Though not a total abstainer, Judge Rogers was always an advocate of the temperance cause, and at one time was Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Kentucky. In 1849 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and from that time until his death was the recipient of numerous honors from the order. In 1863 he was elected Grand Master of Illinois, and in 1869 was Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. After the great Chicago fire, he was selected as one of the Chicago Odd Fellows' Relief Committee, and as treasurer of that body received and disbursed \$125,000. He helped to organize the Charity Organization Society, which was formed to

promote the co-operation of all the charitable organizations of the city in 1883. In 1878 he was elected the first President of the Illinois Club, and was re-elected to that position in 1882. He was also a prominent member of the Iroquois Club.

Judge Rogers was always popular in society, where his genial love for humanity and sincerity of purpose won him a host of friends, and his name came to be a household word among the older residents of Chicago. He always manifested a deep interest in the poor and humble of his fellow-citizens, and would often stop to grasp the hand of a man of no social position, while he might merely pass with a pleasant bow a millionaire or social leader.

In 1844 Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Ara-

bella E. Crenshaw, daughter of Hon. B. Mills Crenshaw, who afterward became Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky. Mrs. Rogers, who still survives her noble husband, is a lady of high culture and many accomplishments, and to her loving thoughtfulness and kindly assistance may be attributed much of the success achieved by her husband. They were the parents of four children, all of whom reside in Chicago. Henry, the eldest son, though finely endowed intellectually, owing to ill-health has not been actively engaged in business for many years; and George Mills Rogers, the second son, is a well known attorney and Master in Chancery; the eldest daughter is the wife of Joseph M. Rogers; and Sarah is the wife of ex-Judge Samuel P. McConnell.

EDSON KEITH.

EDSON KEITH, one of Chicago's self-made men, is numbered among the most energetic, honorable, progressive and broad-minded residents of the city. He was born at Barre, Vermont, January 28, 1833, and is a son of Martin Keith, a prominent farmer and builder of that place, who afterward became a resident of Chicago.

The Keith family in America are all descendants of Rev. James Keith, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who emigrated from Scotland about 1660. Though but sixteen years of age at that time, he was a graduate of Aberdeen College, and became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgewater. It is said that his first sermon was delivered from a rock in "Mill Pasture," so-called, near the river. He married Susannah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Edson, and they had nine children: James, Joseph, Samuel, Timothy, John, Jariah, Margaret, Mary and Susannah. Unto James (second) were born eight children:

James, Mary, Gensham, Israel, Faithful, Esther, Jane and Simeon. The children of James (third) were: Noah, Comfort, James and Abigail. One of the children of Comfort Keith was Abijah, born June 20, 1770. He was born in Uxbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers of Barre, Washington County, Vermont.

Martin Keith was the second son of Abijah, and was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, February 23, 1800, and came with his father's family to Barre, Vermont, in 1804. He was married to Miss Betsey French, and had seven children: Damon, Judith, Osborn R., Edson, Byron and Elbridge Gerry.

Betsey French was one of the fourteen children of Bartholomew and Susannah French, who came to Barre from Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1791. Bartholomew French, who was one of the earliest settlers of Barre, built the first mill in that place.

He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and was born in Sutton, Massachusetts. A historian of the town of Barre says: "To this energetic man and his descendants much of the prosperity of the town, from the time of his arrival until the present day, is due." Twelve of his seventeen children lived until the youngest was past sixty years of age. At least two of his sons served in the War of 1812, and one of them, named Bartholomew, commanded a company of Vermont troops, and served as a Captain of militia for many years afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Keith removed to Chicago in 1859. The former died here in 1876, at the age of nearly seventy-seven years, and the latter in 1868, aged about seventy years. They were worthy representatives of the pioneer families of New England, and cherished the same love of honor and truth for which their ancestors were conspicuous, while practicing that rigid adherence to principle which has distinguished their posterity.

Edson Keith passed his childhood upon the homestead farm and in attendance at the public school. At the age of seventeen years he went to Montpelier, where the next four years were spent. In 1854 he came to Chicago, beginning his mercantile career in this city as clerk in a retail dry-goods store. Two years later he became a salesman and collector for a wholesale house, dealing in hats, caps and furs. In 1860 he became a member of the firm of Keith, Faxon & Company, jobbers of hats, caps, furs and millinery. Since that time he has been continuously associated with that line of business, though the style of the firm has undergone a number of changes and transformations, and the volume of its transactions has been repeatedly multiplied. He is now senior member of the wholesale fancy dry-goods and millinery establishment of Edson Keith & Company, on Wabash Avenue, and President of the firm of Keith Brothers & Company, wholesale dealers in hats, caps, etc., whose place of business is on Adams Street. In addition to these, he is proprietor of Keith & Company, grain warehousemen, and is a stockholder and Director of the Metropolitan National Bank.

He has ever taken a keen interest in the growth and progress of Chicago, maintaining perfect confidence in its future greatness, and has at different times managed some extensive real-estate transactions, which not only have contributed to his personal gain, but have been important factors in the financial prosperity of the community.

But a few years had elapsed after casting in his lot with the growing metropolis before he had established a reputation for integrity of character and honorable dealing which has ever been consistently maintained, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his colleagues and coadjutors to a degree attained by few men in the West.

In 1860 Mr. Keith was happily married to Miss Woodruff, of Chicago. This union has been blessed with two sons: Edson, Jr., a graduate of Yale College and later of Columbia Law School, New York City; and Walter W., a graduate of Yale.

Though a sympathizer with Republican principles, Mr. Keith is not a strict partisan, but supports such men for public office as he deems most worthy of his confidence. And, while he does not hold membership with any religious organization, he is a liberal supporter of institutions tending to upbuild the moral and intellectual sentiment of the people. He is a patron of art and literature, and was for several terms a Vice-President of the Art Institute of Chicago. He served for three years as President of the Citizens' Association, in the inception of which he was one of the foremost movers, and which did a great work in the reform of municipal and state affairs. He was three years President of the Calumet Club, and is identified with numerous other leading clubs of Chicago and New York City. His honorable and successful career stands out on the horizon of Chicago's history, a fitting example to its rising generations of the rewards which await persistent and intelligent application, when accompanied by straightforward dealing, buttressed with regular habits and unswerving integrity of character.





Chas. Hart

JOHN F. EBERHART.

JOHAN FREDERICK EBERHART, fifth child of Abraham and Esther Eberhart (*nec* Amend), was born January 21, 1829, at Hickory, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, his early years being busily spent upon his father's farm, situated in the then new-settlement region.

In 1837 he moved with his parents to Big Bend (on the Allegheny), in Venango County, Pennsylvania, still occupying himself with agricultural pursuits, save in winter, which time was given over to district schools. At sixteen he left school, becoming himself a country pedagogue, his first charge being located at the mouth of Oil Creek (near Franklin), Pennsylvania, where, after the manner so eloquently depicted by Eggleston in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," he "boarded 'round" and received his few dollars per month for "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

The following year he took advanced tuition in drawing, writing and flourishing, afterward teaching these accomplishments to others. After some further schoolteaching, and having himself completed the curriculum of the Cottage Hill Academy at Ellsworth, Ohio, he entered Allegheny College, in 1849, whence he graduated July 2, 1853, having, like many another contemporary who has since "made his mark," worked his way through college by teaching and working upon farms. He always took a leading part in his classes, as well as in many field sports, outlifting, outjumping and outrunning all his several hundred classmates. Perhaps we may allow this to speak as a prophecy of later superior achievements. In oratory he was proficient, as is sufficiently attested by the plaudits of the several thousand auditors who attended his Fourth of July oration near his old home at Rockland, Pa., two days after his graduation.

The succeeding fall he assumed the duties of Principal of the Albright Seminary at Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. This first institution of letters founded by the Evangelical Association developed and prospered under his fostering care. And here a digression is briefly made in order to call attention to the fact that the Rev. H. W. Thomas, now pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, was a pupil of his at this time.

The first serious disappointment in his life work, as Mr. Eberhart had first planned it, occurred after two years' confinement over school duties, at which juncture several consulting doctors of medicine prognosticated a growing consumption, which he could not outlive beyond a few months at the furthest. Packing up his possessions, he set his face toward the great West, a country destined to give him that abundant measure of renewed life which he has since spent in the interest of others as well as himself. April 15, 1855, was the date of his first coming to Chicago, at which time in the then "Muddy City" he remained only a short interval, on his way to Dixon, Illinois, where for a time he edited and published an early newspaper, called the *Dixon Transcript*. About this time he also prepared and delivered lectures upon chemistry, natural philosophy, meteorology and astronomy, they being among the first popular lectures to be illustrated by practical apparatus. He also at this period traveled for New York publishing houses, and was largely instrumental in establishing district-school libraries in the state. But, best of all, in this invigorating climate, with its changes of diversified labors, attended by abundance of outdoor sports and healthy exercises, he regained and fortified that healthful virility which through more than three and a-half decades has amply sufficed to

keep him well engaged in honorable pursuits; until at this writing, through untiring self-efforts, he stands prominent and time-honored among the early educators of Illinois and the West.

On locating in Chicago, he purchased and for three years edited and published, "The Northwestern Home and School Journal," interspersing such labors by lecturing before and conducting teachers' institutes, not only in Illinois, but also in other western states, coming thus into personal contact with the leading educators of the day, such as Elihu Burritt, Henry Barnard and Horace Mann.

He was elected Superintendent of Schools of Cook County in the fall of 1859. This office he uninterruptedly held for ten years, during which time he earnestly labored to arouse a unanimity of interest and enthusiasm of which our local school history affords no parallel. Our free schools in the county up to this time had never been under proper supervision, and were when he assumed the duties in a neglected condition. But he began a thorough systematic visitation of schools, conferring with teachers and directors, organizing institutes, etc.; until, finding it impossible to secure otherwise the services of adequately qualified teachers, he began his agitation for a county normal school, and with such success, that in 1867 a school was opened at Blue Island, through provisions made by the Board of Supervisors. This school, since removed to Normal, has grown to be a power in the land, being sought by many pupils coming from long distances, and always having a large attendance roll. Among other noteworthy acts we may call to mind the following: Mr. Eberhart was among the organizers of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, the first seventeen consecutive sessions of which he attended; he assisted in establishing the State Normal University, and in making many valuable changes in the state school law, including the original act authorizing counties to establish normal schools, and was the principal mover in forming the State Association of County Superintendents, which chose him for its first President. As President of the County Board of Education, he was the means of introducing the "kindergar-

ten" into the Cook County Normal School, and also aided in establishing the system of free kindergartens in the city. During all this time he was a member of the American Institute of Instruction, as well as one of the first life members of the National Teachers' Association. Mr. Eberhart received many overtures to accept professorships and presidents' chairs in some of our leading institutions of learning, but he always declined, principally because he did not again wish to risk his health and life in such work.

Always imbued with a liking for travel and outings, and with generous tastes for a liberal, rational enjoyment and improvement of life and its grand possibilities, after a quarter of a century spent as before briefly indicated, he set about accumulating a fortune out of real estate. At the time of the panic of 1873 he was esteemed one of the millionaires of the city. However, through joint interests with others, which he had to settle, he lost his possessions, but is now again a wealthy man, and is content in making a wise use of his powers and gifts, being a liberal parent and husband, and munificent in charity donations.

Personally Mr. Eberhart is rather slender, but well proportioned, six feet in stature, of affable manners, positive in opinion, Republican in politics and of deeply religious convictions.

Christmas Day, 1864, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Matilda Charity Miller, a daughter of Joseph C. and Mercie H. Miller, of this city. This most estimable lady was born in Toronto, Canada, but in infancy was brought to the United States, where, prior to her marriage, she became a prized teacher. She has become the tenderest of mothers, and full of thoughtful kindnesses toward unfortunates in life. Six children have blessed their union, namely: Maude Winifred, born November 1, 1866, and who died February 11, 1873; John Joseph, born September 8, 1870; Frank Nathaniel, December 17, 1872; Mary Evangeline, April 3, 1875; Grace Josephine, June 4, 1877; and Wilfred, June 12, 1881, and who died December 26, 1882.

A brief genealogy of the family is here added:

The name has been variously spelled, Everhart, Everhard, Eberhardt, Eberhard and Eberhart

being the most common forms. Such changes of patronymic spelling are by no means unusual in German descendants living upon American soil; but Eberhart is believed to be the most general, as well as correct, English orthography, and is used by the branch which is the subject of this sketch.

This family, which from 1280 to 1723 (a period of four hundred and forty-three years) gave birth to counts and dukes reigning over the province of Wurtemberg, is of Swabian (Bavarian) German origin. Through the middle ages its numerous descendants have figured very conspicuously in the history of that country and the advancement of civilization. As a generation they have lived ahead of their respective years; have been a martial, well-educated, honorable and religious branch of the human race.

One Eberhart rendered invaluable assistance to Martin Luther, hero of the Reformation, since which era most of the families have belonged to the Lutheran Church. Of its many men of letters, space permits a reference only to Johannes August Eberhardt, friend of Frederick the Great, Privy Councilor to the King of Prussia, member of the Berlin Academy, one of the greatest scholars of the eighteenth century, who composed many able treatises, some of them authority to this day.

Of the sovereigns of this family, whose deeds and virtues are celebrated in prose and verse (the lyric king of German song, the immortal Schiller, pausing in Parnassian flights to do them homage), we must chronicle how "Duke Eberhard the Noble," "Duke Eberhard the Groaner" (or "Rushing Beard"), "Duke Eberhard the Mild," "Duke Eberhard with the Beard," "Duke Eberhard the Younger," "Prince Eberhard" and "Duke Leopold Eberhard" were some of the most noted rulers springing from the loins of this famous race.

The first above was the founder of the royal line, being the most daring warrior Wurtemberg has ever produced, of whom it is written:

"Then spoke Eberhard the Great,
Wurtemberg's beloved lord,—
"No great cities boast my state,
Nay, nor hills with silver stored.

"But one treasure makes me blest,
Though the days are fierce and dread;
On each subject's loyal breast
I can safely lay my head."

"Eberhard!" cried one and all,
And meekly before him bowed,
'Thou art richest of us all!
And their praise rang long and loud.'

The grandson of "The Noble" was "The Rushing Beard," whose episode connected with the fatal conduct of his son Ulrich is famed in art, compositions thereupon being hung in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington (District of Columbia), in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and two canvases in the Museum of Rotterdam; while in Wurtemberg's capital is a life-size statue in marble of "The Rushing Beard," which is among the first objects of interest to attract the attention of the visitor.

Intermarriages were made with such leading families as the Ulrichs, Rudolphs, Henrys, Fredericks, Hartmans and Ludwigs, whose names are occasionally found in the line of rulers, when a male heir was wanting to the Eberharts; or, perchance, a female sovereign for a time appears, as in the case of the Duchess Henrietta, widow of "Eberhard the Younger."

With the death of Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, in 1740, passed away the glories of the House of Hapsburg. At this era the Eberhardts also ceased to reign in Wurtemberg, being dethroned partly by their own injudicious counsels and conduct, but more especially by the then growing ascendancy of the Catholics. This was the time of self-expatriation of many of their line in quest of better fortunes, together with the civil and religious freedom of the New World.

In 1727 three brothers, Michael, Peter and Joseph, came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Of these, Michael Eberhart came from Germany in the ship "Friendship, John Davis master, landing in the City of Brotherly Love October 16, 1727. He had a son Paul, born during the voyage to America, who lived in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, until 1773, when he removed to the "Manor Settlement" near Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He had a third son, Christian, who married Anna Maria Snyder, of his native

place, where he died in 1849, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. He had a second son, Abraham, who was born December 28, 1797, and who married, August 22, 1820, Esther Armend, of New Salem, Pennsylvania. At twenty-five he removed into the wilderness of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he cleared a farm and erected a sawmill on the Little Neshannock. He

afterward lived in Illinois and Iowa, and was the first to take up residence in the suburb of Chicago Lawn, October 2, 1877. He died August 7, 1880, and was interred in Rose Hill Cemetery. He was a man of great good sense and staunchest probity. From him descended a fifth child, John Frederick Eberhart, the subject of the foregoing sketch.

HON. DANIEL H. PINNEY.

HON. DANIEL HYDE PINNEY, a worthy member of the Chicago Bar, and formerly Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona, is descended from one of the early Colonial families of Connecticut. His grandfather, Peter Pinney, was a native of the "Land of Steady Habits," and his parents, Martin and Nancy (Johnson) Pinney, were born in Vermont. Martin Pinney was reared in Franklin County, Vermont, and settled in Western New York about 1830. He was a carpenter and builder, and erected many of the early buildings of Orleans County, New York, where he died in 1869, at the age of seventy years. His widow is still living there, in the ninety-second year of her age. The subject of this notice is the seventh of their nine children.

Daniel H. Pinney was born in Albion, the seat of Orleans County, New York, June 2, 1837. He received the benefit of the common schools of his native town, and when still a young man joined the engineering corps employed in the enlargement of the Erie Canal, continuing in that work two years and gaining a practical knowledge which ever after proved of advantage to him. He was possessed of energy, and a worthy ambition to rise in the world, and resolved to try his fortune in the new West.

The year 1856 found him in Chicago, looking

for any honorable employment. For about two years he worked as a clerk and in various occupations, and in the mean time set his mind on the study of law. Going to Michigan City, Indiana, he entered the office of J. A. Thornton, a leading attorney of that place. When business called him to Joliet, Illinois, he continued his studies in the office of Snapp & Breckenridge, and applied himself with such industry and aptitude that he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in the fall of 1861.

His first experience as a practical lawyer was obtained in the town of Wilmington, Will County, this State, where he practiced two years with moderate success. At the end of this period he returned to Joliet and continued his way into the confidence and esteem of the public. This is shown by the fact that he was five times elected City Attorney of Joliet, and in 1876 he was the successful candidate, as an Independent, for a seat in the General Assembly. He espoused the cause of Judge David Davis as candidate for the United States Senate, and as an active and aggressive worker, was largely instrumental in the success of that candidacy. He continued his law practice in Joliet until 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur to a position on the Supreme Bench of Arizona, which he filled with credit to all concerned for four years.

After spending a year in California, Judge Pinney returned to Illinois, settling in Chicago, where he has continued in practice since. He is an exceptionally able trial lawyer, and has handled a wide range of cases, many of them taking him to the Supreme Courts of adjoining and distant States. He is, withal, a very modest man, and gets no more credit than he is entitled to. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Sons of New York. Being an independent thinker, he has not allied himself with any organizations other than social ones. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and attended the Englewood church of that denomination as long as he dwelt near it. He was an original Lincoln Republican,

and was for many years an active campaigner, but retains his independence of party lines, and acts in elections according to his faith in respective candidates.

In 1865, at Albion, New York, Mr. Pinney was married to Miss Mary, daughter of John B. Lee, a prominent citizen of that town, which was Mrs. Pinney's birthplace. She died in 1872, leaving a son, William Lee Pinney, now in business at Phoenix, Arizona. In 1874 Mr. Pinney married Miss Mary E. Bowman, of Shawneetown, Illinois, a native of Kentucky, who has borne him three children, Harry Bowman, Sidney Breese and Nannie E. Pinney, aged, respectively, nineteen, seventeen and nine years.

FRED E. R. JONES.

FRED ELLSWORTH RANDOLPH JONES. To what extent the character of an individual is molded by the circumstances and conditions which surround him is a problem that admits of almost unlimited discussion. But no student of human nature will attempt to deny that the environments of childhood exert a powerful influence upon the life of the future man or woman. A thorough business training, begun at an early age, and vigorously adhered to in mature years, while it may dwarf some of the finer sensibilities and smother many of the noblest attributes of a man's nature, seldom fails to develop a capable, systematic and successful business man.

Mr. Jones was born at Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Michigan, January 18, 1860, and is a son of Aaron C. Jones and Carrie R. Clarke. A. C. Jones was born in New York, and came, during his childhood, with his parents to Michigan. They settled near Adrian, where his father, Abner Jones, became a prominent farmer. The latter was a native of New York. Aaron C. Jones

was a master marble-cutter, but being troubled with weakness of the lungs, which was aggravated by the pursuit of this calling, he abandoned it. In 1868 he came to Chicago and engaged in the fire-insurance business, which occupied his attention until the great fire. The spring following this disaster he contracted a severe cold, which developed consumption and terminated his life. His death occurred in 1874, at the age of forty-five years.

Mrs. Carrie R. Jones, who still resides in Chicago, was born in Goshen, Indiana, where her father's death occurred about the time she was eleven years of age. Her mother's maiden name was Randolph, and she was a relative of the noted Virginia family of that name—the Randolphs of Roanoke. Her grandfather, who was a man of considerable means and influence, devoted much time and money to the cause of the American colonies during the Revolutionary War. During the progress of that struggle he made an expedition to the West Indies in the interests of the Na-

tional Government, leaving his motherless children in charge of a neighbor and friend. His absence was unexpectedly prolonged, and during this time the neighbor moved across the Ohio River to the western frontier, and the family was never re-united.

The subject of this sketch attended the public school until twelve years of age, at which time, owing to his father's failing health, he was obliged to abandon his studies and begin the battle of life. He obtained employment in the insurance office of the late George C. Clarke, his first position being that of errand boy. Under the instruction and training of his kind employer, he rapidly developed an aptitude for business and was promoted to more responsible positions. At the age of twenty years he became the bookkeeper and confidential man of the concern, with which he continued to be identified until 1893. Few boys of his age had to contend with the stern, realistic problems of life to such a degree as he, but, with the advice and counsel of his employer and aided and sustained by his mother's counsel, he made the most of his opportunities. He attended night schools at intervals and subsequently

became a teacher of bookkeeping to night classes at the Chicago Athenæum.

In January, 1893, he was made City Manager in Chicago of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, which position he has filled up to this time with credit to himself and the mutual advantage of the parties concerned. He now occupies one of the finest suites of offices in the city, being located in the new and modern Association Building.

Few people who know Mr. Jones as an able, thorough-going business man are aware that beneath his calm, sedate and unemotional exterior, there are veins of sentiment, philosophy and enthusiasm which are seldom allowed to assert themselves during business hours. His more intimate associates, however, know him as a man of refined and cultivated tastes, who has given considerable attention to the study of vocal music and other arts. He is a member of the Apollo and Mendelssohn Clubs. He takes little interest in political or other public movements, but feels a deep concern in the development of the intellectual and spiritual sentiments of mankind.

BERNHARD M. WIEDINGER.

BERNHARD MARIA WIEDINGER, an educator of prominence and one of the oldest members of Chicago's German colony, believed in the brotherhood of man and the equality of all before the law, and this brief sketch of his life will show a little of the much he did for the emancipation of the down-trodden from oppression and slavery, as well as something of his efforts in educating and preparing for the responsibilities of after life many of the active and influential citizens of Chicago.

Professor Wiedinger was born at Engen, near Constance, in Baden, Germany, on the 15th of August, 1826. His ancestors, though not titled, were persons of property and influence, and were

among the leading citizens of the municipality in which they dwelt.

Abraham de Santa Clara, a monk and author of distinction some centuries past, was a near relative of Professor Wiedinger's maternal ancestor of several generations ago. Among the hostages shot by General Moreau in the Napoleonic wars, and whose bones were recently interred with great honor, was an ancestor on the maternal side. For a political offense another gave up his life under the leaden prison roof of Venice.

His father, George, served as an officer in the French army in the famous Peninsular campaign, and with his brothers was in the Government employ, he being engaged in arboriculture and viti-

culture, and having charge of a large number of men. George Wiedinger died some time in the fifties, aged seventy-seven. His wife, Apollonia, *nee* Fricker, died in 1848, at the age of fifty-six. This couple were the parents of thirteen children, only three of whom grew up to years of maturity, all the others dying in early childhood. The eldest child was George, the second Julius Batiste, and Bernhard was the youngest.

Bernhard Wiedinger obtained at Constance the education afforded by the real school and gymnasium, and later attended the Heidelberg University. There he spent two years, and was noted alike for his knowledge of languages and musical versatility. The noted rebellion of 1848 broke out while he was a student at the university, he being then twenty-two years old, and enrolled as a soldier. Young Wiedinger had imbibed in his studies a fierce and unquenchable love of liberty, and hatred of all forms of oppression and tyranny, and did not hesitate to cast his lot with the Revolutionists and share in the dangers that the uprising brought to those who participated in it. He saw bloody work, and was several times wounded. A wound which he received in the head was of a serious nature. The collapse of the Revolution brought swift and summary punishment to many who had raised their hands for liberty. Among those who were taken was young Wiedinger. Until two days before his trial all who were tried were sentenced to death and executed. His punishment was severe, on account of his having been enrolled in the army. He received a sentence of ten years in prison, seven months of which were spent in solitary confinement. After spending something over a year in prison, by the aid of friends he escaped to Switzerland, and later went to France. In the latter country, on account of a speech he made at a demonstration by Republicans, he was compelled to leave the political asylum he had sought in Europe, and come to America, where his efforts in the cause of freedom were destined to be farther-reaching and more successful than they had been in countries where oppression had crystalized in monarchy.

Arriving in the United States in 1851, he re-

mained for a time at Philadelphia, where he had distant relatives. He at once began to learn the language of the country, and in order to do so in what he thought would be the most successful way, he obtained employment on a farm where he would hear only English spoken. He remained on the farm one month, and in after life he often jocosely said that in that time he learned just five words, "breakfast, dinner and supper, horse and harness." He was not long, however, in acquiring a knowledge of English. Among his earliest acts was filing a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the republic whose political institutions were so dear to him.

His first permanent employment was as traveling salesman for a Philadelphia book house, and in that business he remained for some time and traveled much. He early became an enthusiastic worker in the cause of the abolition of slavery. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention held at Cincinnati in 1854, and stumped the state of Indiana with Oliver P. Morton for that party, speaking in German. Later, he went to Kansas, where he thought his efforts in the abolition cause would be more helpful, and there had charge of a station of the "underground railroad," as it was called, for the aid of slaves escaping from the South. He spent some time in the law office of Sherman & Ewing, and was assistant Secretary of the famous Topeka Convention. John Brown numbered him among his band, and when he planned his historic raid on Harper's Ferry sent for him; but he arrived at the place of rendezvous twelve hours too late. In the early part of 1860 he started an abolition paper at St. Joseph, Missouri, but one night a mob visited his office, threw his type and presses into the river, and he was compelled to seek a more promising field of operations. Coming to Illinois, he recruited a company of one hundred men for the famous Hecker regiment, and was elected Captain. On account of defective sight, caused by injury to his eyes when a child, he was prevented from going to the front.

Soon afterward he came to Chicago and bought out a German school of small proportions and engaged in the work of education. He was very

successful as a teacher, and soon had three hundred pupils in attendance. Later he organized a company which built a schoolhouse on the corner of La Salle Avenue and Superior Street. His health failing, he was compelled to give up teaching in 1868 and seek outdoor employment. Subsequently he gave private lessons, was a clerk in the postoffice for a year, and also held a position in the City Clerk's office for two years. A portion of the time between 1868 and 1878, when his health permitted, he was engaged in teaching. He spent a part of this time in the school, but most of the time as a private tutor. In those years, beside the misfortune of bad health, he suffered the loss of his schoolhouse and household goods in the great fire.

In 1865 Mr. Wiedinger was married to Miss Mary D. Moulton, a native of Maine, and a daughter of Judge Jotham Tilden Moulton, of Chicago. Mrs. Wiedinger is a descendant of ancestors who helped build up the New England States. Her father, born October 8, 1808, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, where the poet Longfellow was one of his teachers. He graduated from Harvard Law School, where he was a classmate of Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner, with the latter of whom he maintained a life-long friendship. Coming to Chicago in 1852, he bought a third-interest in the *Chicago Tribune*, which he sold a year later. He held the office of Deputy Clerk of the United States Court, and United States Commissioner and Master in Chancery, which last office he held until after the fire. His death occurred in 1881. Mr. Moulton was the son of Dr. Jotham Moulton, and grandson of Colonel Moulton, who died in 1777, after serving one year in the struggle for independence. Mrs. Wiedinger has been a teacher for a large part of her life, rendering valuable assistance to her husband in his profession. She has also written for the press, contributing translations, original stories and poetry.

Mr. Wiedinger left three sons: George T., Bernhard M. and Frank A. The first of these is a lawyer, the second is engaged in real-estate work,

and the third has chosen the newspaper profession.

Mr. Wiedinger was one of those earnest and tireless men whose energies keep them always employed. As a friend of freedom, he took an active part in the great moral struggle that preceded the appeal to arms, in which he was unable to engage on account of physical infirmity, but to the aid of which his most effective assistance in every other way was given. He aided in the organization of the Republican party, in order that a bulwark of freedom might be established, and stood in the forefront of progress of that party till 1888, when he considered the party had gone from the position it formerly occupied, and he then joined the ranks of the Democracy. As an educator, he took a place among the leading Germans of Chicago, and his worth as a teacher is often testified by the leading German-American citizens of Chicago, who were his pupils and life-long friends. He was liberal in his ideas and progressive in his work, and said that, if he had done nothing else, he had made it impossible to have a successful German school in Chicago without having an English teacher in it. In the organization of societies of various kinds he took a leading part. He was one of the organizers and President of the Turners' Association of Chicago, also one of the organizers of the Schiller Liedertafel, and its musical director. In recent years a bowling club, composed of his former pupils, assumed the name of "Wiedinger's Boys."

In physique Mr. Wiedinger was a powerful man, and a complete master of the art of self-defense. Once, when attacked by three ruffians, he knocked one down with his fist, kicked over another, and the third, seeing the condition of his companions, fled for safety. He was a prolific writer in his early years, and the habit of contributing to the newspapers he kept up through life. As a friend, a husband and father, he showed those rare characteristics that endeared him to his familiars. His gentle, confiding nature, his domesticity and devotion to his family were apparent to all.

SAMUEL J. JONES, M. D., LL. D.

SAMUEL J. JONES, M. D., LL. D., is a native of Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, born March 22, 1836. His father, Doctor Robert H. Jones, was a practicing physician in the Keystone State for a third of a century, and died in 1863. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah M. Ekel, is a member of one of the pioneer families of the old town of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, of Swiss and Huguenot descent. At the age of seventeen, their son Samuel, having finished his preparatory studies, in the fall of 1853, entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated four years later with the degree of A. B. In 1860 he received the degree of A. M., and in 1884 was honored by his *alma mater* with the degree of LL. D. His choice of a vocation in life was no doubt influenced by his father's successful practice of medicine, and at an early age he determined to follow in his father's professional footsteps. Accordingly, on leaving college, he began the study of medicine, which he pursued for three years under his father's supervision. In the fall of 1858 he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and after pursuing the studies prescribed in the curriculum of the medical department of that institution, took the degree of M. D., in the spring of 1860, just thirty years after the father had graduated from the same university.

The advantages and opportunities for observa-

tion and adventure presented by the United States naval service proved too attractive for the young practitioner to resist, and he became one of the competitors in the examination of candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon. He successfully passed the examination, and received his appointment just before the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, and entered upon a life which, for activity, change, excitement and opportunity for acquiring experience, should have fully satisfied his desires in those particulars. He first saw service on board the United States steam frigate "Minnesota," which sailed under sealed orders from Boston, May 8, 1861, as flag-ship of the Atlantic blockading squadron. Three months later he was present at the battle of Hatteras Inlet, which resulted in the capture of the Confederate forts with fifteen hundred prisoners, and ended the blockade-running there. This was the first naval battle ever fought in which steamships were used and kept in motion while in action. In January, 1862, Doctor Jones was detached from the "Minnesota" and detailed as Surgeon of Flag-Officer Goldsborough's staff, on the expedition of Burnside and Goldsborough, which resulted in the capture of Roanoke Island. Later he was assigned to duty as Staff Surgeon under Commander Rowan, and was present at the capture of Newbern, Washington and other points on the inner waters of North Carolina.

Soon afterward Doctor Jones accompanied an expedition up the Nansemond River for the relief of the Union forces engaged in repelling General Longstreet's advance on Suffolk, Virginia. This force was under the command of Lieutenant Cushing, of Albemarle fame, and Lieutenant Lamson. In the spring of 1863 Doctor Jones was assigned to duty at Philadelphia, there passed a second examination, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and assigned to duty at Chicago, where, among other duties, he was engaged as Examining Surgeon of candidates for the medical corps destined for naval service in the Mississippi River Squadron. While occupying this position he was ordered to visit various military prisons, and there examined more than three thousand Confederate prisoners who had requested permission to enlist in the Federal service, and who were accepted and assigned to men-of-war on foreign stations. He was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," of Admiral Farragut's West Gulf Blockading Squadron, in 1864, and was soon after assigned to duty as Surgeon of the New Orleans Naval Hospital, where he was at the close of the Rebellion. In the fall of 1865 he was sent to Pensacola, Florida, as Surgeon of the navy yard and naval hospital. In 1866 he was again assigned to duty at Chicago, where he remained until the marine rendezvous there was closed, in the same year. In 1867 he was ordered to the frigate "Sabine," the practice ship for naval apprentices, cruising along the Atlantic Coast, which was his last active service in the navy.

In 1868, after eight years' continuous service, Surgeon Jones resigned to devote his attention to private practice. Not long after he was elected delegate from the American Medical Association to the meetings of the medical associations of Europe, and was, at the same time, commissioned by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, to report on hospital and sanitary matters of England and the continent. He attended the meetings of the societies at Oxford, Heidelberg and Dresden, and in the month of September, at the last place, participated in organizing the first Otological Congress ever held. Combining travel with study, he enjoyed the remainder of the year in visiting

various parts of Europe and investigating medical and sanitary affairs, giving special attention to diseases of the eye and of the ear. On his return to the United States he resumed practice in Chicago in 1868. Soon after he was elected President of the Board of Examining Surgeons for United States Pensions at Chicago, and was also made a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and there established the department for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, with which he has since been connected.

In 1870 Doctor Jones was again elected a delegate from the American Medical Association to the meetings of the European associations, and, during his stay abroad, spent some months in research and investigation. In the same year he was elected to the newly-established chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in Chicago Medical College, now Northwestern University Medical School, a position he continues to hold. He also established the eye and ear department in Mercy Hospital and in the South Side Dispensary, having charge of each of them for about ten years. For a number of years he was one of the attending staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society to the Centennial International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, and in 1881 represented the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine at the Seventh International Medical Congress at London. The Ninth International Medical Congress was held in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1887, and of this Doctor Jones was a member. He was President of the section of otology, and was *ex-officio* a member of the Executive Committee, whose duty it was to arrange the preliminary organization of the congress.

In 1889 Doctor Jones was elected President of the American Academy of Medicine, whose objects, as stated in its constitution, are: "First, to bring those who are alumni of collegiate, scientific and medical schools into closer relations with each other. Second, to encourage young men to pursue regular courses of study in classical and scientific institutions before entering upon the

study of medicine. Third, to extend the bounds of social science, to elevate the profession, to relieve human suffering and prevent disease."

Doctor Jones, as may be inferred from the reading of the foregoing recital of his services in his profession, is an enthusiastic worker and an able physician, whose genial manner and success in practice have made him widely known. His labors in the many societies of which he has been a member have been ably supplemented by the product of his pen, which has been directed toward raising the standard of the practice of medicine. His writings have frequently appeared in medical journals, and for several years he was editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, one of the leading periodicals of the country. He has successfully applied himself to acquiring knowledge pertaining to his specialty, and for twenty years has been recognized by both the medical profession and the public as authority on all matters pertaining to ophthalmology and otology. He has always stood high in the esteem of the profession, and has been active and influential in its councils and deliberations. His fine personal

appearance, genial manners, fund of entertaining conversation, and frank, manly deportment have made him a favorite, both as an individual and a practitioner, and drawn to him a large clientele.

He has never held any political office, but has preferred the reward which has come to him, unsought, in his profession and in literature and science. He has for a quarter of a century been a member of the Chicago Academy of Science, and he is one of its Board of Trustees. He is also President of the Western Association of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Illinois Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest Greek-letter society in the United States, founded in 1776, whose membership has always been restricted and conferred as a recognition of scholarship.

When the Illinois Naval Militia was organized as a part of the National Naval Reserve, he was solicited to give that organization the benefit of his large experience in the naval service in the War of the Rebellion, and he is now Surgeon of the First Battalion, and has taken an active interest in its development.

WILLIAM O. KEELER.

WILLIAM O. KEELER, who after an active career is spending his declining years at the home of his only surviving son, No. 6818 Wright Street, Englewood, was born in Danbury, Conn., on January 1, 1819. His paternal grandfather, of Scotch descent, was extensively engaged in farming, and gave to each of his children as they married considerable tracts of land. His death occurred at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Abraham G. and Sarah (Dan) Keeler, parents of William O., were natives of Connecticut. The father followed farming in that locality until his death, which occurred December 23,

1836, at the age of sixty-two years. He was drafted for service in the War of 1812, but hired a substitute. His wife lived until 1860, passing away at the age of seventy-seven years. She was a member of the Baptist Church, under the influence of which church her children were reared.

William O. Keeler is the sole survivor of a family of eight sons and two daughters. He was reared in his native town, and at the age of seventeen began learning the hatter's trade. For some years he engaged in the manufacture of hats and in merchandising, devoting his time and attention to those enterprises throughout his business

career. He established the first hat manufactory in Yonkers, N. Y., employing eighty workmen, which was considered a large force at that time.

On the 26th of April, 1843, Mr. Keeler was united in marriage with Miss Abigail Stuart Clark, daughter of Sallu P. and Hannah (Benedict) Clark. Eight children were born of their union, six sons and two daughters. Ella, now deceased, was the wife of J. Deville Dennis. William P. married Miss Temperance Hayward, daughter of Ambrose D. and Martha (Wiley) Hayward, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Massachusetts. They have two children, William P. and Martha Abigail. William P. Keeler has since April, 1872, held the responsible position of City Cashier in the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co. He and his wife are members of the Englewood Christian Church. On the 11th of May, 1864, while yet a boy, he enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, joining the one hundred day men and becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, U. S. A., continuing in the service until the 25th of October. Frederick S. and Isaac Ward were the next younger, but are now deceased, as also Frank, twin brother of Fannie. The latter is the wife of Walter Colby, of Chicago, and they have two children, Otis Keeler and Abigail

Stuart. Susan C. and Charles L. have also passed away, and the mother of this family, who was a devoted member of the Christian Church, died May 17, 1889, in her sixty-seventh year.

In 1852, William O. Keeler went to California in search of gold, and after a two-years stay returned to Danbury, Conn., remaining there until the fall of 1854. He then came to Chicago and opened the first hat, cap and fur store on Randolph Street, under the old Matteson House, occupying this stand for a number of years. He afterward removed to a new block on the opposite side of the street, conducting the business until 1861. He then accepted a clerkship with a hat house on Clark Street, near Lake, and later at No. 77 Lake Street, in the Tremont Block, remaining there until 1866. In that year he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, which calling he pursued for a limited time only. His later years have been mostly spent in the manufacture of dress hats, but in the spring of 1894, after passing his seventy-fifth milestone, the infirmities of age compelled him to give up work. Father and son have never been separated in their lives except for comparatively brief intervals, the home of the one having always been the home of the other.

ALBERT WILSON KELSO.

ALBERT WILSON KELSO, of Chicago, occupies the responsible position of chief clerk in the office of the Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The record of his life is as follows: A native of Shippensburgh, Pa., he was born on the 22d of October, 1859, and is a son of James W. and Anna B (Shade) Kelso. His father was also a native of Shippensburgh, and died in that town when the son was only six months old. By trade

he was a painter and decorator, and did a good business along that line. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Kelso married Henry High, and is now residing in Wilson, Kan.

Mr. Kelso whose name heads this record attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, thus becoming familiar with the common English branches of learning. His knowledge has since been greatly supplemented by reading, experience and observation, and he has thus be-

come a well-informed man. At the age of eighteen he emigrated westward, removing with the family to Wilson, Kan. From the age of eight years he had been accustomed to work in a brickyard, and also engaged in other labor, thus contributing to his own support. He is a self-made man, and whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts.

While living in Wilson, Kan., Mr. Kelso sought and obtained a position as night clerk in a hotel. Later he removed to Russell, Kan., where he was employed in the same capacity. In May, 1880, he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and removed to Wallace, Kan. For seven years he continued his connection with that road, becoming chief clerk in the Division Superintendent's office at Wallace, his merit and ability winning him a promotion to which he was justly entitled. Later he was in the office of the Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Omaha, and on the 27th of April, 1887, he engaged with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Topeka, Kan., occupying a position as clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Roadways. In August, 1890, he came to Chicago as chief clerk

in the office of the Assistant General Manager, which position he now holds. He discharges his duties with promptness and fidelity, and wins the respect of all with whom he is brought in contact.

Turning from the public to the private life of Mr. Kelso, it is noted that in June, 1883, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Spahr, daughter of John and Mary Spahr, who were residents of Carlisle, Pa. The family circle now includes four children, a son and three daughters: Mary, Edith, Newton and Nora.

Socially, Mr. Kelso is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken high rank in the order, belonging to Topeka Commandery and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. From his boyhood he has been an advocate of Republican principles, and since attaining his majority he has cast his vote for the men and measures of that party. He is an accurate and reliable scribe, who has won his way to his present responsible position by his own unaided efforts. His integrity, industrious habits and systematic business methods inspire the confidence of his superior officers, and his many admirable social qualities have gained him numerous personal friends.

WALES TOBEY

WALES TOBEY, a leading citizen of Worth Township, claims New York as the State of his nativity, his birth having occurred near Plattsburg, on the 28th of September, 1831. His parents were Jesse and Statira (De Kalb) Tobey. The father, who was born in Champlain, N. Y., was an attorney by profession and became a large land-owner and iron-founder. He traveled extensively through the West, and in the community where he lived was recognized as one of its most prominent business men. His death oc-

curred in Plattsburg, N. Y., in July, 1873, at the age of seventy-three years. The Tobey family was of English origin. Jesse Tobey, Sr., the grandfather of Wales, was one of four brothers who in an early day came to America. The others settled in Connecticut, Vermont and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Statira Tobey was a native of the Empire State, but her parents were born in Pennsylvania, and were of German descent. Her death occurred in 1841.

Wales Tobey spent his boyhood days upon a

farm in Jay Township, Essex County, N. Y., and attended the public schools and an academy. Thus he acquired a good English education, which well fitted him for the practical duties of life. At the age of nineteen he left home and entered upon his business career as book-keeper and salesman in a mercantile establishment in Newport, Mich., where he was employed for three years. He believed it would be to his advantage to begin business in the West, and his judgment was not at fault, as the years have shown. He worked for the firm of E. B. & S. Ward, relatives of his grandmother. When the three years had passed, he went to Grand Haven, Mich., where he began business on his own account as a dealer in wood, furnishing steamboats on the lake. In 1851 he became a resident of Milwaukee, and thence went to Strong's Landing, Wis. The following spring he came to Cook County, Ill., settling in Worth Township.

In 1856, Mr. Tobey purchased his present farm near Worth Station. It was then a tract of wild land, but he at once began to clear and cultivate it, and now has a finely improved farm, supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences. He has bought and sold considerable real estate, and this branch of his business has also proved to him a good source of income. For ten years after locating on his farm, his nearest postoffice was Blue Island, a distance of nine miles, but through his efforts offices were established at Worth, South Mount Forest and Grosskopf. For a year after this result was attained the mail

was brought from Blue Island by private enterprise, for the Government had not then established a mail route. Mr. Tobey, in connection with two other men, supported the mail route by subscription.

On the 8th of January, 1858, Mr. Tobey was united in marriage with Elizabeth Van Horn, daughter of A. C. Van Horn, of Homer, Ill. They had three children: John Dillon, a dealer in hay, grain and ice, in Chicago; Emma, wife of F. Hepperley, of Norfolk, Neb.; and Marion, wife of John Elliott, of Winside, Neb. The mother of this family passed away February 14, 1870, at the age of thirty years. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Tobey was married to his second wife, Elizabeth M. Burt, daughter of Alvin Burt, of Westport, N. Y., January 8, 1874. She was the mother of one child, Charles Clifford Tobey. She passed away June 14, 1892, at the age of forty-seven years.

Mr. Tobey attends the services of the Methodist Church at Worth, which was built upon land contributed by him. In earlier years he was a Republican, but since the formation of the Prohibition party has been identified with that movement. He has never sought, nor would he accept, public office. He has witnessed the marvelous development of Chicago and Cook County for more than forty years, and has borne no small part therein, ever striving to promote the moral and intellectual growth of the community as well as its material prosperity.

HIRAM PRATT CRAWFORD

HIRAM PRATT CRAWFORD, a real-estate dealer of Crawford's Station, Chicago, is a native of the Empire State, his birth having occurred in Buffalo on the 3d of January, 1831.

He is a son of Peter Crawford, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work. He attended the public schools of Buffalo and Chicago. At the age of nineteen, he was established by his

father in a lumber-yard in Marengo; and when the railroad was extended to Belvidere, he removed to that place, whence he afterward went to Rockford, Ill. In 1855, he became a resident of Galesburg, where he carried on business for two years. Since 1857, he has resided at the old homestead, where he is engaged in looking after his extensive real-estate interests. The original farm purchased by his father has constantly increased in value, and now includes some of the most valuable suburban property adjacent to the city.

In 1870, Mr. Crawford married Miss Sarah A. Launt, daughter of Lewis Launt, of Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y., the birthplace of Mrs.

Crawford. Three children graced this union, namely: Sadie B., wife of M. D. Broadway, of Chicago; Nettie S., and Jessie L., deceased. The parents and their children hold membership with the Baptist Church. In his political views, Mr. Crawford is a Republican, and staunchly advocates the principles of that party. He has filled various positions of trust, having been Assessor, Tax Collector and Superintendent of Public Works in Cicero Township. Mr. Crawford is a gentleman of rare physical strength for one of his years. He is kindly in manner, hospitable, and deeply interested in the growth and progress of Chicago.

FRANK H. NOVAK.

FRANK H. NOVAK, a leading attorney of West Pullman, was born near Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa, on the 16th of November, 1862, and is a son of Frank and Barbara Novak, who are still living on a farm near Iowa City. The former is a native of Vienna, Austria. He crossed the Atlantic to America in 1858, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson County, Iowa. He is now one of its most extensive farmers and representative citizens. His wife, who was born near Praug, Austria, is a daughter of Frank and Mary Hiek, early settlers of Lynn County, Iowa, who emigrated to America from Praug, Austria, in 1855.

In taking up the personal history of our subject, we present to our readers the life record of one who is both widely and favorably known in this section of Cook County. After attending the common schools, he entered the Iowa City Commercial College, from which he was graduated in the Class of '85. He then engaged in teach-

ing for several terms, and met with good success in that line of work. He afterward became a student in the Iowa State University, of Iowa City, and, on the completion of the collegiate course, entered the law department, having determined to become a member of the legal profession. He received his diploma in 1889, and was thereby entitled to admission to the Bar and to practice in the federal courts.

Immediately after completing his law studies, Mr. Novak opened an office in Iowa City, and was there engaged in business until August, 1893, when he crossed the Mississippi into Illinois and located at West Pullman, where he has since made his home, becoming the leading attorney of that growing suburb, and doing business as a lawyer and loan and collection agent. He is also interested in real-estate and in live-stock investments near Iowa City, where the breeding of English Shire horses and Red Polled cattle is made a specialty.

On the 28th of March, 1890, Mr. Novak was united in marriage with Miss Nellie M. Burke, daughter of Thomas Burke, a resident of Oxford, Iowa. The lady is a native of Ottawa, Illinois. Their union has been blessed with one child, Marie Barbara.

The parents both attend the Catholic Church. Mr. Novak is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Order of Red Men. In politics, he is a Democrat,

and warmly advocates the principles of that party. He has held a number of public offices, was Township Clerk both in Lucas and Monroe Townships of Johnson County, Iowa, was Assessor of Monroe Township, and filled other positions of public trust. Mr. Novak is a gentleman of pleasing address, good business judgment and marked professional ability, making friends of all with whom he comes in contact in either business or social relations.

JOHN J. LEAHY, M. D.

JOHN J. LEAHY, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Lemont, was born in April, 1863, and is a native of County Limerick, Ireland. His father, Thomas Leahy, was a native of Tipperary, and his mother, Margaret Leahy, of Kitleely. The Doctor acquired his primary education in the national schools of the Emerald Isle, and then began the study of medicine in the College of Surgeons in Dublin, where he remained for three years. In 1883, he emigrated from Ireland, and in September of that year reached Chicago, where he became a student in Rush Medical College. He there spent two years, and still another year in the Cook County Hospital.

In April, 1885, Dr. Leahy acted upon the advice given to the young men of America by the sage of Chappaqua and went West, settling at Delmar Junction, Clinton County, Iowa. Attracted by the inducements offered at Lemont, however, he, in the autumn of the year 1885 settled in this place, where he has enjoyed a large and constantly increasing practice. Much of the

time Dr. Leahy has been employed by corporations working large forces of men. From 1886 to 1891, he was surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and during the year 1892 he was physician and surgeon for the firm of Frazier & Chalmers, manufacturers of mining machinery at Chicago, where he was busily engaged, having in charge a thousand men and their families. Since the beginning of 1894, he has been physician and surgeon to the Illinois Stone Company, and also to Section 5 of the Drainage Canal at Lemont, in addition to his general practice.

In 1887, Dr. Leahy married Miss Margaret Reardon, of Lemont, daughter of Thomas and Helen Reardon, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Three bright and beautiful children, two girls and a boy, have blessed this union. They are Clara Louise, John J. and Marion. Dr. Leahy's cheerful disposition makes him many friends, professionally and otherwise, and he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He has one brother in this country, Rev. Patrick Leahy, of Lyons, Iowa.



C. H. McCormick

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, measured by his achievements and their influence upon mankind, must rank as one of the greatest benefactors of modern times. This statement is, perhaps, a comprehensive one, but it is not unwarranted by facts, and indeed was given an authoritative stamp when, in the latter years of Mr. McCormick's life, he was chosen a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, on the ground of his having done more for the cause of agriculture than any other living man. Why this broad and generous tribute? Why is the name of Cyrus Hall McCormick remembered and honored, and why will his memory hold a sacred niche in Fame's enduring temple throughout all coming time? To answer queries of this nature we must give a brief sketch of the life, the influences, and the labors of him concerning whom they are asked.

The McCormick family lived in Rockbridge County, Virginia. They were descendants of an early settler in that portion of the State, who had been invited thither by the fertile fields lying in the broad valley between the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge mountain ranges. It was here that Cyrus Hall McCormick was born on the 15th of February, 1809. His parents were Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick, and their circumstances, while perhaps not warranting luxurious living, were, nevertheless, conducive to comfort and the peaceful enjoyments common to that period. It was an era when modern frivolities and diversions were comparatively unknown, and when the hearts of men and women found their sweetest solace in the regularly recurring services held in the little church. Light literature was there unknown, and books of travel, history and biog-

raphy were almost equally scarce. As a consequence, the Bible was much read in the homes of the people, and its precepts were more carefully instilled into the minds of its students than is common in this push-and-hurry age of ours. The parents of young McCormick were recognized by their neighbors as the possessors of marked ability and integrity of character, and their lives and actions were shaped in conformity with the best ideals of Christianity.

It was amid surroundings such as these that the subject of this sketch acquired those traits which mark the career of the successful man, and to which men of all times and of all nations have paid the tribute of their admiration and their praise. This schooling of his character at home was supplemented by young McCormick's attendance upon the "Old Field" school, where the rudiments of book knowledge were acquired, and this was further enhanced by an evident desire for knowledge not found in books, a knowledge of the practical, of the common things about him. Genius is rarely an accidental trait, and it will be seen that the natural environments in which young Cyrus lived were shaping his destiny. His father was a man of more than ordinary ability, himself a student throughout all the years of his life, with an inclination toward invention, and indeed an inventor in fact, as several useful devices are accredited to his ingenuity in this line. He was extensively engaged in farming, and had upon his premises both blacksmith and wood-working shops for the prompt repairing of the various farm implements, as occasion demanded. He appears to have been fond of the workshop, and it was but natural that he should give considerable time and attention to the

construction of experimental devices as they suggested themselves to him. Among some of the improvements resulting from his experiments were a hemp-breaking machine, a threshing-machine, and a blacksmith's bellows. As early as 1809, he conceived the idea of a grain-cutting mechanism, and in the summer of 1810 his conception had assumed a tangible form and was taken into the field for practical test. The cutting device consisted of a system of rotary saws, revolving past the edges of stationary knives, so as to cut like shears. A witness who saw its performance in the grain field described it as "a somewhat frightful looking piece of machinery when moving." It failed to meet the expectations of its inventor and was laid aside, though the idea of the reaper kept possession of him for several years thereafter, and he in fact made one or two subsequent attempts to perfect the machine, but without success.

To his father's experiments and failures young Cyrus paid much attention, and it is not unlikely that at an early age he brought himself to believe that he would some time bring order out of the chaos which had marked the elder's reaper-inventing career. He had a natural liking for mechanical inventions, and spent a goodly portion of his time in his father's workshops, becoming quite an adept in the use of the various tools. At the age of fifteen he made a grain cradle, by the use of which he was enabled to go into the harvest field and keep pace with the older laborers. A little later he constructed a hill-side plow, a practical and useful invention, which threw alternate furrows either right or left. This was patented, but was in turn superseded by his horizontal self-sharpening plow. It was at the age of twenty-two that he determined to devote his energies to the reaper; and with his father's failures before him plainly showing what was impracticable, and perhaps offering vague suggestions as to what the practicable machine must be, he dreamed, he thought, and he worked. He first convinced himself that the principle adopted by his father was fundamentally wrong, he believing that the cutting device should give way to a horizontal reciprocating blade, which should operate upon the grain in mass. Deciding upon the de-

tails of such a machine, he set to work with his own hands to combine them in wood and iron. He became so deeply absorbed in his work that his father, remembering his own futile attempts in the same line, sought to discourage the boy, telling him that he was wasting both his time and talents. Happily, however, Cyrus saw deeper, and with that persistence which was an inborn trait of his character, continued on in his work, and in the summer of 1831 went into a field of grain with the first successful reaper that was ever built. The distinguishing features of that machine were the reciprocating blade, operating in fixed fingers; the platform for receiving the falling grain; the reel to draw the grain back to the knives; and the divider, to separate the grain to be cut from that left standing. These features and their combination must be credited to the genius and skill of Cyrus Hall McCormick. They are found in all grain-cutting machines now extant, of whatsoever name or nature, and to dispense with them "would be to wipe every reaper out of existence." The words quoted are from "Knight's New Mechanical Dictionary," compiled and edited by Edward H. Knight, A. M., LL. D., in charge of the classifications and publications of the United States Patent Office.

When the field experiment had demonstrated the practical utility of his invention, it was temporarily relegated to a secondary place in the mind of its inventor. To enter at once upon the work of building machines for general use would involve an expenditure and obligation which, at that time, it was felt, could not be assumed; and therefor, more perhaps as a stepping-stone than otherwise, Mr. McCormick entered into a partnership for the smelting of iron ore, a business which appears to have moved along smoothly and with some degree of success until the panic of 1837, when it went down in the general crash which carried with it so many older and more pretentious enterprises. Looking out upon the wreck, Cyrus McCormick saw all material interests receding from him; looking within, he saw a sturdy young manhood, and felt the red blood of ambition coursing through his veins. Little time was spent in repining. The first thing to be done—

or at least to be provided for—was the payment of every obligation which the firm had assumed, and to this end Mr. McCormick sacrificed all his possessions, including the farm which his father had given him. Then, with his face turned toward the light, with faith in himself and the reaper, he cast about him for ways and means for the further improvement of his machine, its manufacture and sale. Like most stories of great successes, this is the story of small beginnings, many vicissitudes and perplexities, and some anxiety; but over all the rainbow of hope. The shops of the old Virginia farm were utilized as "factories" during the first few years, and, as may be imagined, the annual output of machines was insignificant until the year 1845, when it was decided to start a plant at Cincinnati, Ohio. Arrangements were also made at this time with a firm at Brockport, New York, for building the reaper on a royalty. It was thought that from these two points the East and West could be supplied, but the popularity of the grain cutter outran the expectations of its inventor, and, to accelerate the development of the regions farther west, a demand for it sprang up and became so general that it was decided to again enlarge the plant, increase the facilities, and locate near the great and growing market of the West. Accordingly, in 1847, the McCormick Reaper Works became one of the great industries of the young city of Chicago. In 1848 seven hundred machines were built and sold, and from that time to this the business has shown a steady growth, until its proportions are well nigh amazing. The present capacity of the McCormick Reaper Works exceeds 150,000 machines every year; and, with the possible exception of India, there is no grain and grass growing country beneath the sun where the McCormick machines are not employed in garnering the crop.

After the assured success of the reaper at home, Mr. McCormick took measures to bring it to the attention of the agriculturists of the Old World. As an initial step in this direction, the machine was placed on exhibition at the first World's Fair, held in London in 1851. It was at a time when English eyes were given to the casting of unfriendly glances toward whatever emanated from Yan-

keedom, and the McCormick reaper was not allowed to escape the ridicule of the press, the London *Times* characterizing it as "a cross between an Astley chariot and a wheelbarrow." Before the Exposition season closed, however, the reaper completely conquered prejudice and the *Times* made the *amende honorable* by stating editorially that it was "alone worth the entire expense of the Exhibition," and the Great Council Medal was awarded to Mr. McCormick on the ground of the originality and value of his invention. From this moment fame and fortune were assured, and there were no fields either at home or abroad in which McCormick was not conqueror. At the Universal Exposition at Paris, in 1855, he was awarded the Grand Prize. Again at Paris in 1867 he gained the Grand Prize and decoration by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. It was at this time that M. Eugene Tisseraud, Director-General of the Imperial Domains, said: "The man who has labored most in the general distribution, perfection and discovery of the first practical reaper is assuredly Mr. McCormick, of Illinois. Equally as a benefactor of humanity and as a skillful mechanic, Mr. McCormick has been adjudged worthy of the highest distinction of the Exposition." A third triumph was secured at Paris in 1878, when the Grand Prize was once more bestowed upon Mr. McCormick, and he was also honored by the French Academy of Sciences, as was referred to in the opening paragraph of this sketch. Many personal tributes might be given illustrating the high regard in which Mr. McCormick was held, and showing the recognition of the value of his invention. During his life-time honors came to him thick and fast, and it is not untimely to add here that since his death the business which he founded, and the harvesting machines which still bear his name, stand first and foremost in the business and agricultural world. Honors have continued to come to the McCormick, not the least of which were those secured at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Cyrus Hall McCormick encountered obstacles which only a matchless energy and ability could have overcome. At the beginning of his career,

and for a long time afterwards, he was inconvenienced by a lack of capital and by his isolation from centres of communication and trade. He was forced to overcome the opposition originally brought to bear against all labor-saving machines. Congress refused to give him just patent protection, for the reason that his invention was so valuable that all should be allowed to make it! But against all these odds he came out conqueror. Steadily he overcame every obstacle and established his claim to be a benefactor of the industrial world.

Man's better nature, his human side, his kinder, gentler self, cannot be always seen to advantage in the hurly-burly of an active business career, and it is pleasant to recall the memory of Cyrus Hall McCormick as he appeared to those who knew him in social life, in his home, in his church relations, and in all those varied walks that lead away from business and touch the strings of human hearts. Mr. McCormick had this gentler nature, and, while it is not our purpose here to rehearse the many ways in which this characteristic evinced itself, still a sketch of his life should contain a brief mention of those more conspicuous acts wherein are shown the trend of his benevolence and the munificence of his philanthropy. In 1859, at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held at Indianapolis, he made a proposition to endow the professorships of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, on condition that it be located at Chi-

cago. The conditions were accepted, and the seminary, which, in addition to the original endowment, received from Mr. McCormick numerous other magnificent donations, is to-day a proud monument to his liberality and nobility of heart. On the educational and religious lines of his work was also his purchase of the *Interior*, a newspaper established in Chicago to represent the Presbyterian Church. In the hour of its financial struggles he purchased it, placed it upon a sound financial basis, and it is to-day one of the most able and influential religious journals published. He was also a liberal contributor to various schools and colleges in different parts of the country, those of his native Virginia coming in for generous recognition at his hands.

In 1858 Mr. McCormick married Miss Nettie Fowler, daughter of Melzar Fowler, Esq., of Jefferson County, New York. Four sons and three daughters were born to them, two of whom, a son and a daughter, died in infancy. The surviving children are: Cyrus Hall McCormick, now President of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; Mary Virginia; Anita, widow of the late Emmons Blaine; Harold and Stanley.

Mr. McCormick died on the 13th of May, 1884. His life was rounded out by something more than the three-score and ten years of scriptural allotment; but we live in deeds, not years, and, measured by this standard, the life of Cyrus Hall McCormick was long, and ever longer groweth.

JOHN BICE TURNER.

JOHN BICE TURNER, founder of the great railway system now known as the Chicago & Northwestern, will ever deserve the gratitude of Chicago for his public spirit and perseverance in carrying out his enterprises in the face

of great financial and other difficulties. The pioneers of Chicago, whose number is rapidly growing small, speak of him in the most kindly and approving terms. Probably but a very small percentage of the thousands who daily ride to and from

the city on the "Northwestern" suburban trains ever consider the hardships endured by those who first undertook to construct a railway to the West from the struggling young city by the lake. It had no double track at first, and no "parlor" or "palace sleeping" cars followed its strap rails. The generation which found a modern-equipped line ready for its accommodation can little understand the conditions that obtained when John B. Turner laid the first "T" rails in Illinois.

The subject of this biography was born in Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., on the 14th of January, 1799, less than a decade after the establishment of the present United States Government. His father, Elisha Turner, died when he was but two years old, and his mother when he was fourteen. Her maiden name was Patience Coville, and she was of Dutch origin. The Turners are of English lineage. Soon after his father's death, J. B. Turner was adopted by David Powers, and passed his youth on a farm and about a tanyard operated by his foster-father, in the meantime receiving such instruction as the country schools of the time afforded. In 1819, he married Miss Martha Voluntine, and settled down at farming. Five years later, he sold out his interest in the farm and purchased a mill and store, and built a distillery at Maltaville, in Saratoga County, which he operated six years. Financial reverses caused him to abandon these interests, and his attention was first turned to railroad construction in 1835, when he took a contract to build seven miles of the Ransom & Saratoga Railroad. After its completion, Mr. Turner was placed in charge of this road, most of whose trains were hauled by horses, of which the company owned thirty head, and he constructed barns every ten miles for the accommodation of the motive power. It was on this line, under Mr. Turner's management, that the "Champlain," an engine of five tons' weight, was placed in commission, being the second of its kind in use.

In November, 1835, Mr. Turner, with a partner, broke ground on the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie Railroad, but was forced to suspend operations when the financial disasters of April, 1837, crippled the owners, and the capital

of the contractors appeared to be swallowed up. The subsequent resumption of the company restored to Mr. Turner the \$16,000 which he regarded as lost, and with a brother-in-law, John Vernam, he engaged in building the Genesee Valley Canal. The suspension of operations by the State on the canal in 1840 again caused a heavy loss to Mr. Turner, but on the resumption of construction this was, in part, restored to him. By the spring of 1843, he had completed a section of the Troy & Schenectady Railroad with profit, and he turned his attention toward the growing West as the most desirable field for the investment of his capital. With his wife, he made a trip as far West as the Mississippi River, and decided to locate at Chicago, returning East at once for his family.

The 15th of October, 1843, found him again in Chicago, and he took up quarters at the old Tremont House. His active mind readily grasped the opportunities for investment, and one of his first moves was the purchase of one thousand acres of land near Blue Island, on which he placed a herd of sheep, brought from Ohio in the spring. An attempt at railroad building had been made as early as 1837, and a few miles of strap rails had been laid, terminating on the prairie not far from the present western limits of the city of Chicago. In 1847, Mr. Turner and William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago, organized a company to construct a road westward from Chicago, and on the 5th of April in that year, Mr. Ogden was elected President, and Mr. Turner Acting Director of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, the objective point being Galena—a town little less than Chicago in size and importance at that time. Both the gentlemen above named were enthusiastic in the interest of the enterprise, and by their untiring labor in soliciting subscriptions to stock and securing right of way from the people most benefited by its construction, said construction was made possible. At the election of officers in December, 1850, when Mr. Turner was made President, the track was completed beyond Elgin and reached Freeport, where it connected with the Illinois Central in September, 1852.

By this time, it had been demonstrated that the

western prairies were destined to support an immense population, and attention was turned to the construction of the "Dixon Air Line," from Turner Junction west to the Mississippi River. This was rapidly completed under Mr. Turner's active and able management, and a portion of the line across the State of Iowa was also completed under his presidency, before he resigned in 1858. He continued an active director of the road, and in the Chicago & Northwestern, after the consolidation of the different lines, until his death. In 1853, he organized the Beloit & Madison Railroad Company, which became a part of the same system, being now a part of the Madison Division, and on the consolidation, in June, 1864, of these various lines, he was chairman of the committee having the arrangements in charge, and was afterward a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago & Northwestern. Mr. Turner was also a director of the North Side Street Railroad, incorporated in February, 1859, and continued to hold stock during his life.

In 1853, Mr. Turner was called upon to mourn the death of the wife who had shared in his early toils and successes, and in 1855 he married Miss Adeline Williams, of Columbus, Ga. Three sons and three daughters were given to him. He was vigorous and active to the day of his death, which was the 26th of February, 1871, more than seventy-two years of life having been his allotted time. The end came peacefully and quietly, and on that day Chicago lost one of her most valued and upright citizens, who did what he could to benefit his fellows. On the day of his funeral, the offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway were closed out of respect for the "judicious and faithful counselor, genial companion, considerate friend and Christian gentleman. His devotion to the material interests of the country was exceeded only by the patriotism which never lost sight of the highest duties of citizenship. His great works live after him, and will keep his memory green forever."

E. F. L. GAUSS.

F. L. GAUSS is First Assistant Librarian in the Chicago Public Library, and the responsible position which he occupies finds in him a capable incumbent. He is also a patron of literature and music, and indeed is a friend to all those arts which are calculated to elevate and benefit mankind. He claims Germany as the land of his birth, which occurred in Stuttgart in 1842. He came of one of the old aristocratic families of that country, and was reared accordingly. The father died in 1848, and the mother was called to her final rest in 1845.

Mr. Gauss whose name heads this record attended school in his native land for a number of years, and in 1859, at the age of seventeen, he

crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in New York City. When the war for the Union broke out, and President Lincoln called for volunteers to aid in crushing the rebellion which threatened to destroy the nation, he at once enlisted, joining the boys in blue of Company K, First New York Infantry. After two years of valiant service he was honorably discharged, in 1863.

Mr. Gauss on leaving the army went to Missouri, where he studied theology in the Missouri Evangelical School, and later he pursued his studies in an Episcopal academy in Ohio. In 1871, in St. Louis, he was ordained as a minister, and was given charge of the church in Bunker Hill, Ill., where, as there were many German

settlers in that locality, his services were conducted in his native tongue. In 1874 he went to Europe in order to complete his studies, and from 1875 until 1878 was a minister in the State Church of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland. In the latter year he again crossed the Atlantic to America, and took up his residence in Galena, Ill., being called to the pastorate of the church at that place, of which he continued in charge for two years. In 1880 he came to Chicago, and engaged in literary work while in the employ of the Government, in which employ he continued until 1885. In 1887 he entered the Chicago Public Library. He was afterward made First Assistant Librarian, and still fills that position. He also continues his ministerial work to a limited extent, although he accepts no pastorates.

In 1867 Mr. Gauss was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Stehlin, and to them has

been born a family of five children. The parents and their children are all members of the Congregational Church, and take a most active interest in church work, doing all in their power for its promotion and success.

Mr. Gauss has won a high reputation as a public speaker, and at one time delivered many addresses in support of the Republican party, the principles of which he warmly advocates. He has, however, never aspired to public office. He has also won note as a metrical translator. He is a man of most liberal education, and during the famous Anarchists' trial served as official interpreter. Socially, he is connected with the Schiller Club, of which he is Secretary, and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the National Union and the German Press Club, which latter he is now serving as Treasurer. He is also President of the Chicago Library Club.

ROBERT S. HILL.

ROBERT S. HILL, who is successfully engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, was born in Buxton, York County, Maine, on the 31st of August, 1851. His ancestors on his father's side came from England. Three brothers of the name of Hill crossed the Atlantic with the early English colonists and settled in Massachusetts. One of them afterwards removed to the district of Maine, and from this branch of the Hill family the subject of this sketch is directly descended. The members of the family were prominent land-owners and business men, and often bore an important part in the events which went to make up the history of colonial days. Mr.

Hill's great-grandfather was the owner of the property in Buxton, Maine, now occupied by his father. The grandfather was a resident of Buxton, and took part in the War of 1812, during which he was commissioned as an officer by the Governor of the Pine Tree State. Another of the ancestors of the subject of this sketch was an officer in the Revolution, and was numbered among the heroes of the battle of Bunker Hill. Another was captured by the English and taken to Canada, where he was forced to live among the Indians for an entire winter, during which time he was subjected to great hardships and suffering. He finally escaped and returned to his home in Maine,

much to the surprise and pleasure of his wife and family, who supposed him dead.

On his mother's side Mr. Hill traces his ancestry back to the "Mayflower," being descended from Moses Fletcher, who crossed the Atlantic in the vessel which brought the Pilgrim Fathers to the shores of the New World. The latter was a member of the Council of Plymouth, and now lies buried at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, where his name appears on the monument erected in memory of those old heroes.

Mr. Hill's father, now retired from business with a competency, was an active lumberman and farmer in Buxton, Maine. He has always taken a keen interest in the religious, educational and political matters pertaining to his town, state and country. He was a great admirer and a warm friend of the late Hon. James G. Blaine.

The boyhood days of R. S. Hill were pleasantly passed in his native town, and he was given good educational advantages by his father. After leaving the common schools in Buxton, he attended Limington and Gorham Academies, both of Maine, and his first effort in life after leaving the latter institution was to engage in school teaching in his native state, being then twenty years of age. After a brief and successful experience as a school teacher, he came to the West with his uncle, and entered Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, being graduated from the law department of that institution in the Class of '74. He then returned to New England, and for one year studied law in the office of an attorney in Boston. The year 1876 witnessed his return to the West and saw him located in Chicago. He immediately embarked in practice, which he has carried on continuously since. He makes corporation law a specialty, and has been very successful, winning many important cases. At the present time he is employed as attorney for a number of corporations.

On the 26th of January, 1877, Mr. Hill was married in Buxton, Maine, to Miss Fannie S. Owen. Her ancestors came from England and aided the colonies in their struggle for indepen-

ence, taking a leading part in the War of the Revolution. One of the number was captured by the British in 1807, taken on board a man-of-war, and forced to serve as a part of the crew. After a few weeks' service, while the ship was cruising off the coast of Massachusetts, he took advantage of a favorable opportunity, jumped overboard, swam safely ashore and returned home. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born five children, as follows: Harry Robert, who died of diphtheria in 1882; Owen T., now a student of the Fuller School, Hyde Park; Helen M. and Alice, who attend the same school; and Robert S., a little lad of three and a-half years.

Mr. Hill is a great admirer and firm supporter of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, who is his choice for the presidency. He has known Mr. Reid all his life, and on account of a knowledge of his character, ability and political proclivities, he supports him as a presidential candidate. Mr. Hill takes a very warm interest in political affairs, and labors earnestly to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He is recognized as a good parliamentarian and, because of his knowledge of the rules of parliamentary usage, has often been called upon to preside over political meetings where trouble and turbulence were anticipated, and as such presiding officer has been able, even in very exciting meetings, to maintain order and discipline where one less skilled would have failed.

Mr. Hill is a member of the Sons of Maine. He contributes liberally to benevolent institutions, yet makes no display of his charity. In his tastes he is domestic and enjoys the companionship of his family much more than that of general society. In his religious belief he is liberal, broad minded and charitable, believes in his children attending church and Sunday-school and having instilled into their minds the principles of Christianity. In both business and social circles he is well known as an honorable, upright man, and is held in the highest regard by his many acquaintances and friends.





Press Publishing

JESSE SPALDING

JESSE SPALDING is a descendant of one of the oldest American families. The environment of the New England fathers was calculated to bring out and develop all that was sturdy and vigorous in both mind and body, and their descendants continue to manifest the traits of character which enabled them to survive the hardships which they were compelled to endure, and which rendered prosperity possible in the face of the most forbidding conditions.

The town and family of Spalding are known to have existed in Lincolnshire, England, in the twelfth century. Between 1630 and 1633, Edward Spalding left that town and settled in Braintree, in the then infant colony of Massachusetts. From him the line of descent is traced through Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph, Joseph and John to Jesse.

The Spalding family first settled in southern Connecticut, early in the seventeenth century. Its members shared in the work of subduing the wilderness, as well as defending their homes from the aboriginal savages. Some of them achieved distinction in the heroic defense of Fort Groton, Connecticut. Many served in "King Philip's War," and fifty-two were active in the Revolution, of whom nine participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, where one fell from his dying horse.

Joseph Spalding, grandfather of Jesse, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut. He was an officer of the Revolutionary army, and removed to Pennsylvania in 1780, settling on land near Athens, Bradford County, on the upper waters of the Susquehanna River. This land was claimed by both Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Spalding was obliged to pay tribute to both commonwealths before he could secure a clear title. This was a great hardship, but he went to work

with characteristic energy, and shortly thereafter, despite all discouragements, became a prosperous farmer and leading citizen of the community.

John, father of Jesse Spalding, was active and influential in Bradford County affairs, and at one time occupied the office of Sheriff, winning universal approbation by the intrepid and vigorous manner in which he discharged his official (and often perilous) duties in a new and somewhat lawless community. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Dr. Amos Prentiss, a distinguished physician of Groton, Connecticut, and a representative of a prominent Colonial family.

Jesse Spalding was born at Athens, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1833. While assisting his father in farm work, he found time to acquire such education as the common schools and the academy of his native town afforded. On attaining his majority he engaged in lumbering on the north branch of the Susquehanna, and became a woodsman and raftsman. At the age of twenty-three he began to deal in lumber on his own account, and was successful. His product was rafted to Middletown, Columbia and Port Deposit, and marketed in Washington, Alexandria, Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia, and other points.

Foreseeing the rapid growth of the young city of Chicago, he removed hither in 1857, and soon after bought a sawmill at Menekaunee, at the mouth of the Menominee River, in Wisconsin, where he commenced the manufacture of lumber. This mill was burned in 1870, rebuilt and burned in 1871, rebuilt in 1872, and is now finely equipped with gang, band and circular saws and modern machinery, being thoroughly complete in all its appointments. For a time business was conducted by the firm of Wells &

Spalding, the firm name later becoming Spalding & Porter, and subsequently Spalding, Houghteling & Johnson. In 1871, the concern was incorporated as the Menominee River Lumber Company, and in 1892 Mr. Spalding purchased the interest of his partners, and has since been the sole owner. Shortly after he bought out the New York Lumber Company at Menekaunee, he secured a milling property at the mouth of Cedar River, about thirty miles above the city of Menominee, and in 1882 he organized the Spalding Lumber Company, of which he became President, being at the same time its active manager. His purchases of timber-lands in Wisconsin and Michigan to supply the mills of these companies with logs have aggregated two hundred and sixty-five thousand acres. Besides its value for timber, this land has proven rich in iron ore, and three mines are now successfully operated on the property. The output of the mills at Cedar River is shipped in boats owned by the Spalding Lumber Company direct to Chicago, whence it is distributed from the Chicago yards to the western and southwestern markets in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Lumber has also been shipped recently, in large quantities, direct from the mills at Menekaunee to Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and Boston. The companies of which Mr. Spalding is the head are among the largest of their kind, and annually produce from sixty to seventy-five millions of feet of lumber.

Although he cannot be said to have been a pioneer in the lumber business of Chicago, few men have been more closely identified with its growth than Mr. Spalding. In fact, his name is indissolubly linked with the political, social and business interests of the city and the Northwest.

Mr. Spalding is amply fitted by nature and training for the manipulation of large interests, and his success is in no small degree due to the fact that he does not despise small things. All the minutiae of his extensive interests are familiar to him, and his practical experience enables him to give attention to the smallest details. His investments in banking and other financial concerns are made with the same judicious care, and are equally successful with his other undertak-

ings. He is a director in many large corporations of the city, and his advice is frequently sought in the conduct of many important enterprises. It is not strange that his fellow-citizens should discover in him a capable man of affairs; and when the city was destroyed by fire in 1871, he was sought out as one who would be useful in adjusting public business to existing conditions, and in raising Chicago from its ashes and reviving business activity. He was three years in the City Council, and while Chairman of the Finance Committee, he, by judicious management, aided in the restoration of the city's financial credit, materially furthering the establishment of good municipal government. In 1861, when the Nation was threatened with destruction, Mr. Spalding was among its most active defenders. He was requested by the Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois to build and equip barracks for the Government soldiers (afterward known as "Camp Douglas"), besides which he built barracks the following year on the North Side for returning soldiers. He furnished all the material for these structures, receiving in payment the State Auditor's warrants, there being no funds in the Treasury to be applied to this purpose.

Mr. Spalding has been an active worker in the interests of the Republican party from its inception, because he believed the weal of the Nation depended upon the success of the principles maintained by that party. He was a personal friend of Grant, Arthur and Conkling, as well as other now prominent National leaders, and gave counsel in many grave exigencies. He presided at the unveiling of the Grant monument in Lincoln Park. In 1881 he was appointed by President Arthur Collector of the Port of Chicago, and filled that office in a manner most acceptable to the Government and the people of the city. With him a public office is a trust, to be executed with the same faithful care which one bestows on his own private affairs; and when he was appointed Director of the Union Pacific Railroad on behalf of the Government by President Harrison, he made a personal investigation of the property in his own painstaking way, submitting the report to the Secretary of the Interior. This report, which

gave a careful review of the resources of the country traversed by the line, and its future prospects, was ordered printed by Congress, and commanded careful attention from financiers and those concerned in the relations of the Pacific roads to the Government. It was also embraced in the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Spalding was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for cutting a canal from Sturgeon Bay to Green Bay, by which the danger of navigating "Death's Door" (as the entrance to Green Bay is known) could be avoided, as well as saving a distance of about one hun-

dred and fifty miles on each round trip between Chicago and Green Bay ports. This was completed in 1882 by the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Company, of which Mr. Ogden was the first President, succeeded on his death by Mr. Spalding. During the first year of its operations, 745,128 tons of freight passed through the canal, and in 1892 the business amounted to 875,533 tons. In 1891 4,500 vessels (trips) passed through, and the next year the number was 5,312. Congress having passed an act to purchase the canal and make it free to all navigators, it was turned over to the United States Government in 1893.

HON. SAMUEL P. McCONNELL.

HON. SAMUEL PARSONS McCONNELL was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 5, 1849. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Parsons) McConnell, still reside at Springfield. James McConnell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from County Down, Ireland, about 1810, and engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder in New Jersey. He afterward removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he became an extensive farmer and wool-grower. He was one of the first to cultivate the prairie soil of Illinois, demonstrating its fertility and general advantages to his neighbors. He amassed considerable property, and died in 1867.

John McConnell was born in Madison County, New York, but went with his parents to Illinois in his youth. When the United States became involved in civil strife, he recruited a company of soldiers, and entered the military service as a Captain, rising by promotion to the rank of General. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in the insurance business in Springfield. Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell was born in Connecti-

cut, and is descended from English emigrants who located there about the middle of the seventeenth century. Her grandfather, John Parsons, was a Captain in the Continental army.

Samuel P. McConnell was educated at the Springfield High School and Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, graduating from the latter institution in 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He read law with the firm of Stewart, Edwards & Brown, of Springfield, and was admitted to the Bar in 1873. In December of the same year, he came to Chicago, where he has since been a prominent member of the Bar, and has occupied an honorable position upon the Bench.

In 1889 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge McAllister, and, upon the expiration of the term in 1891, he was re-elected. In 1894 he resigned this office, and resumed his private practice. He was led to take this step by the inadequacy of the salary paid a Circuit Judge. It is much to be regretted that almost any man

fitted to grace and honor the Bench is able to earn several times the salary of a Judge in private practice.

Among the most prominent cases tried before Judge McConnell may be mentioned the first Cronin trial, the case of Ross *versus* White, the Chicago City Railway Company *versus* Springer, and the receivership of the J. H. Walker Company, in which property to the amount of five millions of dollars was involved. His impartial and equitable decisions earned him the respect of attorneys, jurors and litigants, and his departure from the Bench was widely regretted.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Sarah Rogers, daughter of Judge John G. Rogers, of whom extended mention is made on other pages of this volume. Judge and Mrs. McConnell are the parents of three children, named, respectively, Julia, James and Eleanor.

From youth Judge McConnell has been a Democrat, departing from the precepts and example of his father. He has never been a candidate for

any other office than that of Judge, though repeatedly importuned by party managers to become a political leader. Among the social and fraternal associations into which he has naturally been drawn, may be mentioned the Iroquois, Literary and Waubensee Clubs. While President of the first-named organization, he took a decided position on the silver question, which was antagonistic to that of many members, and he felt it incumbent upon him to resign, but this act aroused such a strong protest in the club, that he was induced to withdraw his resignation.

He presided over the city convention which selected delegates to the State Democratic Conference, held at Springfield in June, 1895, to determine the attitude of the party on the silver issue. He was made Permanent Chairman of this conference, which wholly sustained his views upon the question at issue. In this, as in all other matters affecting public policy, he has been actuated by a desire to promote the general welfare, and without wish to occupy office.

REV. MINER RAYMOND, D. D., LL.D.

REV. MINER RAYMOND, D.D., LL.D., the oldest college professor in the Methodist denomination, both in respect to age and length of service, and one of the oldest teachers of theology now living, is a resident of Evanston, and until a short time since was active in educational work, in which he had been engaged for more than sixty years. He is a native of New York City, and was born on the 29th of August, 1811. His father was Nobles Raymond, and the genealogist of this family has traced its descent from Raimonde, Count of Toulouse, France, and demonstrated that, on account of its espousal of the Huguenot faith, its members were expatriated, and some fled to Essex, England, whence

the emigration to America occurred. The Raymonds became settlers in New England, and now a host of this name, many of them prominent in commercial and educational affairs, trace their descent to the two or three who came to the colonies in very early times.

Nobles Raymond married Hannah Wood, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom Miner was the eldest. Soon after his birth his father removed with his family to the village of Rensselaerville, New York, and there the boy, when of school age, began to receive the rudiments of his education, remaining in school until twelve years of age. At that time his services were required in his father's shop, and he spent

the following six years in learning the art of making shoes, in which he became so proficient that his handiwork was second to that of no other workman in style or finish. The same rule of doing well whatever he did was as rigidly adhered to when he was a mechanic as it has been since he has held a position in the forefront of educators.

The event in his youth most far-reaching in its results on character and fortune was his conversion and union, at the age of seventeen years, with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was to be so conspicuous and honored. His father and mother were faithful adherents of that creed. For more than twenty years they were the only permanent residents of Rensselaerville who were connected with that church, and their house was ever a home for Methodist ministers. The account of the great revival at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, kindled in Miner Raymond a desire for knowledge; it was the turning-point in a great life, starting him on a new course and bringing him into intimate and helpful relations with an educational institution. Through the efforts of the Presiding Elder of the district in which he resided, he began his advanced education in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, then the only Methodist institution of learning of any magnitude on this continent, of which only three or four were then in existence. Like many another student, he added to his limited means by the labor of his hands; and the proceeds of his work on the bench, mending the boots and shoes of his fellow-students, helped to meet the expenses incident to his education. But this did not continue long. It was soon discovered that he was endowed with the gift of teaching, and he was made assistant teacher, a position which he held for three years, while still a student in the academy. His especial faculty for elucidating the principles of arithmetic, which were then very imperfectly treated in the textbooks, led to his selection as teacher of a class of teachers, and this was the starting point of his long career as an educator.

Graduating in 1831, he was immediately made a member of the faculty, and taught in that in-

stitution with marked success for ten years. In 1833 his name appears in the catalogue as usher, and it was then he began his remarkable pedagogic labors. In 1834 he was advanced to the charge of the English department, where he labored with great success and growing popularity for four years. During this period he had been a diligent student and had delved deep into the mysteries of ancient languages, the natural, mental and moral sciences, and the higher mathematics, for which he discovered a taste and aptitude. When the degrees were conferred by the Wesleyan University upon the students he had taught at the academy, he received, in recognition of his high ability and efficient services, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1838 he was promoted to the chair of mathematics, which he filled with distinction for the three years he remained as a teacher in the institution.

While yet engaged in teaching, Professor Raymond joined the New England Conference, in 1838, and three years later entered upon pastoral work. He served two years at Worcester, Massachusetts, four years at Church and Bennett Street Churches, Boston, and in 1847 went to Westfield, where he remained one year.

Upon the resignation of Robert Allyn as Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, Professor Raymond was requested by the trustees to take the position at the head of that institution. The pastorate was the ideal life work to which he was attached and for which he had educated himself, but, after mature consideration, he decided to put aside preference, and accept what he considered a call of duty, and entered upon the work with a devotion and energy that left a very deep impression upon the school at the head of which he stood.

The first two or three years of Dr. Raymond at Wilbraham were tentative and preparatory. New buildings were necessary to the success of the school, and how to get them was a problem, the solution of which demanded his full strength; but he met the difficulties and conquered where most men would have failed. In spite of debt and other obstacles, he succeeded in erecting Fisk Hall, in 1851. In the two years following

the number of pupils greatly increased, and in the year 1853 rose to over six hundred, nearly double the attendance of previous years. Through the efforts of Dr. Raymond, Binney Hall was built, in 1854. The principal building of the institution, including its dormitory and boarding apartments, was destroyed by fire two years later. Nothing daunted by this calamity, he set about obtaining the means to rebuild it in still nobler proportions, and that same year succeeded in completing a structure costing fifty thousand dollars. By the act of an incendiary, in 1857, this structure was also destroyed, but Dr. Raymond and a few brave aids rose superior to the discouragements that had beset them, obtained money by popular subscription, aroused the friends of education throughout the state, and, by petition and strong personal influence, secured legislative aid, by which means a third building, more commodious, more beautiful and more costly than its predecessors, rose upon the site of their ruins, and to-day is the chief ornament of this seat of learning, a monument to the faith and indomitable courage of Dr. Raymond.

In 1864 he was elected to the chair of systematic theology in Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, and resigned his position at the head of the academy, which he left enjoying a high degree of prosperity. Coming to Evanston, he entered upon a work which his long experience as a teacher, ripe scholarship, and devotion to his profession have made eminently successful and gratifying in its results. For thirty-one years he filled a position in which he was eminently useful as a teacher, and during three years of that time was also pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Evanston. Soon after entering the institute, he became convinced that he was spending one-third of his time in telling the students what the meaning of the theological authors was. Then came the determination to write out his lectures and make the expression as plain as possible, so that theology might be clearly taught and readily understood. In due time appeared his "Systematic Theology," in three volumes, intended for students preparing for the Methodist ministry, which has proved to

be a very popular book. One distinguished authority is quoted as saying: "It is the strongest defense of Arminianism we have seen." Besides his pastoral work, Dr. Raymond has helped to direct the work of the church in its national councils. Six times he was elected as a delegate to the General Conferences, as follows: Pittsburgh, in 1848; Boston, in 1852; Indianapolis, in 1856; Buffalo, in 1860; Philadelphia, in 1864; and Brooklyn, in 1868.

Dr. Raymond was married, August 20, 1837, to Elizabeth Henderson, of Webster, Massachusetts, who died September 19, 1877. Five children were born of this union, all of whom are now living. Mary is the widow of Philip B. Shumway, the builder of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, and now resides in Evanston. William is in the employ of that railroad. Samuel B. is a prominent citizen and prosperous sugar broker in Chicago. James H. is a well-known and successful patent lawyer in Chicago. Frederick D. is Secretary and Treasurer of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company.

On July 28, 1879, Dr. Raymond was united in marriage with Isabella (*nee* Hill), widow of Rev. Amos Binney. Dr. Raymond's domestic life has been a pleasant one; his house has been the dwelling-place of peace and happiness. His exemption from illness up to the past winter, and the contentment of his mind, have conspired to preserve his physical vigor, which is evidenced by the full head of hair, now of flowing whiteness, and the clear, bright eye which lends vivacity to his countenance.

Rev. David Sherman, D. D., author of the "History of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham," has thus written of Dr. Raymond:

"His first essays in teaching reveal the born schoolmaster, destined to advance to the forefront. No one who attended his classes can ever forget his clear and forcible instructions. The principles involved in the study were seized upon and traced onward through intricate problems as in lines of light. No one could fail to see or to be carried with the demonstration. But his superiority as a teacher was not simply in the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, or even in

his ability to make truth visible; it was rather in that higher ability to develop the student and to create in him the capacity to investigate and master truth. It was not simply the amount of knowledge he communicated, it was the way he impressed himself upon other minds coming under his instruction. The man, even more than the pedagogue, was behind his utterances."

The same writer, in speaking of him as a preacher, says:

"With him religion was the main consideration, and his convictions on the subject were deep and strongly expressed. He spoke with the demonstration of the spirit and power. If his prayers and exhortations were thoughtful and intellectual, they were, at the same time, intense

and fervid, enlisting the emotions of the heart as well as the accurate formulations of the brain. * * * * Though gifted with large capacity for astute and accurate thought, he was gladly heard by the people, because his logic usually came to a white heat. To the religious people of Wilbraham he was for a quarter of a century the oracle. No other principal, certainly after Dr. Fisk, obtained so firm and enduring a hold upon the people as Miner Raymond."

What was said in those days may be repeated with emphasis concerning his labors in later years, when in the enjoyment of his full intellectual strength and the knowledge and experience gained in more than half a century of continuous mental activity.

JAMES McMAHON.

JAMES McMAHON. Few people in Evanston are as well known, or regarded with as much sincere respect and admiration, as the subject of this notice and his excellent wife. During their residence of over thirty years in Cook County, they have been almost constantly identified with charitable and philanthropic enterprises, and have won the friendship of both rich and poor to an unusual degree.

Mr. McMahon was born at Belfast, Ireland, June 4, 1813. He is a son of Alexander McMahon and Mary Ann Douglass, both of whom were of the stanch Scotch-Irish blood which has ever been active in promoting the best interests of mankind. Alexander McMahon was the descendant of a family which had been for many generations engaged in the linen trade. Two of his brothers were extensive merchants at Belfast, Ireland, and amassed a fortune there. Alexander turned his attention to agriculture, and in 1819 came to America. After living for a time near

Watertown, New York, he removed to a farm near Kingston, Canada, upon which he resided for fifty years, departing this life in 1883, at the age of ninety-three years. He was the father of fourteen children, of whom James was the eldest. He was an honorable and thrifty business man, and accumulated a competence, in the enjoyment of which his later years were spent. He and his wife were devout Presbyterians. The latter died at Kingston, several years later than her husband.

James McMahon enjoyed excellent educational advantages, pursuing courses of study successively at Andover Academy; Cheshire Academy, at Cheshire, Connecticut; and Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford, Connecticut. His parents designed to fit him for the Presbyterian ministry, but, while a student at Washington College, he became converted to the Episcopal faith, and abandoned his theological studies, to their great disappointment. While a young man, he spent considerable time in travel, visiting Eu-

rope three times, and becoming quite familiar with the ways of the world and its business methods. In 1849, in company with a party of young men of his acquaintance, he went to California, by way of the Isthmus. He remained three years in that state, during which time he mined successively at Hangtown, American Valley and Big Bar, and also recovered his health, which had become considerably impaired before his departure from the East. At the last-named mines he gained a rich reward for his labors, and thence returned to the East, again making the voyage by way of the Isthmus, a regular line of steamers having been established since he first made the journey.

He landed at New Orleans, thence went to Dallas County, Alabama, where he purchased an extensive cotton plantation with a retinue of slaves, and had just established a profitable business when the Civil War broke out. On account of his political views, he found it impracticable to remain there, and in 1860 he was obliged to abandon his property and remove to the North. He located in Chicago, where he became associated with the insurance agency of Thomas B. Bryan, and continued to carry on that line of business for a number of years, representing the Mutual Life, the Mutual Benefit and the Equitable Life Insurance Companies. His business ventures were fairly successful, and he had accumulated considerable property when the great fire of 1871 visited the city. Most of what he saved from that disaster was swept away by the panic of 1873. At the latter date he moved to Evanston, and for a few years conducted a restaurant in Davis Street. Since 1882 he has filled the office of Township Supervisor, being re-elected each season without opposition. In addition to his official duties, he acts as a purchasing agent for Evanston merchants, making regular trips to Chicago in their interests.

He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is held in the highest regard by his brethren of that order, from whom he has received many testimonials. He first joined Oriental Lodge, and is now identified with Evans Lodge, Evanston Chapter, Evanston Commandery and Oriental

Consistory, his duties as Tyler of these several bodies taking up considerable of his time.

Mr. McMahon was married, in 1865, to Martha Cornelia Converse, daughter of Samuel Augustus and Anna (Easton) Converse, of Stafford, Connecticut. Mr. Converse, who was a descendant of the French Huguenots who located in America during the Colonial period, died in Connecticut, at the extreme old age of ninety-three years. He was an influential citizen of Stafford, and a pensioner of the War of 1812. Mrs. McMahon came to Chicago in 1860, and was associated with Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in conducting the great Sanitary Fair. Mr. McMahon was also one of the promoters of this undertaking, and sold thousands of tickets in its support. Though not blessed with children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. McMahon have adopted and partially reared several children, one daughter, Harriet Wilmina, having been a member of the family from infancy. She was first married to Professor W. W. Graves, an instructor in the Northwestern University, and since his death has become the wife of Edwin O'Malley, of Chicago. Jennie, another adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, is now Mrs. Cameron, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

When he first located in Chicago Mr. McMahon resided on the South Side, near the home of Stephen A. Douglas, who became his intimate friend. He helped to organize St. Mark's Church, on Cottage Grove Avenue, and was for some years one of its most active and influential members. He served four years as Superintendent of Trinity Mission, and he and his wife have been communicants of St. Mark's Church of Evanston since removing to that city. Previous to the Great Rebellion, he was a Democrat, but since coming to Chicago has been a consistent Republican. He is a life member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Chicago, and during the war acted as agent for the numerous Masonic charities of the city of Chicago, securing relief and transportation for many indigent members of the order belonging to the Union army. The retrospection of his long and useful life may well afford comfort and satisfaction in his declining years.



JONATHAN CLARK

Photo'd by W. J. Root.

JONATHAN CLARK.

JONATHAN CLARK, prominent among Chicago contractors and builders, was born at West Walton, in the county of Norfolk, England, May 28, 1828. His parents were William and Christina Clark, and his father died when Jonathan, the eldest of four children, was only seven years old. At the age of eight he was put to work herding sheep on the Norfolk commons and keeping the birds off the fields of grain, for which he received two shillings (fifty cents) per week. He went out to service on a farm at twelve years of age. His earnings during the last year of service he saved to pay his way to America. Previous to that time he had contributed his wages to the support of his widowed mother and his younger brothers.

On the 21st of September, 1848, Mr. Clark sailed from England, and arrived in Chicago on the 27th of November, via New York, being nearly ten weeks on the journey. He came by way of the Lakes directly to Chicago, penniless and friendless, but resolute and ready for whatever came. His first employment was hauling wood into Chicago. The winter was very severe, and he froze his feet, and, through the dishonesty of his employer, he lost his wages. In the spring of 1849 he worked six weeks for Jefferson Munson, of Downer's Grove, and then returned to Chicago and became an apprentice to P. L. Updyke and John Sollitt, with whom he spent three years, learning the trade of carpenter and joiner, and at the expiration of that time receiving the sum of \$200 for his services. He spent six months as a journeyman, and then began contracting on his own account, and was successful, accumulat-

ing money from the start. By saving his earnings, he was able to pay his brother's passage to America in 1849, and in 1850 the two brought over the remainder of the family.

In 1860, in company with his brother, Mr. Clark went overland to Denver, where they fitted up the first express building and the post-office. After spending the summer there, they returned in the fall by team, as they had gone. On the Platte River Mr. Clark's horse was stolen, and while trying to recover it, he traveled on foot in the night, and was surrounded by wolves, barely escaping with his life. The thief was captured, and Mr. Clark's companions wanted to try him, but as that meant conviction and hanging, he refused to allow it, and the offender was permitted to accompany the outfit to Omaha, and to go unpunished. In 1867 Mr. Clark was appointed by Gov. Oglesby to superintend the construction of Illinois buildings at the Paris Exposition. There the United States Government, recognizing his worth, secured his services in the Department of Works, and appointed him assistant to the Superintendent of the American portion of the exposition. Before returning to the United States, he visited his old home and portions of Switzerland and Germany.

During the years he was engaged in contracting, Mr. Clark did an immense business, and erected many residences, stores and business houses. Among them were the Bowen Block, McCormick Hall Block, Kingsburg Music Hall, Kingsburg Block, the Chicago Water Works, Bigelow Hotel, the Young Men's Christian Association building and Academy of Design, the

Brother Jonathan building and the First National Bank building. The reconstruction of the Chicago Water Works was the first job he did after the fire, and the embers were still hot when he began work on it. The Bigelow Hotel occupied the site of the present postoffice, and disappeared in the great fire. Mr. Clark was both builder and owner of the Academy of Design, which was the first building ever erected in Chicago for a fine-arts exhibit.

In 1852 Mr. Clark married Miss Alice Sarde-son, a native of Lincolnshire, England, but then a resident of Chicago. Of the marriage, five children were born and all are now living in Chicago. They are: Euna, the wife of Shea Smith, of Shea Smith & Co.; F. W.; George T.; Retta M., now the wife of Dr. Kauffman, of Chicago; and J. Y. The sons F. W. and G. T. are members of the firm of Jonathan Clark & Sons Co., contractors, who have erected many buildings, notable among which are the Art Institute and the Government buildings at Ft. Sheridan. The senior member of

this firm is not now actively connected with the company, but is employed in erecting and managing buildings, of which he has about a score, built on ground held on ninety-nine-year leases.

Mr. Clark is a Republican, a member of the Union League and Sunset Clubs, and a Thirty-second Degree Mason, in which order he has held many high offices. He attends, but is not a member of, Dr. Thomas' Church. In his later years he has traveled largely through the United States, including the Pacific Coast and Florida. He has a fruit farm and an elegant residence at Frutland Park, in the latter State.

Jonathan Clark is numbered among the men who have made Chicago, and given it the character which it bears. Through trials, by perseverance and an honest course, he has risen to prominent place in the city which he has made his residence for almost half a century, and where he is an honored citizen, who bears his years with dignity, and grows old gracefully in the midst of a large circle of devoted friends.

GEORGE GRANGER CUSTER.

GEORGE GRANGER CUSTER, who is now serving as Auditor of the City Board of Education, was born on the 6th of December, 1838, in Sanford, Edgar County, Illinois. His father's ancestors bore the name of Granger, and came from England to America, locating in Connecticut. His father was a physician, and in Newark, Ohio, married Nancy Link. His death occurred at the early age of twenty-eight years, and soon after our subject, then a child of six months, was taken for adoption by Isaac D. Custer, of Terre Haute, Indiana, whose name he then assumed. He found in his foster-father a kind-hearted and liberal man, who could not have

treated an own son with more kindness and consideration. The maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were of French origin, and on emigrating to the New World settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia, about the middle of the eighteenth century. From there the maternal grandfather with his family removed about the year 1825 to Newark, Ohio.

When George was a child of six years, the Custer family removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and for five years he attended Wyman's private school. Soon after he accompanied his father on a trip to California, where they remained for one year. Mr. Custer went to the West to see the

country, and took his adopted son on account of his poor health. The result of the trip proved the wisdom of the father, as the son became a strong, hearty boy, and now enjoys a vigorous manhood. He made the journey across the plains on horseback, leaving St. Louis on the 4th of April, 1850, on the steamboat "Princeton," and arriving at old Ft. Kearney, Nebraska, fifteen days later. There they remained until the early part of May, when, the grass having grown sufficiently to furnish feed for horses and mules, they resumed their journey. They were eighty-six days in making the trip from the Missouri River to Hangtown, now Placerville, California. Their next resting-place was Sacramento, from whence they went to San Francisco. They suffered the usual hardships and privations incident to the trip across the plains in days of the gold excitement, being sometimes for days with very small rations of food, and only water sufficient to moisten the lips; but, notwithstanding, no illness fell to the lot of father or son during the trip to and from California. Mr. Custer had no mining experiences, for he was then too young to dig for gold. After a sojourn of a few months in California, he returned home, by way of the Isthmus, stopping on the way at the island of Jamaica and in New York City, from whence he came West, by way of the Hudson River to Albany, thence to Buffalo by rail, by lake to Chicago, by canal to La Salle, and on the steamer "Robert Fulton" to St. Louis.

Mr. Custer then attended Jones' College until eighteen years of age, and resided in St. Louis until 1854, when the family removed to a farm near Davenport, Iowa. In the fall of 1855, he returned to St. Louis and accepted a position as assistant book-keeper in the retail grocery house of Ellis & Hutton, at that time the largest establishment of the kind in the city. In the summer following he returned to Davenport and entered the employ of Thomas H. McGee, wholesale grocer, as chief clerk and book-keeper, and in the spring of 1857 took charge of the office of the Burtis House, then the best-equipped hotel west of Chicago. After a few months he was taken sick and returned to the farm, where he remained until coming to Chicago, in April, 1862.

In the mean time Mr. Custer was married. On the 4th of October, 1850, he wedded Miss Sarah Ann Kelly, of Davenport. The lady was born in Mt. Carmel, near Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1842. Her father, Daniel C. Kelly, a native of Cincinnati, is now living in Davenport, Iowa, where the foster-father of this subject also resides. They are aged respectively eighty and eighty-three years, and still active and in good health. Four children have been born to Mr. Custer and his wife: Tillie, who is now the wife of Robert J. Clark, and has one child; Hattie Winchell, wife of William G. R. Bell; Sadie Belle; and George G.

On leaving the farm in Iowa, Mr. Custer came to Chicago and accepted a position as assistant commercial reporter on the *Morning Post*, edited by J. W. Sheahan, with which he was connected for a year. He then entered the employ of Hobbs, Oliphant & Co., commission merchants, and at the end of three years started in business for himself as a member of the firm of Olcott, Lash & Co., in the same line of business. This venture proved unsuccessful, on account of the credit given country customers. Mr. Custer then engaged in the brokerage business, but during the great fire again met with losses, after which he spent three years with Hall & Winch, sash and door manufacturers. He then returned to the Board of Trade, and was quite successful in business for several years, but at length lost his fortune in a "big corner."

At that time Mr. Custer left the city, removing to Nevada, Illinois, where he took charge of an elevator owned by A. M. Wright & Co. On his return in 1880, he accepted a position with James H. Drake & Co., commission merchants, with whom he remained for a year and a-half, when failing health forced him to abandon that work. Farm life had previously proved beneficial, and he again resorted to that cure, carrying on agricultural pursuits until his health was restored. Once more he entered the employ of Hall & Winch, with whom he continued until the death of the junior partner, when the business was closed out. He was then with the firm of Garvey & Jenkinson until they retired from business.

In May, 1886, Mr. Custer became Auditor of

the Board of Education, and has been unani-
mously re-elected since that time. He was the
candidate for the office of Assessor of West Chi-
cago, on the Democratic ticket, in 1871, but
never sought political preferment, although he
took an active part in politics in early life. He
is known as a conservative Democrat. Socially,
he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and the
Royal League, and is the First Vice-President of
the California Pioneers. In early life he joined
the Baptist Church, but as its doctrines were not
in accordance with his broad and liberal views, he

joined the Third Unitarian Church, and was, until
his removal from the West to the South Side, one
of its active and respected members. He is so-
cially inclined, possessed of a genial nature and
pleasant disposition. He is popular among his
acquaintances, and is one who makes and retains
friends. He possesses a sanguine temperament,
is an energetic worker and not easily discouraged.
Fond of home and family, he is true to those who
rely upon him, and his faithfulness and sterling
worth have won him warm regard.

WILLIAM WEST.

WILLIAM WEST, one of the enterprising
citizens of Cook County, now successfully
engaged in farming on section 30, Niles
Township, is numbered among the early settlers
of the State, having come to Illinois with his
parents in 1836. He is a native of Yorkshire,
England, born on the 21st of June, 1814. His
father, James West, was born in Shipton, Eng-
land, in 1768, and died in the fall of 1838, two
years after his emigration to America. His wife
bore the maiden name of Jane Hodgen, and was
a daughter of Thomas Hodgen, a shoe-maker of
Great Husband, England. As above stated,
James West, accompanied by his family, bade
adieu to friends and native land and sailed for
America in the good ship "Sylvenus Jenkins,"
which brought him to New York after an un-
eventful voyage of thirty-one days. He was de-
tained in New York quite a while on account of
the sickness of a relative, John Dewes, but at
length resumed his journey and traveled toward
the setting sun until he reached Cook County.
He became the first settler of Jefferson Township,
and it was his intention to purchase a claim as

soon as the land came into market, but death
frustrated his plans.

William West pre-empted a quarter-section of
land in Jefferson Township, on which he resided
until 1856, when he came to Niles Township, his
present home. One of the most important events
of his life occurred in 1843, when was celebrated
his marriage with Mrs. Isabella Mosley, a daugh-
ter of John Kendel, who was a native of York-
shire, England, and a farmer by occupation.
Mrs. West was born in Yorkshire, December 18,
1821, and died January 28, 1864. Their union
was blessed with four sons and five daughters,
and five of the number are still living, namely:
William, who was born June 11, 1850, and now
resides in Chicago; Mary Jane, who was born
April 27, 1852, and is the wife of Robert Robin-
son, of Avondale; Isabella E., who was born
August 27, 1857, and is the wife of John Proctor,
a resident of Arlington Heights; Martha Ann,
who was born February 20, 1860, is the widow
of Emil Haag, and resides in Niles; and Edward,
who was born January 18, 1864, and is now en-
gaged in the flour and feed business in Chicago.

In 1866, Mr. West was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Frances Ollinger, who is now deceased.

Mr. West cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison and has voted at each Presidential election since that time. He now affiliates with the Democracy, but from 1860 until 1892 supported the Republican candidates. He received no special advantages in life, his school privileges being

obtained previous to his tenth year, and his education from that time was acquired through contact with the world. He had no capital or influential friends to aid him in business, and the success which has crowned his efforts is the just reward of his own labors. As a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive and devoted to the best interests of the community, and by those who know him he is highly respected.

JOHN D. TOBEY.

JOHN DILLON TOBEY, who is doing an extensive business as a dealer in hay and grain in Chicago, was born at Worth Station, Cook County, on the 3d of September, 1859, and is a son of Wales and Elizabeth Tobey, who are represented on another page of this work. He spent his early boyhood days upon his father's farm, and acquired his education in the district school of the neighborhood and in the High School of Blue Island. At the age of seventeen he left home with \$2.85 in his pocket. From that time he has made his own way in the world unaided, and the success he has achieved is therefore due entirely to his own efforts. He began work as a farm hand, receiving \$15 per month in compensation for his services. With his first season's wages he bought a half-interest in a threshing-machine, and the following winter started a hay press.

Fifteen months after leaving home, Mr. Tobey had accumulated \$3,300, besides a hay-press, teams, etc. In connection with his other work he also did road contracting in Worth Township. For one year after coming to Chicago he was in the employ of Nelson Morris & Co., buying supplies of feed for the stock. Since 1886 he has engaged in his present business as a dealer in hay and grain at No. 309 Twenty-sixth Street. He al-

so handles ice. His business has steadily increased in volume, until it has now assumed extensive proportions, and on the 1st of June, 1894, the J. D. Tobey Hay and Grain Company was incorporated. Of this Mr. Tobey is president and general manager. For some years he has been the best known dealer in his line on the south side and is now the largest retail dealer in the United States. He also deals in city real estate and farm property, and has invested to some extent in western lands.

On the 10th of September, 1885, Mr. Tobey was united in marriage with Miss Clara M. Burt. The lady is a native of Westport, Essex County, N. Y., and is a daughter of Alvin Burt. Their union has been blessed with one child, Gracie. They also lost two sons who died in infancy within two weeks of each other.

Mr. Tobey takes considerable interest in civic societies, and is a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 726, A. F. & A. M.; a life member of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T.; and also belongs to Medinah Temple and the Mystic Shrine; to Acacia Club; to America Lodge No. 271, K. P.; Longfellow Lodge No. 708, R. A.; George B. McClellan Council of the National Union; Chicago Heavy-Weight Base Ball Club, the Sudseite Turngemeinde, and several other social and

insurance orders. He votes with the Republican party, but has never sought or desired political preferment, in fact has several times refused public office. Physically, Mr. Tobey is the picture

of health and strength. He is of a social, genial nature, and is a gentleman of rare business ability, having attained success through good judgment, ready decision and energetic determination.

ALEXANDER McDANIEL.

ALEXANDER McDANIEL, of Wilmette, is now living a retired life, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He has for many years resided in Cook County, and is so widely and favorably known that he needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume. This work would be incomplete without the record of his life, which is as follows: He was born February 13, 1815, in Bath, Steuben County, New York, and is a son of Daniel McDaniel, who was of Scotch descent, but was born in the State of New York and made farming his life work. He married Rachel Taner, a lady who was born and reared in the Mohawk Valley, and was a descendant of the Mohawk Dutch. They became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Alexander McDaniel is the eldest son. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent in his parents' home and he became familiar with all the duties of farm life. He aided in the cultivation of the old homestead until he had attained his majority, when he started out for himself, and, leaving the East upon the tide of emigration which was steadily moving westward, he came to Chicago, arriving in this city on the 27th of May, 1836. Here he worked until the 14th of August, when he went to New Trier Township, spending several days looking up lands on the Ouilmette Indian reservation. He then returned to Chicago, where he continued until October, when he again came to New Trier Township, and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of Government land where

the town of Winnetka now stands. The land in the reservation had not then been surveyed. Mr. McDaniel deposited the price of the property with the Government agent until it should be surveyed and placed upon the market, which was four years later. He built a log cabin, one of the first four houses which stood between Chicago and the present site of Winnetka, and there he kept bachelor's hall for four years. The only neighbors he had for the first year, except Erastus Patterson, were Indians, and he was the only young man in that locality. Speaking of the Indians, he said the Ouilmettes were quite enlightened and good neighbors, always being peaceable. Mr. McDaniel purchased three forty-acre tracts of land, paying the usual price of \$1.25 per acre, and forty at twenty shillings per acre. Upon this land a part of the town of Evanston now stands. When he first came to Cook County there were only three small log cabins north of Chicago, and many of the now thriving villages and cities had not sprung into existence, while the work of progress and civilization seemed hardly begun.

On the 27th of November, 1842, an important event in the life of Mr. McDaniel occurred, his marriage with Miss Emeline Huntoon. The lady was born in Champlain, New York, March 11, 1824, and is a daughter of George W. and Lucinda (Bowler) Huntoon, whose family numbered ten children. The father was a ship carpenter, and was born in Vermont, December 9, 1791. The mother was born January 9, 1796. With their family they came to Cook County in 1840,

settling on the present site of South Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel became the parents of six children. Jane, who was the wife of William H. Kinney, Postmaster of Wilmette, is now deceased; Ellen, widow of A. B. Balcum, resides with her parents; Charles, who enlisted at the age of sixteen and served three years in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, is now a carpenter and contractor of Wilmette; George is interested in mining in Colorado; Henry is a policeman of Wilmette; and William Grant is a fireman on the North-Western Railroad.

Mr. McDaniel exercises his right of franchise in support of the Republican party. His first vote was cast on the 4th of May, 1837, for William B. Odgen, first mayor of Chicago, and his first presidential vote supported William Henry Harrison. Soon after the village of Wilmette was started, he was appointed the first Postmaster, holding the office for nineteen successive years, when he resigned in favor of Mr. Kinney, the present incumbent. He has never sought or desired po-

litical preferment, his time and attention being largely occupied by his business interests. His wife, a most estimable lady, holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes an active part in its work and upbuilding. For twenty-six years Mr. McDaniel has been a resident of Wilmette. His first home at this place, located on Center Avenue, was the fourth house built in the town, and in it he resided for twenty-three years. In 1891, he erected a more substantial and modern dwelling on the same street, and there spends his declining days. He has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of the county, the best interests of the community ever find in him a friend, and his hearty support and co-operation are given to those enterprises which are calculated to advance the general welfare. His sterling worth and strict integrity have made him a leading citizen of the community and one well worthy of representation in this volume.

WILLIAM R. DERBY.

WILLIAM R. DERBY, who was for many years prominently identified with the history of this community, was numbered among the honored pioneer settlers, having become a resident of Cook County in 1834. He was born in Dorset, Bennington County, Vermont, on the 17th of March, 1805, and was a son of Sylvester Derby, whose birth occurred in the same locality in 1780. In 1816 the father removed with his family to Genesee County, New York, where he remained until his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of ninety years.

William Derby spent the first sixteen years of his life at his parents' home, and then began to learn the trade of a wool carder and dresser, which he

followed for nine years. He later engaged in the hotel business for nearly two years, and in 1834 he emigrated westward to try his fortunes on the broad prairies of Illinois. He settled on section 34, township 37, range 11, about three miles southeast of the village of Lemont. At that time there were only two houses between Joliet and Chicago. The latter place was a small village, and the most far-sighted could not have dreamed of the prominence and importance which were to make it the metropolis of the West and one of the important cities of the world. Mr. Derby had for neighbors a brother-in-law, Jeremiah Luther, Orange Chauncy and Joshua Smith, all natives of Vermont except Mr. Luther, who

was born in New York. When Mr. Derby came to Cook County he had a span of horses, harness and wagon, some household effects and \$40 in money. He disposed of his team in order to pay for his land when it came into market, and he was thus enabled to purchase one hundred and forty acres. It was wild land, but with characteristic energy he began its development, and in course of time transformed it into a fertile farm. He built a log house, in which he lived for about twenty-five years, and then erected a two-story brick residence, which he made his home until 1879, when he sold his farm (then containing two hundred acres) and removed to Lemont.

Mr. Derby was married on the 28th of June, 1830, in Castile, New York, to Miss Eliza N. Luther. Together they traveled life's journey for about half a century. On the 5th of April, 1880, Mrs. Derby was called to the home beyond. She was beloved by all who knew her and her friends were many. By their marriage were born four children, of whom two are now living. Sylvester L., the elder, was born in Castile, New York, September 18, 1836, and at a very early age was brought to Lemont, where he has since made his home. He graduated from the high school of Chicago, and during his early business career followed farming, but in 1879 he disposed of his land and removed to Lemont, where he embarked in the lumber trade, and also in the manufacture of lumber in Michigan. His standing as a business man is above reproach. His systematic methods, his enterprise and his fair and honorable dealing have gained him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He enjoys a liberal patronage, and has a well-equipped lumber-yard. On the 24th of September, 1855, he was married to Charlotte D. Russell, of Dover, New Hampshire, and to them were born five children, four yet living, namely: Mrs. Ida E. Brown, Sylvester O., O. R. and J. A. L. The three sons are associated with their father in the lumber trade. They are thorough business men, of sterling integrity, and the firm is one of prominence in the community.

Sylvester L. Derby has been honored with several offices of trust, the duties of which have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity. In politics he is a Republican. In 1892 he was President of the Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Although he is now nearing his sixtieth birthday, he is still hale and hearty as a young man of twenty-five, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Lemont.

John T. Derby, the younger son of William R. Derby, was born in Lemont, October 29, 1840, acquired his early education in a log schoolhouse at Gooding's Grove and later was graduated from Castile University. He began life as a school teacher in the town of Palos, Cook County, and for several years continued teaching in Cook and Will Counties. He studied law with Judge J. P. Atwood, of Chicago, where he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1873 was chosen Assistant County Superintendent of Schools under George D. Plant, which position he held until the close of Mr. Plant's official term. He was the first City Attorney of Lemont, and was a member of its first Board of Education. On the 7th of May, 1862, was celebrated his marriage with Clara H. Dakin, of Millerton, Dutchess County, New York, and by their union were born three children, of whom Nettie E. and Edward D. are now living. Mrs. Derby died February 1, 1885, and in 1886 Mr. Derby married Miss Abbie E. Jones, of Du Page, Will County, Illinois. He is at present engaged in the practice of law, and is a radical temperance man, who supports by his ballot the Prohibition party.

William R. Derby, whose name heads this record, was an advocate of Democratic principles and was often called to office by his fellow-townsmen. He served as Supervisor, was also Justice of the Peace for five years, was Township Treasurer sixteen years and Township Clerk for several years. In these various offices he was ever true and faithful. All who knew him respected him for his upright life and straightforward dealings and for a public and private career which were alike above reproach.





Smith

MARCUS A. FARWELL.

MARCUS AUGUSTUS FARWELL. Farwell is the anglicized form of the Norman-French word Fauvel. This fact suggests antiquity of family origin. It is a dissyllable, evidently composed of roots easily recognized in the two English words, fare and well. This sentiment is correctly epigrammatic of a race noted for success and contentment. Ages gone by, the Farwells had been confirmed in the grant and use of a coat armor, specifically described as follows: "Sable, a chevron engrailed argent between three leopard's heads, or. Crest: Two oak branches orleways vert, fructed or."

The Farwells, as connected with the history of Great Britain, have been chiefly conspicuous in Yorkshire. As remote as the ancient days of King Edward I. (A. D. 1280), Richard Farwell was united in marriage to the heiress of Elias de Rillertone. From that time forth, the name appears in local and state records in many honorable connections.

A descendant of this noble line, Henry Farwell, came to New England, where he was admitted as a freeman of Concord, Massachusetts, March 14, 1639. He was the progenitor of nearly all the American Farwells. Later in life, he removed to Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where he died August 1, 1670. He had a vigorous posterity, scions of which were actively scattered over the New England territory, as fast as new settlements opened up. New Hampshire and Connecticut were especially early indebted to this stock for valuable colonizers.

The first generations became quite distinguished as Indian fighters. This was fortunate,

for no inconsiderable time of the early Pilgrims had to be passed within palisaded and garrisoned houses. One Farwell during "Lovell's War" was second in command at the famous battle of Pickwaket, May 8, 1725. He was one of nine, out of an original number of forty-seven, to escape uninjured. In the various Colonial, French Indian, Revolutionary and 1812 Wars, the Farwells have been actively engaged. As privates and officers, they bear unblemished records.

Samuel Farwell came from England to Marblehead, Massachusetts, some time between 1720 and 1740. He had three sons and several daughters. The sons were Absalom, Richard and John. Richard Farwell married a Miss Pickett, and removed to Nelson, New Hampshire, about 1772. He cleared a farm, which is still known as his place, and here he made oars, which he took to Boston and exchanged for such articles as could not be produced at home. April 12, 1776, nearly three months before the passage of the Declaration of Independence, he signed what was called the "Association Test," which read as follows: "We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the American Colonies." Richard and his brother Absalom were soldiers of the Revolution and fought under Stark at Bennington. A prominent and wealthy neighbor, named Batchelder, had joined the English forces, and Richard Farwell used to say that he saw Batchelder there in the ranks of the British and "took as good

aim at him as he ever did at a black duck." At the battle of Bennington, Richard and Absalom were in the thickest of the fight. Richard, who knew no fear, was standing out completely exposed to the murderous fire, while his comrades were behind trees and rocks. The fight was in the woods. Absalom, seeing him thus exposed, called out to him: "Get behind a tree, brother Richard, get behind a tree. They'll put your daylight out." But Richard continued to load and fire where he was. It was there he said he saw Batchelder and fired at him. These Farwells were so prominent, on account of their size and bravery, that Stark knew them, and said if he had a regiment of such men, he could drive the British into the Atlantic. Richard was also noted for his feats of strength. He lived to be about seventy-seven years old. His eldest son, Absalom, married a Lovejoy, and their son, Zophar, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Zophar Farwell's wife was Miss Betsey Knight.

Marcus A. Farwell was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 8, 1827. His parents came thither from New Hampshire. The boy Marcus grew up environed by the wholesome, albeit rustic, scenes of his nativity. Most of the time he was at work, and he received but the limited schooling customary in those days. The benefits of a Christian home and an educated self-reliance were all his worldly stock in trade when he set sturdy foot abroad to make his fortune. How often do we have to note that the old-fashioned way of bringing up boys, judged by the acquirements of after years, seems, almost without exception, to be the best!

At nineteen, he bade an affectionate and eternal farewell to boyhood haunts, and entered upon a life work destined to be unusually eventful and to be crowned with exceptional success and happiness. For four years, he labored faithfully, early and late, in a country store in the then wilds of Eaton Rapids, Michigan. Thereafter, he made the cross-country trip in a "prairie schooner" to try his luck in pioneer Iowa. That State, fifty years ago, was not by any means the Iowa of today. He was soon satisfied that for himself

there were better opportunities nearer his old home. In 1851, he set out for Chicago, coming in from Elgin on the old, now historic, Galena & Chicago Union Railway.

"*O tempora, O mores!*" Who, save the All-seeing One, forty years ago, could have even dimly predicted the present unrivalled development of our western metropolis? Sanguine as is ever vigorous young manhood, did Mr. Farwell faintly dream the phenomenal road which was to be made clear before his onward steps, the glorious ends fate held in reserve for him? Let his deeds answer. Sufficient is the life which acts manfully every duty presented to it, not with stoic coldness, but with the generous pulsations of a vital, sympathetic heart. "When that the poor have cried, Cæsar has wept." The charity of the Roman Emperor's life, but not his imperiousness, was Mr. Farwell's grandest characteristic. He never failed a friend; never did he or his turn the needy empty-handed from his door, whether that door was yet that of a cottage, or after it had expanded to the wide portals of a mansion.

His first experiences in our midst were such as usually fall to the lot of a clerk in a wholesale grocery store; and such they continued to be for three years, in the employ of M. D. Gilman, located at No. 153 South Water Street. Thrift and industry bring their rewards. At the end of this period he had saved enough out of his earnings to buy an interest in the newly forming firm, M. D. Gilman & Company. January 1, 1856, along with W. C. D. Grannis, he was admitted into fuller partnership. His fortunes and abilities expanded rapidly with the pace of the business community of which he was now an integral important factor. Successively he became a member of the firms of Gilman, Grannis & Farwell, Gilman & Farwell, Grannis & Farwell, and when Mr. Gilman retired in 1867, a new organization became Farwell, Miller & Co., which continued in active operation until 1883. During these years their business places were the scenes of unsurpassed activity and success; they had grown to be in the foremost rank of contemporaries, for none stood higher in the respectful esteem of the business public.

Following upon the heels of the Big Fire, Mr. Farwell was the very first one of our merchants to telegraph advices East, "I'll pay everyone I owe one hundred cents on the dollar." Taking up temporary quarters at Michigan Avenue and Twenty-first Street, they built their substantial block of 1874 upon Michigan Avenue, near Randolph Street. And here was enjoyed an ever-increasing era of old prosperities, until his voluntary retirement from mercantile life to take up with fuller amplitude the development of an enterprise dearest to his heart, the Oakwoods Cemetery.

To the easterly of Cottage Grove Avenue and between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Streets, was a handsome quarter-section of land, containing the customary one hundred and sixty acres, which Mr. Farwell had the shrewd foresight to purchase. Revolving in his acute mind the uses to which this acquisition might be profitably put, he said to himself one day, "Let us have here a burial place for the dead which shall be worthy of South Chicago." His plans were henceforth rapidly matured, and in the year 1864 was incorporated the Oakwoods Cemetery Association. The controlling interest therein was reserved for himself, that he might not be hampered in pursuing his noble plans. The controlling interest still rests in those dear ones he has left behind.

The plat of Oakwoods was engineered and drafted by the late Adolph Strauch, of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. Its frequent avenues are arranged in graceful curves, along established grades, beneath which has been wrought out a perfect system of drainage. A top soil has been artificially made, wherein thrive in utmost luxuriance tree and shrub and flowering plant. Altogether, the utilitarian landscape presents a park-like effect, beautiful to a degree. An expensive entrance, fashioned of polished granite shafts, invites the visitor to enter. Careful scrutiny of the surroundings discloses no defects to the observer. A commodious office building is at hand, where lots may be procured or arrangements made for burial. A complete system of intra-mural waterworks includes five miles of piping, and gems the scene with five artificial

lakes, planned with admirable conception. The public vaults are constructed to give a capacity for five hundred caskets, with all the latest improvements accessory. In all, about forty-four thousand bodies are here interred, including more than five thousand Confederate prisoners, who died during incarceration in Fort Douglas, of war times. One of the most impressive monuments is that raised to the memory of seventy dead Union veterans. It is a bronze figure of an infantryman upon a heavy granite pedestal, with four flanking cannon holding everlasting, sleepless guard. Scattered around in picturesque profusion are other monuments and costly tombs, like those of Newman, Gage, Holmes, Hancock, Spence, Hickling, Cowles, Trude, Cornell, Stuckart, Kelley, Ellsworth, Cook, Abt, Cunningham, Campbell, and, grandest repository of all, the sarcophagus of H. J. McFarland.

In the development and current conduct of this representative institution, Mr. Farwell was always most interested and active. Of it he was Secretary and Treasurer until 1879; and when he laid down their burdens, he did so to take even greater responsibilities, those of President.

Mr. Farwell was an enthusiastic Republican and able politician, and might have made a brilliant record, had his tastes run in such lines; but he was more than content with local honors, which were ever and anon attempted to be thrust upon him. In 1879, he was city candidate for Treasurer; in 1880 and 1881, he acted as Collector for the South Town. These are sufficient proofs of how his honesty and financial abilities were regarded. Did another ever have a volunteer security for a \$100,000,000 bond for fulfillment of official duties so spontaneously offered as did he? He was repeatedly tendered the aldermanic office, but invariably refused, on account of the pressure of business cares.

Personally, Mr. Farwell was a typical Yankee, of a race which he proudly asserted was the smartest in the wide world. Yet there was nothing of the braggart in his make-up. Universally affable, courteous and popular, he found his worldly walks crowded with admiring friends, and made easy by the assurance of duties cour-

ageously performed. He was the first President of the Fox Lake Club, for a period of three years; was a time-tried member of the Union League Club, also a member of Oriental Lodge No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Democratic in his sympathies and habits, a man for the public when matters of weight demanded his attention, he was essentially a domestic person, and found in the well-being and development of those entrusted to his paternal solicitude his greatest happiness. That they might become honorable men and women, and that he might leave them beyond the peradventure of want, were his unceasing practical prayers. Nor did his altruistic soul stop here; generous in all to all, he quietly, like the sower, scattered seeds of delight and happiness wherever he went. The rich were, in his company, made (what many had never known before) contented. The poor, without being reminded of their poverty, were aided to more comforts of life and greater means of self-help and reliance.

But, however pleasing the picture, there are shadows ever present, as intermingled by the Divine Artist to give ampler meaning and expression to the brightness of the scene. The noblest, most useful, earthly lives are not everlastingly in this body. Nay, the best are oft-times untimely taken from our midst, leaving tears for smiles, heavy hearts in place of lightest ones. For twenty years Mr. Farwell had been an uncomplaining sufferer from the lasting mal-effects of an attack of spinal meningitis. In the spring of 1894 he went South, in hopes of attaining at least temporary relief, and the following summer changed to Waukesha, Wisconsin. But the knell had been decreed by an Almighty hand. In June of that year he was no more among us. The ways which knew him shall long look without avail for his equal; for, as one of our leading men remarked after his decease, "never in her history has Chicago had a citizen who, in proportion to his powers, did so much and so cheerfully as did Mr. Marcus Farwell."

Mrs. Marcus A. Farwell, whose maiden name was Miss Lucia Day Cross, can boast of having in her veins some of the best Puritan strains of

blood, as developed in stanch old New England, whose principles now, as ever, have continued to dominate the policy of our entire country. Yet she bears her honors modestly, even retiringly, as if ever mindful of the motto of true nobility, "*Noblesse oblige*," a sentiment whose implied benevolence and generosity she fulfills to more than the very letter.

She was born in the picturesque village (now city) of Montpelier, which, nestled cosily between uplifts of the grand Green Mountains of Vermont, stretches some miles irregularly along the verdant shores of peerless Winooski. The youngest of her generation, she was her family pet, humored, but not spoiled. Early instruction being given almost altogether by private teachers, she finished a liberal education at Gorham (Maine) Seminary, in the delightful companionship of Miss Alma, daughter of the very distinguished Judge Thompson, author of "The Green Mountain Boys" and other choice volumes.

Thereafter followed formal introduction into society, and a subsequent winter's western trip, most of which was agreeably spent as a visitor in Chicago, during which period it was the felicity of her life to form the acquaintance of Mr. Farwell, her future husband.

Married in the full tide of young womanhood, February 1, 1860, she came directly to her adopted home; since when, her own and her family's history has been a conspicuous part of Chicago development, in that their best and dearest energies have been freely exercised, without interruption or stint, in the myriad ways our metropolis has thus far journeyed on its sublime mission of uplifting and aiding humanity.

Arriving at the crisis when secession was entering upon the active disloyalty of Civil War, for several years the Union cause had the Farwells' most enthusiastic co-operation in enlisting and equipping soldiers, in supporting the despondent hearts of those left behind, in maintaining the needy, in hastening the convalescence of returning wounded, as well as officiating in the bereavements of the less fortunate, of whom it must be said, "Dust to dust; ashes to ashes!" Some

of the State's most prized battle-flags were donated by these hands at that time.

A valued leader for years in the most brilliant functions, as then the vogue, of contemporary society, a growing family, with ever-increasing cares, withdrew her to more narrow and dearer circles, wherein mature life has mainly passed, in refined elegance and profitable usefulness. A prominent member of the First Baptist Church, she has always been forward in advancing its noble works. For two years, also, she served as President of the Benevolent Society. Generous to a fault, instance examples are not needed as to how she executed its high calling. Were the chronicler to narrate of all the many individuals and families she has aided, and is even now helping, her own good deeds would almost rise in themselves to the magnitude of a society. Through all this she has found leisure to wield a very facile pen, whose results, having already successfully passed the censorship of private critics, it is to be hoped may ere long see the light of day in bound black and white.

Like the Roman matron, mother of the Gracchi, she can point with pride to her children and say, "These are my ornaments." Of five sons and one daughter, she yet possesses all, save two boys who died in infancy. Paul Farwell, born May 19, 1861, a beautiful child, died at the age of two, causing a mother's first real grief. Cora Evaline, born June 28, 1863, graduated with honors at Dearborn Seminary, sweetly feminine, a universal favorite with friends and teachers. She married, September 1, 1891, Ernest Hamlin Hicks, a very promising young attorney, whose legal education had been obtained at Iowa City. Taking up his residence at Monticello, in the same State, he was rapidly going to the front, but found better judgment prompting him to resign from the duties of a second term as Prosecuting Attorney, upon which he was entering, to come to Chicago. This new field was reached in October, 1895, and business relations were established as the junior partner of Barger & Hicks, with commodious offices in the Home Insurance Building. Fred Marcus Farwell was born in Chicago on the second day of September, 1866.

After a preparatory course in our public schools, he spent two years at the Orchard Lake Military Academy of Michigan. Then came extended travels, which, as the wise Bacon notes, "in the younger sort, is a part of education." In 1884 he was appointed to the duties of Collector for the Oakwoods Cemetery Association, which he well performed for a period of two years. Then he became a Director, and was elevated to the position of Manager of the Oakwoods Greenhouses, wherein he was actively engaged for eight further years. On June 26, 1894, he was, upon the death of his father, elected to fill the vacated chief post of President of the association. He was wedded, October 12, 1888, to Miss Ida Klecker, of Watertown, Wisconsin. They have one son, Arthur Frederick, born October 20, 1889. He is a staunch Republican, and prominent Odd Fellow. Luther Cross Farwell was born September 6, 1870. His education was obtained at Miss Barnes' Seminary, the Hayden Public School, the Allen Academy and the Harvard Preparatory School, all of this city. Afterwards he had the exceptional advantages of a private tutor for two more years. Business life was begun as bookkeeper for the Oakwoods Cemetery Association, of which he became the business manager at the time his elder brother vacated that position. He was married upon the fifth of September, 1894, to Miss Pearl Marie Dick, of Chicago, daughter of the heroic Colonel Dick, who went to the front from Indianapolis in the Civil War, and returned covered with wounds and glory. Mr. Farwell took to his home a lady gifted with the sweetest disposition, of many accomplishments, excelling especially in music. They intend building soon upon Oglesby Avenue. They are members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican in politics. Lalon Zophar Farwell was born in August, 1871, but unkind fate cut the thread of his young life before he had reached the age of five. Ralph Sewell Farwell was born March 3, 1876. His education was fostered at the Harvard Preparatory School for eight years, when he went to the Boston Polytechnique, entering upon its engineering course for a degree; but at the expiration of the

year, much against his wishes, he was obliged, on account of ill-health, to withdraw for a time. He possesses especial acumen in the direction of electrical and mechanical engineering, for which he manifested a genius from early years. Altogether exemplary in his habits, his precocity took the form of construction, and the acquiring of expert knowledge of telephones, annunciators and telegraphing. In the fall of 1895 he entered upon what is understood to be but temporary duties connected with the city office of the Oakwoods Association. He is a Republican and a member of the *Chi Psi* Greek-letter fraternity.

Mrs. Farwell's father, Luther Cross, was descended from a noble English family, whose principal seat was in St. John's Wood, London. It is a line of wide distribution and honorable lineage, as witness the no less than thirteen coats of arms designated by Burke as used by various branches of Cross, the particular coat to which attention is now drawn being: "Quarterly (*i. e.* party per *cross*) gules and or; in first and fourth a *cross* potent or. Crest: a stork argent, beaked and legged gules; in the beak a *cross* formee or. Motto: '*Cruci dum spiro fido.*' (This illustrates remarkably what is known to heralds as "canting arms," being such as allude to the bearer thereof. Here, in repeated emphasis of the patronymic Cross, are seen: (1), the entire field of the escutcheon divided *crosswise*; (2), in two quarters a *cross* is borne; (3), in the crest appears another form of *cross*; while (4), in the motto the *cross* is the whole theme.)

The American progenitor was Nathan Cross, who came from England and is found at Dunstable, Massachusetts, about the time of "Lovell's War." September 4, 1724, while collecting turpentine near the Nashua River, he was taken prisoner by the Mohawks. A captive for several months in Canada, he escaped and found his way home through the wilderness, in the spring of 1725. Singularly enough, he found his gun in the tree where he had hidden it on the morning of that eventful day, months gone, and it is now preserved in the museum of the Nashua Historical Society. Thereabouts he had extensive landed possessions, including a farm on the east side of

the Merrimack River, as well as two meadows and an island in the mouth of the Nashua River. The old farm homestead, then in the town of Dunstable, has, as the extensive boundaries have been cut down from time to time, been later in the town of Nottingham, afterwards Nottingham West, finally Hudson of to-day. The exact spot is about a-half mile above Taylor's Falls Bridge. It remained in the Cross family for over two centuries. Here, after his return from Canada, Nathan built a house, the cellar of which is still to be seen. He died September 8, 1766.

By his first wife, he had an eldest son, Capt. Peter Cross, born September 28, 1729. By his wife Sarah, daughter of Deacon Henry Hale, of Nottingham West, he had an eldest son, Joseph Cross, born February 17, 1759, who served in the Revolutionary War and resided at Swartzey, New Hampshire.

Joseph's eldest son was Luther Cross, the father of Mrs. Farwell. Born at Keene, New Hampshire, in 1802, Luther obtained a good academic education, after which he taught mathematics and surveying. Later he went to Boston to engage with his uncle Stearns, again removed to Woodstock, Vermont, where he met his wife, Miss Polly May Day; removed thence to Barre, Vermont, to go into partnership with his uncle, Ira Day, an extensive merchant of his time, who owned the famous Boston stage line; and finally, still in partnership, removed to his long honored and honoring residence, Montpelier, Vermont. Here he built three fine brick residences, known to-day as the "Fifield," "Page" and "Cross" places. A staunch Whig, he was quite a prominent and successful politician. He was Selectman sixteen years, Sergeant-at-Arms for the same length of service, and a Justice of the Peace for a period of greater duration than any predecessor. Of benevolent disposition and sincerely pious, he was universally esteemed and generally beloved. His death, which occurred in 1873, was mourned by all his townsmen. He was laid to rest in Green Mountain Cemetery, as peacefully beautiful a last resting-place as one could wish to choose.

Mrs. Farwell's mother, Polly May Day, who died

at the remarkable age of ninety-five, also was descended from a very ancient and noble family. William Day, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a family coat-of-arms confirmed to him by Norroy, King of Arms, as follows: "Party per chevron or and azure, three mullets counterchanged. Crest: Two hands conjoined proper, fixed to a pair of wings, the dexter or, the sinister azure, each charged with a mullet counterchanged." This family is widely distributed, Burke recording eleven coats claimed in different parts of the kingdom, the one just given being now mainly used in Berks, Buckingham and Sussex Counties and the Isle of Ely. William Day was a son of Richard, a son of Nicholas, a son of John Dee (called *Daye* in England). Traditionally the family is from Wales, where Dee (signifying dark or dingy) is the name of an important Welsh river, from which the family name, probably, at a remote day had its origin.

Within thirty years from the settling of New England, no less than seven males by the name of Day are found, the first of these being Robert, probably from the eastern part of England, perhaps from Braintree, Essex. Be that as it may, he appeared at Newton (now Cambridge) in 1635, having likely arrived the previous year. In June, 1636, he went with the Rev. Mr. Hooker and a hundred other colonizers through the wilderness to found Hartford, Connecticut. His name appears on the historic monument in the rear of the Center Congregational Church at this place, where he married Editha Stebbins (sister of Deacon Edward Stebbins), by whom he had four children, and died in 1648. His widow afterwards married Elizur, the grandfather of President Holyoke, of Harvard College, and so removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, taking her children with her. Thence later descendants removed to Woodstock, Vermont, where is the old homestead, with its time-honored "Pap's Pine Tree," and where long years since lived and practiced, and was venerated by his townsmen, Dr. Standish Day, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Farwell.

Dr. Standish Day married Deborah, daughter of Dr. Josiah Sturtevant, of Halifax, Massachusetts, a descendant of glorious antecedents. The

Sturtevant family is historically prominent at "Palace Hall," Nottinghamshire, England, whereat the following arms were confirmed: "Gules, a lion rampant argent, on a border of the last eight pheons sable."

The Sturtevants were early pilgrims to America, and their descendants are to this day found very generally located throughout Plymouth County, Massachusetts, especially in the towns of Plymouth, Halifax, Carver, Plympton, Bridgewater, Hardwick and Middleboro. Samuel Sturtevant was at Plymouth as early as 1643. Here by his wife, Ann, he had a son, Samuel, junior. In the third generation, Josiah removed to Halifax, Massachusetts, where, by his wife Hannah (daughter of Nathaniel Church), he in 1720 had, among others, the aforesaid Dr. Josiah Sturtevant, junior.

Dr. Sturtevant married Lois (Croade) Foster, a widow, of Plymouth, in 1757. Though he had many descendants later in Middleboro, he does not appear to have himself ever lived there. He was a man of sterling worth and stanch in his convictions. Inasmuch as we find the "lion rampant" of the royal arms upon his family coat, we need not be surprised to find him among the Tories of Revolutionary times. Too frank in unguarded expression concerning matters then at white heat in the colonies, to keep peace he had to withdraw to Boston, where he was given the position of a surgeon in the British army, but died soon after from disease brought on by exposure. He lies buried under famous Old South Church. In this connection, we find the following entry made by his widow in the family records: "August 18, 1776, my dear husband departed this life. He was in his fifty-fifth year, at Boston, whither he was driven by a mad and deluded mob, for no other offence than his loyalty to his sovereign. God forgive them and grant that his death may be sanctified to me and all the children for our souls' everlasting good."

One of his sons, Dr. Friend Sturtevant, removed to Hartland, Vermont, where for a long time he was the only scientific practitioner, and universally respected and honored. He served as surgeon in the War of 1812, and died soon after.

GEORGE BARNET.

GEORGE BARNET, who was actively engaged in the construction of some of the most important public works of Illinois, as well as of Canada, died at his home in Lockport, Ill. A native of Aberdeen, Scotland, he was a son of Louis and Elspeth Barnet, and was born November 12, 1804.

About sixty years ago he landed at Quebec, Canada, with no capital save an indomitable perseverance and high integrity, inherited from his sturdy ancestors of the hills and rocks of Scotland, to which may be added habits of industry and a character upright by nature and training. Soon after arriving in Quebec, he was employed in building the East India Company's warehouse in that city, and he subsequently obtained a contract on the St. Lawrence Canal, which he executed with satisfaction to its managers and with profit to himself.

On the completion of this undertaking, he resolved to visit Illinois and take part, if possible, in operations on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in process of construction. With his family, he traveled with a team through the almost unbroken wilderness to Chicago. When operations were suspended, in 1842, through the failure of the State to honor its obligations, Mr. Barnet, in common with many others, was a heavy loser. He returned temporarily to Canada, although he had not lost faith in the integrity and resources of the people of Illinois, and was employed for some time in enlarging the locks of the Welland Canal. In that country he enjoyed a high reputation for integrity, mechanical skill and energy.

Upon the completion of the Welland Canal improvement, he again came to Chicago, and the Canal Commissioners placed in his hands the

completion of the canal between Summit and Chicago, which he carried out to the satisfaction of all parties, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the waters of Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines River mingle in the interests of commerce. His next enterprise was the construction of a bridge for the Illinois Central Railroad across the Illinois River at La Salle, which stands to-day a better and more enduring monument than any ever erected for tyrant or knight of old.

Later, Mr. Barnet erected for the same railroad a bridge at Ottawa. His last public work was the construction of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, and at the time of his death he was a large stockholder in and President of the company owning the line. At this time he was regarded as one of the most wealthy men of the West. He took a keen interest in the agricultural improvements of the State in which he had accumulated his property, and in which he spent the strength of his manhood.

Mr. Barnet retained largely the social habits, feelings and national pride common to his countrymen, but he was, nevertheless, a true American citizen. Though remarkably successful in business, he was just as simple in habits of life and scrupulous in its small affairs and in the integrity of obligations at the time of his death as on the day when he first landed at Quebec. His religion was that of the Scotch Covenanters, modified by the practice of the Scotch Baptists.

In the death of George Barnet a great man in his sphere of activity passed away. His undeviating integrity and persevering industry, with their inevitable results, stand as a beacon of hope to all young men beginning life with only a strong right arm, an honest heart and a firm resolve.



W. L. Garrison

SAMUEL H. LARMINIE.

SAMUEL HUGUENOT LARMINIE. It is an everyday object lesson, that the acquiring and keeping of money is too often at the lamentable risk and loss of human character. One who successfully avoids or surmounts temptations into which, and through which, most men fall, is an exceptional person. He who for more than a score of years, in both private and official capacities, represented the Chicago Board of Trade without once having the finger of public or self-reproach pointed at him, is worthy the sincere homage of the historian's pen. Such a one, in all honor and honesty, was Samuel H. Larminie, the subject of this sketch.

Inasmuch as Mr. Larminie's immediate branch comprised all of his paternal kindred who ever came to live in America, and especially in that at Mr. Larminie's decease the male line of that surname became extinct in this country, it is eminently fitting that the chronicler neglect not in dignified manner to set out in commendable fullness whatever is available for this permanent record concerning either personal virtues or ancestral achievement. The retrospection reads like a romance, which, in truth, it is.

The Larminie family is of French origin; and to the better understanding of this sketch, it may be well to digress a little into the tragic fields of an era whose history has all but revolutionized the world.

The name Luther symbolizes the dawn of modern civilization. He began the severing of church and state, and made the declaration of the sublime doctrine of personal independence and individual accountability. The dormant germ of universal thought, of scientific research, of critical examination, suddenly sprang, like unto

Minerva from the head of Jove, into full activity, equipped for a struggle the most desperate of ages.

The conflict was fiercest in mercurial France. On this sacred ground heroes died in martyred sacrifice to the truth of civil and religious liberty. The French nation finally grasped the republican idea: the freedom of worship must, in large measure, still be sought in other lands.

The early French Protestants were styled Huguenots. History has been made more glorious by their brave deeds. Their innocent virtues, after three centuries, are still an inspiration to those scholars who con the well-worn sanguinary pages. The year 1572 witnessed barbarous atrocities, too horrible to chronicle. The perfidy of the French king, Charles IX., led to the assassination of the revered Coligny, to the butcher-massacre of St. Bartholomew. Thousands were maimed, imprisoned, killed; thousands fled for their lives. The last sought asylums far and wide. Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, England, Ireland and America at that time, and upon later urgent crises, gave them homes.

The year of the St. Bartholomew Massacre, ancestors of Samuel H. Larminie made their escape to England; thence to the North of Ireland, where Counties Down and Antrim were especially favored sanctuaries for these refugees. There they found welcoming company in the persons of fellow-suffering Scotchmen, whom religious intolerance had expatriated from their native Caledonia.

The Huguenots were an intellectual and industrious people. Ireland's linen industries were founded by them at this period. Where they lived and worked and worshiped together, peace,

progress and honorable content went hand in hand. The most prosperous parts of Ireland to this day are those where the Huguenotic civilization was most manifested.

Certain parts, also, of the West of Ireland became centers for French settlements, notably County Mayo, in Connaught. Of these, Westport, situated in Arghaval Parish and the Barony of Merrisk, is most notable. It is a maritime center, with excellent shiproads on Westport Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, from whose furies it is shut off by an insular panorama of surpassing grandeur. A town of well-built houses, together with the environing lordly domain, was laid out by the first Marquis of Sligo upon a small river, to which it gives name, abounding in salmon, beautified by two picturesque cascades, and falling to rest in Clew Bay. Speaking of this bay, a recognized authority writes: "Save Loch Loinond, of Scotland, we here find a combination of the savage, sublime, and softly beautiful in nature, which impresses one with a sense of more richness and greater effect than any other body of water, fresh or salt, in the entire three Kingdoms," noted though they be the world over for marine views.

The town has three principal streets, from which, in Alpine precipitousness, lead narrower avenues and lanes up and down the steep places which abound. Two of the former skirt the river, and, being well planted by the landscape gardener, afford most agreeable promenades, under the names of North and South Mall. Speaking of Westport, it may be said that it is generally regarded as incomparably the prettiest, most beautifully situated and most interesting of all the towns of the West of Ireland.

Attracted by such scenes, amid which then rose the cheerful hum of myriad thriving industries, what wonder that descendants of the Larminie family early left the North of Ireland to seek contented fortunes amid nature's smiling more southern landscapes? Here Larminies of later generations were reared, and thrive in the prosperous esteem of their countrymen. In fact, they became one of the leading old families of the neighborhood. Fine domains owned by scions

of the family even now attest superior glories. One high in the East India service retired in advanced years on a pension to these ancestral seats. Here in the fore part of the present century were educated the parents of the subject of this narrative. The father's name was Charles Larminie; his mother was a Ferel, descended from an ancient Spanish race. Samuel H. Larminie was born at Westport, October 13, 1838. His environment was auspicious; the grand beauties of the scene, entering his soul, became a part of his individuality. He was a man of grand and noble characteristics, symmetrically developed in traits.

Towards the middle of the century the business of the place was decadent; other influences less wholesome than those of the Huguenots were gradually throwing a pall over universal prosperity. Anticipating the partial doom of another "Deserted Village," the senior Larminie in 1849 took his family and embarked for the New World. Landing at quaint old Quebec, he proceeded up the mighty St. Lawrence to Montreal, with the purpose of permanently locating there. But, even at that remote date, the city at the head of the Great Lakes was beginning to exert irresistible attractions; and this little family band, following the star of their fortunes, proceeding on their long voyage, reached Chicago in November, 1849.

Soon after arriving, the mother was stricken down by cholera, at that time malignantly epidemic, and the first sorrow of the home band grew heavy as they bore her beloved form to Graceland Cemetery. The father soon found remunerative employment upon the *Evening Journal*, with which he remained associated until his death, which occurred while visiting relatives at Port Sarnia, Canada, where he was buried.

At an early age, Samuel H. Larminie was apprenticed by his parent unto the celebrated Dr. J. Y. Scammon, to learn the drug trade. Then he went to Altona, Illinois, to manage a branch store for Doctor Scammon. Though he was not satisfied to tarry beyond a single year, he yet had the great felicity of here meeting for the first time his future bride.

Returning to Chicago, he formed business re-

lations with Davis, Sawyer & Company, wholesale dry goods, on Lake Street, with whom he continued for some years, or until he joined the Board of Trade. The longest and most conspicuous part of Mr. Larminie's career will ever be honorably remembered in connection with Chicago's Board of Trade. For upwards of a score of years, during the busiest and most important formative period of this superior organization, he was very active in both lay and official capacities. The substance of his best deeds, as well as the opinions of his associate contemporaries, are recorded in Board of Trade annals, where they will long remain a monument to his unselfish, devoted business achievements.

In 1879, too close application had left such indubitable proof of weakness in the region of his heart, that, acting on his physician's advice, Mr. Larminie spent six months, in company with his wife, traveling abroad. During this memorable trip he visited the Netherlands, Germany, France, Switzerland and Great Britain. They met members of the nobility and public notables in all these countries by virtue of residence at leading hotels. They were present at a levee of King Leopold of Belgium, and in Paris met *Pere Hyacinthe*, whose wife, a native of Bucyrus, Ohio, was a friend of Mrs. Larminie. However, the pleasantest days of the trip were passed amid the familiar scenes of his boyhood in old Westport.

Returned home, the tone of his health much improved, he resumed business on the Board. But it was too rashly done. In 1883 he again took leave of absence, this time destined to be final.

A larger portion of the following three years was spent in Colorado and California. Charmed with the salubrious climate of the latter State, he purchased near Santa Barbara, in the heart of the garden spot of the old Spanish Dominion, an eighteen-acre homestead in the Monticeto Valley, which he called Edgewild. Here he grew no less than thirty varieties of tropical fruits and twenty-eight varieties of roses.

But his active mind, long used to the excitement of the "pit," soon tired of so tame an occu-

pation. He returned to Chicago in April, 1885, whence, upon the 8th of May following, he passed to rest from his cozy home at No. 5006 Washington Avenue, Hyde Park. Interment was made in the family lot at Oakwoods.

In former years the deceased had been a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, on the West Side, but, upon taking up his residence in Kenwood, he joined St. Paul's Church, from which he was buried, the Rev. Charles Bixby officiating. During the entire time of membership in St. Paul, covering more than a score of years, he was an honored Vestryman.

Always a consistent Republican, he was a supporting member of the Union League Club. He belonged to no secret societies. He was emphatically a business man; whatever came along its channels interested and engaged him. He was a person of excellent judgment and very prompt in payment of debts. His was a social nature, fond of society, yet finding most of its enjoyment within the domestic circle. Liberal in all things, he was a true friend to those to whom by friendship he was bound. Above and through all, his mind was governed by the motive of a high-toned Christian gentleman.

At his death, the American male line of Larminie perished. He left only two sisters of his blood: one the wife of the well-known pioneer of the city, Dr. L. S. Major; the other, Mrs. E. B. Stevens, for a long time of Chicago, but of late years a resident of the balmy South. Although married many years, no children sprang into being.

Mr. Larminie married, August 1, 1863, Miss Hannah Mitchell, daughter of Matthew Buck and Hannah (Bryant) Mitchell, of Bucyrus, Ohio. Both of her parents were remarkable persons. Her father was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, but moved to Mansfield, Ohio, where, against the intimidating threats of townsmen, he was the first to vote an Abolition ticket. In the evening of the same day, his house being surrounded by an infuriated mob, his wonderful nerve and presence of mind overawed them, so that they dispersed peaceably. He was, however, immediately dropped as an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, but

was welcomed into the Congregational flock, of whose number he was long an ardent worker.

He was fearless as a lion in carrying out the dictates of his conscience. As an inventor of machinery, he was a positive genius; many patents obtained by him are still on record. He was descended from parents who came to Wheeling from the North of Ireland.

Hannah Bryant, mother of Mrs. Larminie, was a daughter of David and Catherine (Wooley) Bryant, her mother being from Holland. David Bryant had nine sons and six daughters, all but one of whom lived to an advanced age. They were born in Washington, Pennsylvania, but while yet young were taken to Ohio, on the removal thither of their parents.

David's father was Simeon Bryant, one of four brothers, sons of Simeon Bryant, the immigrant. Simeon, senior, came directly from Holland, although of English descent. He settled at Hack-

ensack about the year 1717, but later took up permanent residence at Springfield, New Jersey.

Mrs. Larminie's mother was a relative of the honored poet, William Cullen Bryant, descended from a family of noble origin. The Bryant family arms are: "Or three piles, meeting neer in the base of the escutcheon azure." This coat was borne by Sir Guy Bryant, Knight, one of the Knights of the most honorable Order of the Garter in the time of King Edward III., and he was also a chief means under the said king for obtaining the charter of privilege and freedom of His Majesty's Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said forest.

An antique copy of these very curious arms is in the possession of Mrs. Larminie. She survives in good health and spirits, a woman of refined attainments and a leading Christian scientist of Chicago.

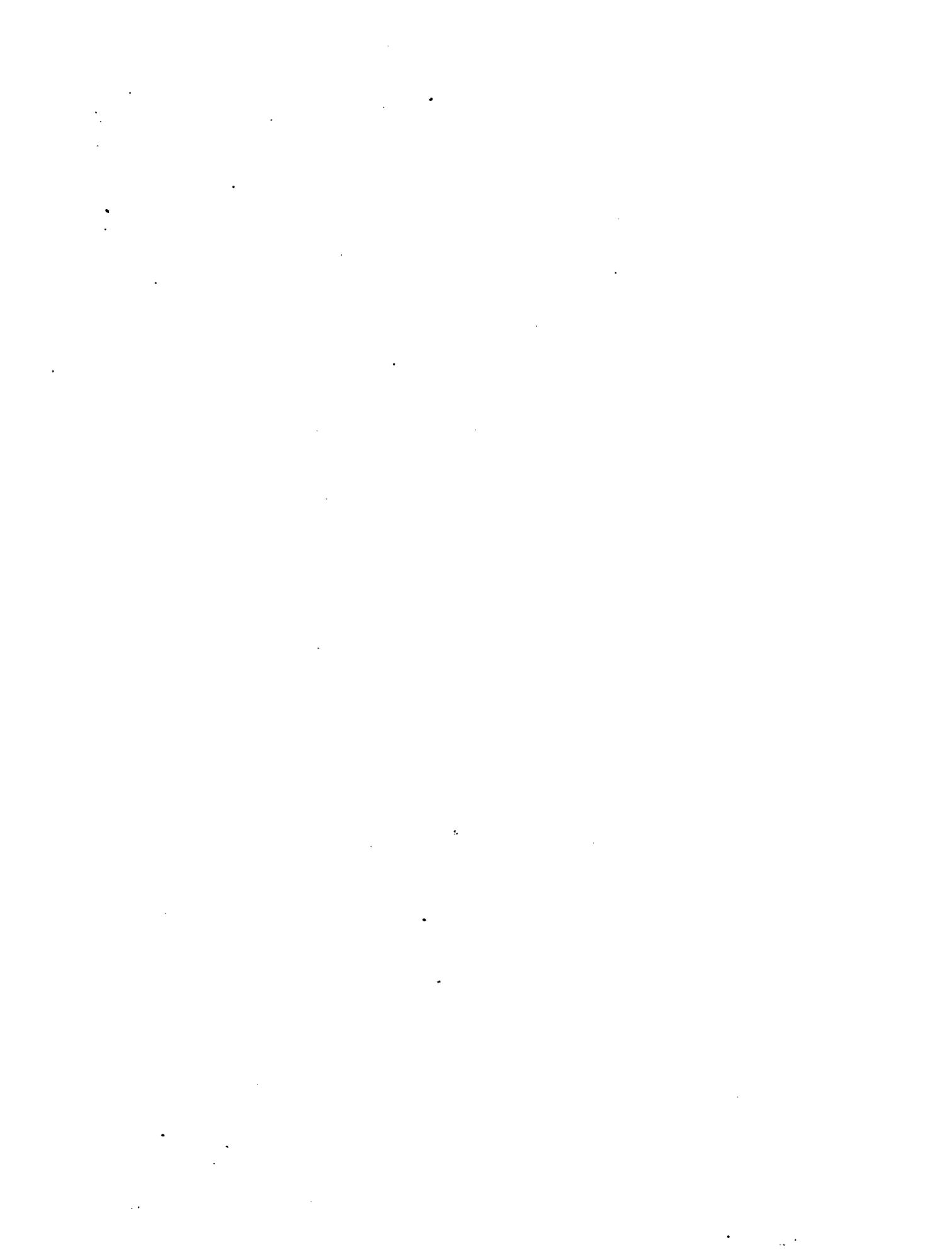
REV. WILLIAM W. HARSHA.

REV. WILLIAM WILLITT HARSHA, D. D., LL. D., a well-known Presbyterian divine, for many years in the work of the ministry in Chicago and various Illinois points, was born May 7, 1821, in West Hebron, Washington County, New York. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1843, and began the work of the ministry in 1846, at Galena, Illinois. He afterwards moved to Dixon, in the same State, and from thence to Chicago in 1862. He was pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Congress Street, until 1869, in which year he went to Jacksonville, Illinois. For fifteen years he labored in the last-named city, and was the means of much good being accomplished.

The recognition of his talents, in the mean time, spread among the churches, and he was induced to go to Omaha, Nebraska, to become President of Bellevue College. For a time he was pastor

of the Presbyterian Church at Tecumseh, Nebraska. At present he is Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Omaha. In the spring of 1896 he went abroad, having been elected delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council held in Glasgow, Scotland, during the summer of that year.

In 1846 Dr. Harsha was married to Miss Catherine Lois Smith, of Ticonderoga, New York, a young lady of most lovely Christian character, who died in 1876. Three children survive her, namely: Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., a popular divine of New York City; Mrs. Ida S. Kendrick, of Webster Grove, Missouri; and Rev. Frederick Harsha, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1879 Dr. Harsha married Miss Alice A. Dickey, a talented and appreciative lady, as well as a faithful companion and co-laborer in his future life-work, that of preparing young men for the ministry of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.





J. J. [unclear]

HENRY R. SYMONDS.

HENRY ROBERTS SYMONDS. Ever mindful of the merciful adage, "Concerning the dead, let good alone be spoken," how grateful should be the annalist who stands in the presence of a theme, justice to which demands superlative usage of all the winning graces of so ennobling a sentiment.

The subject of this sketch came of superior ancestry, and his affiliations were always the choicest. He was a leading banker and altogether representative citizen of Chicago during the early long years of its formative career. Having attained a very enviable eminence, enjoying a model home and the development of a most promising young family, he was in the full height of manhood's day when called away. Followed by the benedictions of all, soothed and sustained by heartfelt requiems of a thousand souls, he quietly fell asleep.

Henry Roberts Symonds was born at Niagara Falls, New York, January 11, 1840. Leaving the benefits of public and high-school education at his fifteenth year, he eagerly advanced to the battle of life along the grand plane where financial energies furnish the sinews of a world, and unerringly decide the survival of the fittest. He took his first banking lessons in the local office of Riddle & Company. This auspicious entrance determined his future, and he became and ever was an able financier.

One can easily fancy how impressionable boyhood thoughts were moulded by his ever-present inspiring environment. Awed by Omnipotent Power, manifested through one of earth's grandest cataracts, charmed by its evanescent pan-

orama of supreme beauty, unintermittingly impressed by the eternal laws of cause and effect, the observance of right law and the following of high models must early have become a rule of his life. The Divinely moral problem of the universe before him, he could not but be as he was. We improve by absorption. Man is nothing, save as he approaches the Omnipotent, and harmoniously embodies the mystic atoms of unseen glories.

Mr. Symonds settled in Chicago in the year 1859, as a teller in the now historic Aikin & Norton's Bank; the senior partner being he who was a conspicuous charter member of the First National Bank. Two years thereafter, he became Cashier in the private banking house of the late Chauncey Blair, which was afterwards known as the 'Merchants' National Bank. In good time, he became assistant to Cashier Lyman J. Gage, of the First National Bank, upon whose elevation to the presidency, he became in turn Cashier. This responsible position was augmented in 1891 by election to the prominent office of First Vice-President, which he occupied for the remainder of his too brief life.

The quiet retired existence of a banker, orderly in habits and regular in hours (matters necessitated by his occupation), does not bring him into the glare of public prominence, save at rare and uncertain intervals. This rule was emphatically pronounced in the regimen of Mr. Symonds, who cared little or nothing for society, popularly so called, but found his happy disposition well contented in hours of privacy within his home, in the midst of a cheerful family, enlivened by

music and improved by mental contact with the best authors. Still there were occasional commercial entanglements to add color and animation to the usually quiet scene; with a panic now and then, or something worse, to lend a veritable tragic countenance. Enough of shadows were thereby imparted to lend relief to the otherwise excessive high lights.

His political faith was Republican. Men like Lincoln and Douglas were fit for any country and all times; but locally his ballot ever sought the best man. Not especially a club man, he was a valued member of the Union and Illinois Clubs. At first, when he made the West Side his home, he was an attendant upon the Union Park Congregational Church; but later life found greater convenience and method in regular visits to the shrine of the late lamented David Swing, who finally officiated in the closing hours of saddest bereavement.

It was in the opening of 1892, when *la grippe* was most prevalent and malignant in baffling the science of physicians, that Mr. Symonds fell a temporary victim to its malign influences. From an ensuing weakness he had by no means recovered strength when President Gage was taken down; whereupon, out of purely conscientious motives, against the advice of doctors, and notwithstanding the tearful entreaties of friends, he took upon himself extra burdensome and exacting duties, beyond his physical powers, which brought on an attack of nervous prostration. Some radical change being demanded, he sought convalescence in warmer Florida, but without lasting avail. The end found a manly sufferer, upon the twenty-sixth day of March, 1892. That day Chicago lost a noble citizen, and the First National Bank an able director of its policies. Said one with whom he was closely intimate in business for a score of years, "A better man never breathed the air of life. He was a true man." Space must be allowed to set out at length the noble tribute paid his memory by the Directors of the First National Bank:

"In the death of Henry R. Symonds, late Vice-President of this bank, this board has occasion to mourn the loss of one who, through nearly

twenty-five years of faithful service, has closely identified himself with the history of the institution. His clear comprehension of the great trust imposed upon him, his earnest application to duty, his scrupulous regard for the interests he represented, his prudence, fortitude and courage made his official life most effective and valuable. We desire to record our appreciation of these qualities as illustrated in him, and to express to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their affliction.

"THEREFORE, *Resolved*, That this memorial be spread upon the records of this board, and an engrossed copy thereof be prepared and sent to Mrs. Symonds.

"L. J. GAGE, President.

"R. J. STREET, Secretary."

Mr. Symonds was twice married. At the youthful age of nineteen, he wedded Miss Julia Ackley, of New York City. This union was blessed by three children: Charles H. Symonds, and a daughter, now Mrs. F. K. Morrill, both of this city, and Florence, who married Mr. Charles H. Folds and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Symonds' second wife was Miss Charlotte L. McKay, of this city. From their devoted union four happy, promising lives sprang into being. They are: Paul, born May 22, 1877, now pursuing his studies in St. Paul's School at Garden City, Long Island, in preparation for the Boston Polytechnique; Edith (an only daughter), born October 24, 1879, who is at present attending Miss Starrett's private school for young ladies at Oak Park, preparatory to a higher course at Smith's superior eastern college; Edward Lawrence, born August 6, 1889; and Henry Roberts Symonds, born June 25, 1891.

The genealogies involved in this article are interesting, both sides of the house being, as technically known, of "family."

Mrs. Charlotte McKay Symonds is a daughter of George McKay, of Prince Edward Island, he being a son of George, who was a son of George McKay, who came to Prince Edward from the North of Scotland about 1810. He had previously married his son to Miss Annie McIntyre, daugh-

ter of a prominent local family. Inverness and the Isle of Skye have been made historic by the valorous deeds of the McKays, and the American line is commercially prominent, having been ship-builders from the first on Prince Edward Island, excelling in clipper merchantmen for the Liverpool trade. Collateral lines are memorably conspicuous as the architects of the famous "Great Eastern."

Mrs. Symonds' mother was Margaret Lockerby, a daughter of the Very Rev. John Lockerby, who came from Lockerby, South Scotland, and who now, at the most remarkable age of ninety-nine, living upon Prince Edward Island, is the oldest living member of the Presbyterian Synod, still being able to administer sacraments. His is the quaint honor of having been a pupil of the very "Dominie" immortalized in Scott's "Guy Mannering." He married Margaret Forbes, of Culloden Hall, Inverness, whose father, David Forbes, was a surgeon in the English navy, and died in India, leaving her his sole heiress. This family seat was long since made famous by the decisive battle of Culloden, which was fought on the estates near by the old hall. As a clan, the Forbes are very distinguished in Scotia, being prominent among time-honored law-givers, one of their most able jurists having risen to the supremacy of the Lord Chief Justice-ship.

Mr. Symonds' grandfather, Jesse Symonds, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 4, 1789. Having married Susan West (born January 15, 1795), he removed to Lee, Massachusetts, where he learned the industry of paper-making in the fore part of the present century. He later removed to Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, thence to Dansville, New York, in 1816, and soon after to Shortsville, in the same State, where he began the construction of a paper mill, which was completed in the spring of 1817. Being soon after burned, it was rebuilt and run until the fall of 1822, when it was sold and removal was for a last time made, on March 5, 1823, to Niagara Falls, New York. Having purchased water power from the Porter owners, he began the erection of a paper mill on the

Niagara River, just above the bridge and on Goat Island. He did not live to see its completion. Being taken ill with fever before he fully convalesced, he went out to the river side, and, meeting with an accident, was drowned and his body never recovered. This mill becomes historic from the fact that it was the first ever built upon the falls, being the prototype of the immense mill at present there devoted to such industry.

His eldest son, Charles Hamilton Symonds, was born in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, April 11, 1814. He was married, January 24, 1839, to Eliza Roberts, eldest daughter of Tamaline Talee Roberts and Lucy Drury, his wife. Eliza Roberts was born in Poultney, Vermont, June 6, 1820. Her father removed to New York State, and was at the time of her marriage Sheriff of Niagara County, residing at Lockport. The eldest son of Charles Hamilton Symonds was Henry Roberts Symonds, whose name heads this notice.

The pedigree of the Symonds family involves long and honorable records, which are unquestionable and on record in the Herald's College, and other public-record offices in England. From Volume I. of the *Heraldic Journal*, the following is extracted:

"Among the early settlers of Massachusetts who were sprung from the gentry of England, we count Samuel Symonds, of Ipswich. His ancestors were long established—Morant's 'Essex' says for twenty generations (which would reach back to a period antedating the Norman conquest)—at Croft in Lancashire and Stratton in Staffordshire. Richard Symonds, a nephew of the emigrant, was a zealous antiquary, as well as devoted Royalist, and his manuscript collections for County Essex are in the College of Arms. They contain a pedigree of the family, which was printed for the Camden Society in a volume of Symonds' 'Heraldic Collections.' Samuel, who emigrated, was born in 1595, and is mentioned by Morant.

"The ascertained English pedigree is as follows: John Symonds, of Croft, Lancashire, married a daughter of Sir William Lording, Knight. They had a son Robert, who went into Staffordshire, where he married the heiress of one Congreve, of

Stratton. They had a son John, resident of Stratton, who married a daughter of one Gravenor, Esquire, of Bellaport, County of Salop. Their son Thomas married a daughter of Thomas Worthington, Gentleman. They had a son John, who removed to Newport, County of Salop, where he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Maynard. Their son John, junior, married Ann, daughter of Thomas Bendbow. They had a son, Richard Symonds, of "the Poole, an ancient seat in ye parish of Great Yeldham," to which he came out of Shropshire, being a Cursiter (i. e. issuer of original writs) of the Chancery. He was buried in Yeldham Church, July 8, 1627. He had married Elizabeth, the second daughter of Robert Plume, of Yeldham Hall, Gentleman, who was buried in the church, January 27, 1611. Richard Symonds had, as a fourth son, Samuel, who was also a Cursiter of the Chancery, and purchased a fine seat in Toppesfield, County Essex, called Olivers. He married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Harlakenden, of Colne, after which he went into New England in the American Colonies. His eldest son, Richard, was a barrister, graduate of 'Greye's Inn,' and remained in England; but four children, Dorothy, Samuel, junior, Harlakenden and Elizabeth, he brought with him to this country."

Harleian Manuscript No. 1542 in the British Museum contains a pedigree of the family, with arms attested, as follows: "The Auntient Armes of Rich Symonds of Grt Yeldham in County Essex, son of John Symonds of Newport, in County Salop, Gentleman * * * exemplified by Letters Patent dated in the 1st year of King Charles, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1625, to the said Richard Symonds *and his posterity forever.*"

The church of Great Yeldham contains a fine brass in memory of Richard Symonds (who married Elizabeth Plume), whereon the Symonds and Plume arms are quartered. Dorothy Harlakenden, wife of Samuel Symonds, was own cousin to Roger, of Earle's Colne, who came to New England in 1635, and who bore arms quartered with Willes, Londenoyes and Oxenbridge.

Samuel Symonds, senior, had a second wife in

America, shown by the Governor Winthrop papers to have been Martha, daughter of Edmund Reade, of Wickford, Essex, and widow of Daniel Epes. Samuel's third wife, to whom he was a fourth husband, was Rebecca, daughter of Bennett Swayne, of a family long settled near Sarum in Wiltshire. Her will is on file in Salem, Massachusetts, and is sealed with her family arms.

The Symonds arms are: "Azure, a chevron, engrailed between three trefoils slipped or. Crest, out of a mural coronet chequy azure and argent a boar's head of the first, crined sable. Motto, '*Moriendo vive.*'"

It is worthy of note, as showing the position and influence of Samuel Symonds, that his English residence, Toppesfield, Essex, is reproduced in our Topsfield, one of the earliest settlements of Essex County, Massachusetts, where the Symonds family was early prominent. Within less than a score of years subsequent to the "Mayflower's" landing at Plymouth, Samuel Symonds was at Salem, Massachusetts, the chief city of early New England, whose merchantmen swept the high seas to trade with both Indies, before Boston port was dreamed of. Samuel Symonds was appointed by the Crown to the eminent office of Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, over which, for a time, he acted as Governor *pro tempore*. He was a large landed proprietor, much of his ancient estate falling within the very heart of the present city. His will was the first to be recorded in Essex County, and is a model of penmanship as well as legal English.

Samuel's grandson, Joseph Symonds, went to Hartford, Connecticut, where, as we learn from Goodwin's Genealogical Notes, he married Abigail Spencer, March 3, 1708. She was a daughter of Samuel Spencer, of Hartford, a son of William Spencer, an early settler of Hartford, whither he went from Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was domiciled in 1631. Joseph Symonds died in February, 1756. He had four sons, Joseph, junior, Samuel, Benjamin and William. From these sons are descended all of the very numerous Symonds families of Hartford and vicinity.





GEORGE M. SARGENT.

Photo'd by W. J. Root.

GEORGE M. SARGENT.

GEORGE MYRICK SARGENT is one of the leading citizens of Evanston, and the founder of an important manufacturing industry in Chicago. He enjoys the distinction of being a native of the Pine Tree State, a commonwealth which has furnished many of the most useful and distinguished business men of Chicago, and traces his lineage through five generations of the family, which has always been conspicuous for longevity and rugged health, as well as for integrity and devotion to patriotic impulses.

The original home of the Sargent family was in Devonshire, England, where many people of that name still reside. All of that name in this country are supposed to be descended from William Sargent and his brothers, who were among the earliest New England pioneers. He received a grant of land at Gloucester, Mass., where he located in 1649, becoming one of the founders of that settlement. He died there February 19, 1717, at the age of ninety-two years. He married Abigail, daughter of Edmund Clark, and their eldest child, John Sargent, was born in 1653. He had a grant of land on the westerly side of the Squam River in Gloucester. He lost his life in the public service in 1710, in consideration of which his heirs received a grant of two hundred acres of provincial lands, some twenty-five years later. His wife's name was Hannah Howard, and their second child, John Sargent, married Bethiah Davis for his first wife. For his second wife he married Mary, widow of William Ring, and the first child of this couple was Thomas Sargent, born at Gloucester, October 19, 1739. He became a physician and surgeon, and in early life went on a military expedition, in

company with Dr. Caleb Rae, of Danvers. He was also in the Revolutionary service, and accompanied an expedition sent by water against the British port of Castine, Maine. This party was repulsed, and he lost his instruments during the retreat. He married Lucy, daughter of William Haskell, of West Parish, where he settled and acquired an extensive medical practice. After the death of his first wife, he married Jemima, daughter of Deacon Nathaniel Haskell. He died in his eighty-ninth year, having been the father of seventeen children in all.

Benjamin Choate Sargent, son of Dr. Thomas Sargent, moved to Sedgwick, Maine, where he died at the age of seventy-one years. He served as an officer during the War of 1812, received a grant of land for services in the war, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Susannah Cole, of Beverly, Massachusetts. Her father, Thomas Herrick Cole, served in the Continental army three months, under Capt. John Low, and six months under Capt. John Dodge, in Colonel Gerrish's regiment, during which time he participated in the siege of Boston. Mrs. Susannah Sargent died at Sedgwick, at the age of eighty-seven years. Her mother attained the great age of ninety-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Sargent were the parents of eleven children, all of whom reached old age, and seven are now living, the eldest, Wyer G., being still in vigorous health at the age of eighty-six years.

George M. Sargent, who is the youngest of this family, was born at Sedgwick (now Sargentville), Maine, March 29, 1830. While a young man he spent several years as a clerk in his brother's store at his native place. He after-

wards spent four years in a wholesale dry-goods establishment at Boston. Returning to Sedgwick, he became a partner with his brother for two years more, after which he engaged in the ship-store and chandlery business at Boston. He subsequently continued the same line of business for ten years, with marked success, in New York City, in partnership with Robert H. Thayer, under the firm name of Thayer & Sargent.

In 1870 he came West, and after spending six months in prospecting through Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, located at Moline, in the last-named State, where he engaged in the manufacture of malleable iron castings. He continued to be the moving spirit of this enterprise for a number of years, the firm being reorganized once or twice during that period, but finally severed his connection therewith and went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he became a partner in the business of manufacturing farm scales. At the end of one year of lucrative business, he also abandoned this enterprise, although he was still determined to remain in the West.

He now turned his attention to the perfection and manufacture of brake shoes for railroad cars. While living at Moline, in the immediate vicinity of the switch-yards of a trunk line of railroad, he had often noticed the accumulation of worn-out car-brake shoes. Learning upon investigation that this item alone was an immense expense to railroad companies, he began to devise means to improve on the common cast-iron shoe, and it occurred to him that these might be much improved by the use of wrought malleable iron or steel, and an immense saving to the companies might thereby be accomplished. Acting upon these convictions, he had some sample shoes made, which, upon being subjected to a test, proved their practicability far beyond his expectations. He at once applied for a patent upon his idea, but learning that another party was simultaneously testing the same kind of a shoe, instead of wasting time and money in litigation, he formed an agreement with this party by which he acquired a three-fourths interest in letters-patent, and subsequently became the sole proprietor by purchasing the remaining one-fourth. He then

incorporated the Congdon Brake-shoe Company, which a few years later erected a foundry and began the manufacture of this device. This business has ever since engrossed most of his attention, the concern now being known as the Sargent Company, of which he is the President and chief stockholder. The iron foundry of this company is the only one in the United States devoted exclusively to the manufacture of railway brake shoes, and their output is constantly increasing. The business of the company now includes a twelve-ton, open-hearth steel furnace of about thirty tons' daily capacity of steel castings. Their output of steel has grown to such an extent that it now equals or exceeds their iron business, as steel is rapidly superseding iron for many uses. An illustration of the development of this industry in competition with English foundries is the fact that the firm has recently filled an order for over three hundred tons of steel castings, destined for South African gold mines. Their extensive plant, which covers an area of nearly five hundred acres at the junction of Fifty-ninth Street and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad tracks, forms an exposition in itself which will repay a visit. The iron foundry has a capacity of about forty tons per day, and the steel foundry, including crucible furnace, of thirty-five tons daily. Mr. Sargent possesses unusual business ability, and every enterprise with which he has been identified has been successful to a flattering degree, though not always to his entire satisfaction, several of the changes mentioned in his business connections being due to a desire to improve his opportunities.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Helen M. Durham, daughter of William and Emily Durham, of Winterport, Maine. The former died at Chelsea, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-one years; and the latter, who is still active, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Sargent at Evanston. The last-named couple have been the parents of four children. Their eldest daughter, Emily Helen, died at the age of eleven months. William Durham, the eldest son, is manager of The Sargent Company, with which his brother, George H.,

is also connected. Anna Cushing, the only surviving daughter, is a graduate of Mount Vernon Seminary at Washington, and was married in September, 1895, to Henry K. Gilbert, of Chicago. The family is connected with the Methodist Church, and enjoys the best of social-relations. Mr. Sargent is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Evanston Commandery of the Knights Templar, and holds membership in the Evanston and Country Clubs, as well as in the Evanston Boat Club, and the Union League Club of Chicago. He is a charter member of the first-named and a life member of the Country and Boat Clubs. He has always been an active member of the society known as the Sons and Daughters of Maine, which he helped to organize. He has served two terms as its President and is still a member of its Board of Directors. He was President of the Evanston Republican Club in 1888, the year Harrison was elected President.

He holds Application Certificate No. 1 in the New England Society, which is now being organized, and has always taken an active interest in the Sons of the American Revolution. He has given considerable time and attention to collecting and preserving a record of his ancestors, and cherishes among other mementoes the ancient coat-of-arms of the Sargent family, which consists of three dolphins rampant within a shield, surmounted by an eagle, with the motto, "*Nec Querere Honorum Nec Spernere*"—"Neither seek nor despise honor." He was a member of the Village Council of Evanston for two terms before the incorporation of that city. He has always been an active Republican, and seeks to promote every movement calculated to improve the city of Evanston, and it is due to the efforts of such men as he that that city has come to be known as "the Athens of the West."

ISRAEL TUCKER.

ISRAEL TUCKER, an early resident of Chicago, and one of the most successful business men of that city, died at his home on Humboldt Boulevard on the 1st of October, 1895, having nearly completed the sixty-sixth year of his age, and his remains were deposited in beautiful Rosehill Cemetery. Mr. Tucker was a true type of the enterprising Chicagoan, though born on foreign soil, and he is missed by a large number of former business associates, as well as by his devoted family and a wide circle of friends.

He was born October 27, 1829, in Stower, Dorsetshire, England. His father, Luke Tucker, reached the venerable age of eighty-two years, dying in 1876, at Chicago, whither he followed his son from Syracuse, New York. His mother, Sarah Ann (Kendall) Tucker, died when he was

ten years old, and from that time forward he made his own way in the world.

In 1846, at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Tucker came to America and located at Chicago in the fall of 1853. He had previously lived in Syracuse, New York, where he learned the butcher's trade. He was a willing worker, and cheerfully took up any sort of employment which promised to help him on his way to independence. For some time he was employed as a teamster in hauling lumber about Foss Brothers' planing-mills, where the Union Station now stands.

In 1857 he established himself in business, opening a meat-market at the corner of Madison and Clinton Streets, and there he continued for twenty-eight years, retiring from business in 1885, having amassed a comfortable competency.

His success was the result of no chance or special stroke of fortune, but the result of patient industry. He enjoyed a very high reputation for integrity, and this, coupled with his close application to business, won the confidence of the public, and his business grew with the steady growth of the city. He never failed to keep an engagement, and was the soul of honor in every transaction. He was very sociable in disposition, and a hater of shams. With him all men were equal, and he readily recognized and always respected honest worth.

In 1894 Mr. Tucker built a handsome residence at No. 327 Humboldt Boulevard, and had little more than become comfortably settled therein, when death called him away to a brighter and more permanent home, where he will rest forever from the arduous toils of a busy life. Mr.

Tucker was a faithful and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and from the time that he became an American citizen gave loyal allegiance to the Republican party.

In 1853 he was married to Mary Creese, who was born in Bushley, Worcestershire, England, and is a daughter of Thomas Creese and Martha Harris. Mr. Tucker is survived by a son and three daughters, beside his widow. Robert William, the eldest child, married Rebecca Shellhammer, and resides in Chicago. Sarah Rosina, the second, is the wife of Henry T. Brown, and the mother of three children, Irene Emma, Mary Henrietta and Irwin Tucker Brown. Emma Frances married Thomas S. Rodger, and has two children, Mary Rosina and Lillian Tucker Rodger. Mary Henrietta, the youngest, a mute, still resides with her mother.

ISAAC GREENSFELDER.

ISAAC GREENSFELDER, whose rise from humble surroundings and beginnings is typical both of the progress of the American Nation and of the thrifty, industrious people of his land, has been, and still is, a generous contributor of means and labor to the uplifting of his fellow-men in Chicago. His greatest work has been in connection with the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago, of which organization he is now serving his twenty-sixth term as President.

This organization was formed in 1887, as the successor of the United Hebrew Relief Association. It owns and maintains Michael Reese Hospital, two dispensaries—one on the South and one on the West Side of the city—a labor bureau, a sheltering home and a training school for nurses. During the year closing October 1, 1895, the hospital treated 1211 patients, and the dispensary

in connection treated 13,500 cases. The West Side Dispensary filled 16,602 prescriptions, and treated over 20,000 cases. The labor bureau found employment for 769 individuals, and the training school graduated twelve nurses, besides giving instruction to many others. There are numerous collateral societies connected with these great charities, and all this work is under the direct supervision of Mr. Greensfelder, in the midst of his business cares. He has not missed a daily visit to the hospital for many years, and his heart is constantly in the work under his charge.

The seventh annual report of the Board of Delegates of the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago closed with these words: "His fellow-members cannot allow this report to close without a word about our worthy President. To him, more than to any single individual, is due the

position of the United Hebrew Charities in this community to-day. He was a Trustee in its beginning in 1859; Vice-President in 1860; President in 1861, and, except for a period of years in the seventies, when he resided in Boston, he has been at its head ever since. Although engaged in active business during this entire period, he never failed to give all the time needed for the work. His fellow-members on the executive board desire to attest their appreciation of his self-sacrifice, their admiration for his energy, their esteem for him as a man. May he be spared to enjoy in a ripe old age the fruits which his unselfish, untiring tilling of humanity's fields for so many years must bring forth."

In presenting a beautiful gold repeater watch to the President on this occasion, in behalf of numerous friends, Mr. Adolph Loeb said: "Would that I were endowed with more eloquence and gift of speech to do justice to the occasion, but, after all, Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen, one does not need great oratorical powers or any flow of language to tell what it means to administer the affairs of a great charitable institution like this for twenty-five long and tedious years. When we listen to the report, as we did to-night, of one single year, we must stand aghast at the tremendous work which has been performed, * * all of which, I am bold to say, without any exception whatsoever, had the personal supervision of our never-tiring President. To do this, year in and year out, * * is, indeed, a remarkable record. * * * All this, we know, Mr. Greensfelder has been doing all these years, without any noise and ostentation, patiently and willingly, in the fullness of his great heart.

"The position of President of a charitable organization is * * unlike that of others, in that, in the place of honor and distinction, it brings with it only ingratitude, if not derision. The President is blamed when, in some unworthy case, relief is denied. He is railed at if an incurable patient is refused admission to the hospital. What other man is there in the city of Chicago who, for twenty-five long years, would, or could, have borne this great responsibility and the burden of this great work?"

Isaac Greensfelder was born in Ansbach, Bavaria, Germany, on the 9th of April, 1827. He is the younger of the two children of Nathan and Bella (Jacobs) Greensfelder, natives of the same city. The last-named was a daughter of Louis Jacobs, a merchant of Ansbach, where he lived to the age of eighty-nine years. Nathan Greensfelder was also a merchant, and passed his whole life in Ansbach. His grandfather, Simon Greensfelder, was appointed by King Ludwig of Bavaria as Crown Jeweler on the 21st of March, 1774. The parchment showing this, which is now in the possession of the subject of this biography, gave him, or any of his employes, the right to travel throughout the State without paying toll, and commanded the Mayor of any town to give them protection, if demanded. The parchment bears the signature of the King, with the seal of the State.

The subject of this sketch closed his public-school attendance at the age of thirteen years, and began the serious business of life in a humble way. He served three years' apprenticeship as a shoemaker, and has worked on the bench for twenty years altogether. According to the custom of the country, he spent five years, after completing his indentures, in working in other cities to perfect himself in the various usages and devices of the country. This time was passed in the cities of Carlsruhe, Frankfort-on-the-Main and Stuttgart.

He now determined to seek his fortune in the free land across the wide seas, of which he had heard and read, and in 1848 he arrived at New York, where he remained five years, working at his trade. His sister, Sarah, now the widow of Albert Dering, residing in Chicago, came with him to America.

In 1853 Mr. Greensfelder became a resident of Chicago, which city has grown under his eye to its present metropolitan proportions. With the progress of the city he has advanced in prosperity, and has borne his part in its commercial, social and moral development. He opened two retail shoe stores here soon after his arrival, both being on Clark Street, one in the Methodist Church Block and the other near Jackson Street. At that time all shoe stores employed custom shoe-

makers, and his practical knowledge of the business enabled Mr. Greensfelder to make this feature of his business satisfactory to his customers and profitable to himself. His undertakings prospered because he was industrious and attentive to the wants of patrons, and he soon became able to establish himself in the wholesale trade. His first jobbing store was opened on Lake Street in 1861, and he has continuously conducted this business ever since in various locations. For the last two years he has occupied a handsome and commodious building on Jackson Street, near Franklin.

Mr. Greensfelder's first wife, Sarah Wolf, died without issue. In 1863 he was married, in New York City, to Miss Amelie Blum, a native of Frankfort, Germany, and daughter of Liebman

and Rosalie Blum, of that city. Four sons and three daughters have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Greensfelder, viz.: Nathan, Louis A., Adolph, Julius, Thekla, Rose and Bella. The second son is a successful physician of Chicago, being on the medical staff of Michael Reese Hospital, and the other sons are associated with their father in business, under the title of I. Greensfelder & Sons.

Mr. Greensfelder is a charter member of the Sinai Congregation and of the Standard Club. In political action he is independent, and is a Democrat in general Government principles. He was one of the founders, in 1859, of the charities of which he is now the head, and has fully borne his part in making the city which is now proud to number him among its citizens.

ALEXANDER H. THOMPSON.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON THOMPSON, M. D., for many years a leading physician of northern Illinois, was born on the 12th of November, 1825, at Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York, and died at Princeton, Illinois, June 15, 1892. His parents, Henry Thompson and Sarah Grant, were both natives of the Empire State. While a young man, the father entered the Continental army, and during his service was captured by the Indians, by whom he was held a prisoner for a long time. In later life he became a building contractor. Mrs. Sarah Thompson was a daughter of Peter Grant and Hannah Banker, who were of Scotch extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had five sons who reached mature years, Alexander H. being the eldest. The others were: Isaac Grant, for many years a prominent attorney at Troy, New

York, and also distinguished as a journalist, who founded the *Albany Law Journal*; John W., who for some years served as a Lieutenant in the United States naval service; Peter G. and Byron S. The two last-named were associated together in a powder-mill at Schaghticoke, New York.

After pursuing a three-years course in the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont, the subject of this notice engaged for two years in teaching. He began the study of medicine at Troy, and in 1851 graduated at a medical school at Castleton, Vermont. He began the practice of his profession at Walden, New York, but in 1856 removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, which place was his home for the next eight years. Soon after the beginning of the Rebellion, he was appointed Surgeon of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, but was prevented from accept-

ing this position on account of the illness of his wife. After the battles of Shiloh and Perryville he was appointed a member of the Sanitary Commission, and spent considerable time in the field, looking after the health of Wisconsin troops. In 1864 he located in Chicago, where he practiced for about one year, removing thence to Princeton, where his uniform success soon gained for him an enviable reputation, and his practice there was continued until his death. This practice extended throughout Bureau County, and his professional services and friendly counsel were uniformly extended to rich and poor, without regard to remuneration. He was often obliged to ride day and night, until his own failing health admonished him to curtail his country practice. He was a leading member of the Military Tract Society, and was twice a delegate to the American Medical Association. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and also in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He always took a lively interest in public affairs, and was a Democrat in political sentiment. He was three times chosen President of the Town Council at Princeton, and in 1878 was the candidate of his party for the office of State Senator.

In 1882 the Doctor made an extended trip to Europe, enjoying a much-needed rest, and returning considerably recuperated in health. This, however, was not sufficient to fully restore his failing powers, though he survived for the next ten years, and continued in active work almost up to the day of his death. He was a man of commanding presence and noble mind, enjoying the confidence and good-will of the people to almost an unlimited extent, and was an acknowledged leader among the members of his profession in Bureau County, who attended his funeral in a body and adopted resolutions of sympathy and regret at his demise.

On the 25th of October, 1856, Dr. Thompson was married to Mary Louisa Capron, of Walden, New York. Mrs. Thompson, who survives her husband, now resides with her daughter Ella at Evanston. Mrs. Thompson is a daughter of Seth Makepeace Capron, a brother of Gen. Howard Capron, whose biography, together with an ex-

tended genealogy of the family, appears upon other pages of this volume.

Seth M. Capron was born September 11, 1799, and was educated at West Point, where he spent the years 1819-23. While there, he assisted in drilling Jefferson C. Davis, being a senior when the latter entered the academy. Mr. Capron was very much grieved when the Civil War broke out to learn that his old schoolmate was a leader in the rebellion against the Government. Mr. Capron became a Lieutenant in the United States Fifth Infantry, and was stationed for several years at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. While at that place, a quarrel was thrust upon him by some of the other officers, but his cause was championed by the noted Martin Scott, a keen hunter and unerring shot, and upon learning this the other parties dropped the matter. He remained at Fort Snelling about four years, at the end of which period he was offered the position of Commissary at St. Louis. This offer he accepted, but before entering upon his duties, he visited his relatives in the State of New York, and while there met his future wife, at whose persuasion he decided to resign from the army. He then entered the woolen-mills at Walden, in company with his brothers-in-law, and after their deaths became the sole proprietor. He carried on this business for many years, and was also interested in several banks at Walden and Newburgh, New York. He was a public-spirited citizen, and ever sought to promote the interests of the people of Walden. He retired from business several years before his death, which occurred November 30, 1878. He wrote an interesting account of his life, containing many reminiscences of forty years ago.

Mrs. Thompson's mother was Caroline A., daughter of Jesse Schofield. She died at Walden, April 10, 1843, in the thirty-seventh year of her age. She was the mother of four daughters, all of whom survive. Mrs. Thompson is the eldest, and the others are Jessie Schofield, widow of Dr. Edward Evans, of Streator, Illinois; Lavinia Graham, widow of D. W. Rapalje, of East Orange, New York; and Caroline Amelia, Mrs. (Dr.) John E. Marsh, of Rahway, New Jersey.

FRANK A. HELMER.

FRANK A. HELMER. Among the well-known younger attorneys at the Chicago Bar, Frank A. Helmer has attained an established position as a successful lawyer, with a steady and reliable clientage. Born April 8, 1854, near Cuba, New York, where his parents lived until he became two years of age, he was a native New Yorker; but in 1856 his parents moved to a farm near De Kalb, Illinois, and as a farmer's boy he grew to ten years of age, when his family removed to the village, now city, of De Kalb.

Always bright as a pupil, at fifteen he had gone beyond the curriculum of the village school, and for two years taught in the district schools during the winter seasons. In 1872 he entered the preparatory department of the old University of Chicago, completing the three-years classical course in four terms of actual attendance, and in the fall of 1874 entered the regular college course as a freshman. One of the leading spirits throughout his college life, he was personally identified with almost every college event up to his graduation in June, 1878. As a preparatory student he was elected one of the publishers of the college paper, *The Volante*, and continued as such during his freshman year, and served as one of its editors during his junior and senior years. Always active in the Tri Kappa Literary Society, he was its President and its selected champion in numerous contests of debate with other societies, and represented the university in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest of 1877. After a year

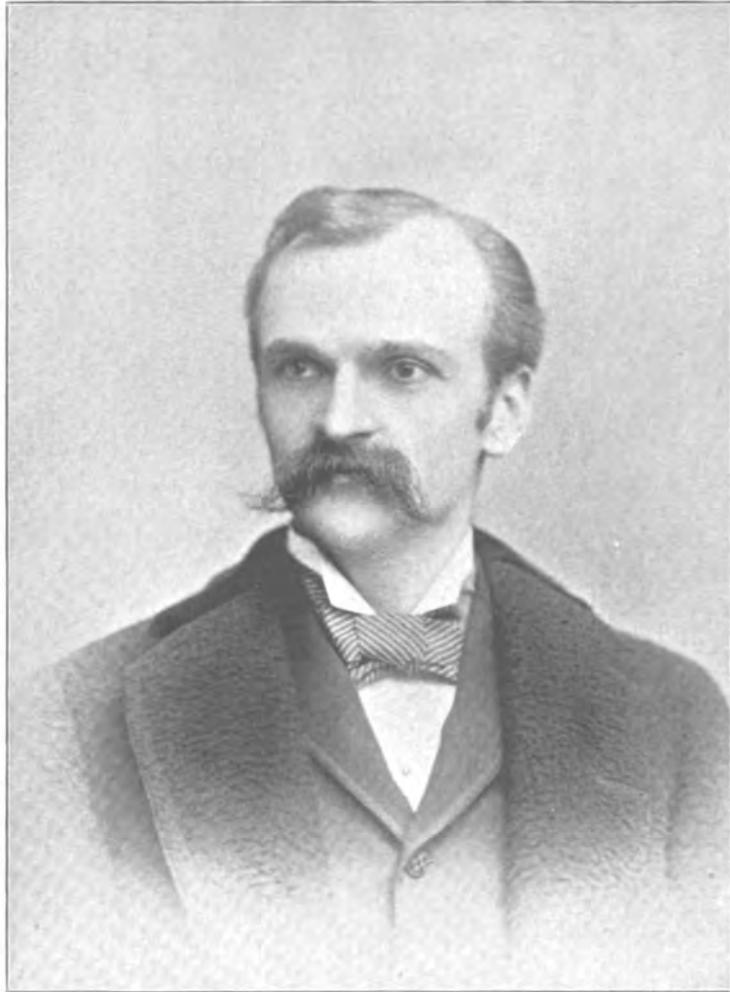
of travel throughout the United States and Canada, in some commercial enterprises, he entered the Union College of Law in the fall of 1879, and graduated therefrom in 1881, representing his class as salutatorian in the commencement exercises at Central Music Hall.

Forming a connection with Frank J. Smith soon after, he remained as a member of the law firm of Frank J. Smith & Helmer until July, 1889. Upon the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Helmer continued practice alone until May of the next year, when Messrs. Frederick A. Smith, Mr. Helmer and Frank I. Moulton formed a co-partnership as Smith, Helmer & Moulton, which connection still remains.

December 23, 1885, Mr. Helmer married Miss Bessie Bradwell, daughter of Judge James B. and Myra Bradwell. He has one child, a daughter, born in 1889. Mr. Helmer is domestic in his temperament to a marked degree. He has never sought political preferment, although frequently taking an active interest in election matters in his own local district. He is a member of the University, Hamilton and Law Clubs, and has been identified in a quiet way with several of the leading reform movements of municipal affairs.

As a lawyer he is known as a conservative and safe counsellor, with an aptitude for the adjustment and management of complicated and difficult matters, and possesses the absolute confidence personally of an enviable list of clients.

Mr. Helmer is descended from an old New York family, probably of German ancestry. His



FRANK A. HELMER



MRS. F. A. HELNER

great-grandfather, John Helmer, died in Theresa, Fulton County, New York. His birthplace is now unknown, although somewhere in the state of New York, as was also that of his wife. They lived to an old age, the latter dying at the home of her son, John I. Helmer, at Pike, Wyoming County, New York. Her husband subsequently moved to Fulton County, New York, about 1835, and lived several years after that date. He was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War.

John I. Helmer, his son, was born in the Mohawk Valley, not far from Canajoharie. His wife, Elizabeth Walradt (sometimes spelled Walrod), was a native of the same locality. In early manhood John I. Helmer removed from Herkimer County to Pike, in the same state. Elizabeth (Walradt) Helmer was born September 21, 1788, and died December 31, 1836, near the close of her forty-ninth year. Her husband subsequently came to Illinois, about 1860, and died at the home of his son in De Kalb, April 25, 1865. He was born August 25, 1788, and was therefore nearly seventy-seven years old at the time of his demise.

Herman Knox Helmer, son of John I. and Elizabeth, was born in Pike, New York, Febru-

ary 7, 1822. In early manhood he engaged in school-teaching. He came to Illinois in 1844, and after working at brick-making and various other employments, went back to New York in the fall of 1846. He was married at Cuba, New York, to Miss Elizabeth Keller, who was born near that town, on "Keller Hill." Her father, Christopher Keller, who was probably born on the ocean while his parents were *en route* from Germany, came to Pennsylvania in 1788. He was reared near Stroudsburg, where for many years he engaged in milling. There he married Anna Howser (no doubt originally Hauser), who was born in the same locality about 1792. He died at Keller Hill, New York, in 1880, at the age of ninety-two years. His wife survived him about six weeks, reaching the age of eighty-eight years.

In May, 1856, H. K. Helmer came with his family to Illinois, settling on a farm near De Kalb. He subsequently moved to the village of De Kalb, where he dealt in windmills and farm machinery. For the last ten years he has been living a retired life, with his wife, at Wheaton, Illinois. Their children are as follows: Frank Ambrose; Olive A., wife of Albert C. Schryver, of San Antonio, Texas; and Carrie M., Mrs. A. Burton Stratton, residing in Chicago.

BESSIE B. HELMER.

BESSIE BRADWELL HELMER, the third child of Judge James B. Bradwell and the late lamented Myra Bradwell, was born in Chicago.

As a child she was precocious and old for her years. Perhaps her early environment had much

to do with her subsequent predilection for the legal profession. While other children of her age were playing with their toys, it was one of her keenest pleasures to accompany her father to his court and sit beside him while he was hearing his cases.

An interesting incident is related in the Chicago *Legal News* of her experience during the Great Fire. When it was seen that the city was doomed, her father made strenuous efforts to save his valuable Probate library, which he had spent almost a lifetime in collecting. She accompanied him to his law office and helped him throw some of the most valuable books out of the window, which it was his intention to cart away in an express wagon. At last, becoming weary, she left him to return to her mother. With keen foresight, she picked out the subscription book of the Chicago *Legal News*, a very large and heavy volume, and started on her journey. Missing her mother, she walked all night long to escape the fire. Wearily the little girl trudged along, clinging firmly to her heavy burden, walking from twelve o'clock that night until noon of the following day. Two days after the fire her distracted parents were overjoyed to find their child safely housed with some old friends on the West Side. What was their surprise to learn that the book which was of such great value to them had been thus saved.

With her father and mother believing so implicitly in educating a girl to be self-reliant and independent, it is not to be wondered at that we find them taking pains to give their daughter not only a collegiate course, but a most systematic training in business.

Her career as a student was remarkable. Throughout her four-years course at the Chicago High School, her four years at college, and two years at the Union College of Law, she was never known to miss a question. She graduated from the Chicago High School in 1876 as valedictorian of her class. In the fall of the same year she entered the Northwestern University, receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1880 and Master of Arts in 1883. In the fall of 1880, she entered the Union College of Law, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution in 1882. She was the only woman in her class, and acquitted herself so creditably that she was unanimously chosen valedictorian.

After her graduation, Miss Bradwell departed

with a small party of young ladies, under the charge of the Dean of the Northwestern University, for a visit to Europe. Upon her return to this country she assisted her mother in conducting the Chicago *Legal News*, frequently taking entire charge of the business during the absence of her parents in Europe, and doing this, as she has done everything, with signal ability and success.

Judge Bradwell was for many years a reporter of the Appellate Courts for the First District of Illinois, and assigned to his daughter the entire editorial work of the reports. Twelve volumes of the Appellate Court reports were thus edited by her.

December 23, 1885, Miss Bradwell was married to Frank A. Helmer, of the Chicago Bar. They have one child, a daughter, named in honor of her distinguished grandmother, Myra Bradwell.

Mrs. Helmer is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association, the Illinois State Press Association, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae (of which she was at one time President), of the Women's Club, and the Soldiers' Home Board of Chicago. In 1893 she was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Mrs. Helmer has taken a deep interest in the higher education of women. As Chairman for many years of the Fellowship Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, she has been actively engaged in the efforts of that association to secure for scholarly women opportunities for advanced study, not only in this country, but abroad. She was Vice-Chairman of the Women's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Jurisprudence and Law Reform. Because of the illness of her mother, the Chairman of the committee, the burden of the work fell upon the shoulders of Mrs. Helmer, which duties she performed with great ability and success.

Since the death of her mother she has been associated with her father as editor of the Chicago *Legal News*. Bright, vivacious and alert, a woman of great strength of character and intellectual ability, like her mother, she is gentle and refined in manner and of domestic tastes.

CLARK J. TISDEL.

CLARK JAMES TISDEL, a talented young attorney of Chicago and Evanston, has already gained considerable distinction in professional, social and political circles. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in the town of Leroy, Boone County, March 10, 1867. His father, James M. Tisdal, was born near Batavia, Genesee County, New York, and is a grandson of William G. Antisdal, of Rhode Island. The name has undergone gradual changes, being successively written Tisdale and Tisdal.

While a child, J. M. Tisdal came to Wisconsin, and afterwards settled in Boone County, Illinois. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company B, of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, with Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut as Captain. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the Civil War, rising to the rank of Captain. He was wounded at the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, and still carries a bullet in his leg. He was at the siege and assault on Vicksburg, and was in continuous smoke through the Mobile campaign. He removed to Wyoming in 1872, and was employed as Assistant Superintendent of the coal department of the Union Pacific Railroad. The next year he resigned and went to Nebraska, but in 1894 he returned to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he resided until May, 1896, since which time he has lived in Manchester, Iowa.

Amanda Tisdal, mother of the subject of this biography, was born in Washington County, New York, and is a daughter of Oratio D. and Laura (King) Clark. Among her ancestors was Lycidas, the bosom friend of the famous English poet, John Milton.

Clark J. Tisdal was about five years old when he went with his parents to Wyoming. At the age of nine years he went to live with his maternal grandfather at Manchester, Iowa, where he attended the public schools. In the fall of 1882 he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, but was forced by ill-health to abandon his studies at the end of one term. The next year he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and remained four years. At the end of his junior year, he joined his father at Kearney, Nebraska, becoming one of the real-estate firm of J. M. Tisdal & Son. On account of dullness in that line of business there, he returned to Chicago in 1888.

In the mean time, he had been reading law at such intervals as he was able to give to that study, and on coming to Chicago, he became a student at the Chicago College of Law, from which he graduated in the first class of the institution in 1889. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois in October of the same year, and at once entered upon practice, which he still continues, with a good clientage.

In September, 1889, he was married to Miss Emily Burlingame Mason, of Des Moines, Iowa, daughter of James L. Mason, a wholesale and retail dealer in millinery of that city, and a brother of Hon. William E. Mason, of Chicago. Mrs. Tisdal was born at Bentonsport, Iowa, and is the mother of one child, Dana Tisdal, born November 24, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Tisdal hold membership with the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, but since taking up their residence at Evanston, in 1893, they have worshipped with the First Congregational Church of that suburban city.

In December, 1891, Mr. Tisdell became Secretary of the Northwestern University Settlement in Chicago. He is also a member of Gen. George A. Custer Camp No. 6, Division of Illinois Sons of Veterans, and has several times served as delegate to the State and national encampments of that organization.

In 1895 he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners of Evanston, a position for which he is amply fitted, and was

nominated June 20, 1896, as the candidate of his party for Representative in the General Assembly of Illinois. Under existing conditions, this is considered equivalent to an election. He is an outspoken Republican, but is broad-minded and tolerant of the views of those who honestly differ with him on any subject. He is held in high regard by his acquaintances, without regard to creed or sentiment, and his future career is bound to be one of honor and prosperity.

ORVIS C. FRENCH.

ORVIS CLINTON FRENCH, a successful salesman, who has been connected with one of the principal wholesale grocery houses of Chicago for more than a quarter of a century, was born at Barre, Vermont, February 12, 1852. An extended notice of his father, Orvis French, appears in another page of this volume. O. C. French came West with the family in 1856. He attended private schools in Milwaukee taught by Mrs. Soper; also the Christina School in the same city. Later he returned to his native State, and took a four-years course at Barre Academy, an institution of considerable local repute, of which his father had been one of the founders.

About 1868 he returned to Milwaukee, where he was employed in a wholesale dry-goods establishment. Upon his father's removal to Chicago, he became the latter's assistant in the clothing trade. In 1870 he entered the employ of the wholesale grocery firm of Durand, Powers & Meade. He has been continuously identified with the same concern from that date until the present time, though its place of business has repeatedly been changed, and the *personnel* of the firm has undergone several transformations, its present style being the Durand & Kasper Company. He spent the first year in the shipping

department, then under the management of Mr. F. Muhlke. At the end of that time he became the city buyer for the firm, continuing in that capacity for the next thirteen years. During this time he started the first pick-up wagon in the city, and displayed an originality and enterprise which commended him to the favorable consideration of his employers. Since 1884 he has been engaged as a commission salesman for the firm, and for some time he enjoyed the most extensive trade in the city of any salesman in that line.

Of recent years he has given a good share of his attention to other enterprises. In 1887, in conjunction with F. S. Peabody, he incorporated the Evanston Elevator and Coal Company, in which he is still a stockholder. For the first three years he was its Secretary and Treasurer, but at the end of that time, its extensive buildings having been completed, and its retail trade not requiring his personal attention, he resigned that position. In 1891 he incorporated the concern known as "The Frenches," which he practically owns and controls, the object of which was to do a general wholesale merchandise business, and to manage and operate hotel property. His residence at Evanston has been twice destroyed by fire. After the second of these casualties, which

occurred in 1890, he built upon the same site an elegant and commodious residence, which he operates as a first-class family boarding-house, and this establishment enjoys a share of the most select patronage of the town.

In 1880 Mr. French married Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of William C. Stewart, of Marengo, Illinois. Mr. Stewart, who became a resident of Illinois in 1834, is now living at Evanston. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. French, William Clinton, a lad of fourteen years, is the only one who survived the period of infancy. The family attends the Congregational Church, with which Mr. French has been identified from its first organization. For four years he was

Secretary and Treasurer of its Sabbath-school, and during that period did not miss attending a single session.

He has always been a lover and promoter of refined sports, and is an expert oarsman. The first race-boat launched on the lake at Evanston was owned by him. He was one of the organizers of the Evanston Boat Club, one of the foremost social organizations of that city, and was its first honorary member. He is connected with the Royal League and the National Union, and though not active in the agitation of political issues, he always discharges his right of franchise in support of Republican principles.

PATRICK HUGHES.

PATRICK HUGHES, son of a pioneer family of Chicago, who gave promise of a useful life, was cut off in his young manhood October 22, 1895. He was a native of Chicago, born March 17, 1868, a most happy date, for the celebration of his natal day was always made merry by the commemoration of the patron saint of his ancestors. His parents were Michael Hughes and Catherine Goff. The former was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who left his native land when a boy and came to America alone. The latter, who was born at Piltown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, came to America at the age of six years, with her widowed mother. Michael Hughes and wife were among the earliest residents of Chicago, where they ended their days, the former dying May 13, 1875, at about the age of sixty-two, and the latter December 31, 1880, at the age of forty-nine. Their family included four daughters and two sons, namely: Catherine, Ellen, Margaret, Michael, Patrick and Delia. The second is deceased. The eldest married James Alloway, and has had three children,

Francis Joseph, Rosa May and Catherine Margaret, the first and last being now deceased. Margaret is the wife of George Ficht, and her children, Mary and George Francis, are both deceased. Delia is the wife of Michael Kirvy, a horseman residing at Roby, Indiana, and has a son, Anthony Kirvy. Michael is a State Grain Inspector, stationed at Dauphin Park, on the Illinois Central Railroad. He engaged with the A. Booth Packing Company at the age of eighteen years, about the same time as his brother, and continued this connection until his appointment as Grain Inspector in 1892.

Patrick Hughes was educated in the public schools of Chicago, in which he was a bright and forward student. At the age of seventeen years he entered the employ of the A. Booth Packing Company, the largest handler of fish of all kinds in the West. By industry and his natural sagacity, he made himself of great service to his employers, and retained his position until he chose to abandon it to enter a new field of usefulness.

In 1893 he was appointed Bailiff at the East

Chicago Avenue Police Station, an office which he was well qualified to fill. While kind and considerate to the unfortunate, he knew his duty and was firm in its faithful discharge. He endeared himself to all the attaches of the station, as he ever did to all his associates, and was in the line of promotion to higher stations when death ended his career. His funeral was one of the largest ever accorded to one of his years on the North Side, and was attended by the Knights of Pythias, of which order he was a member, the police force, and a large concourse of personal friends and admirers. The services were conducted at the

Cathedral of the Holy Name, requiem high mass being celebrated by Rev. Father Barry, assisted by Fathers Finn and Dore as deacons. The pallbearers included several of the best-known Irish citizens of the North Side, and the remains were laid to rest in beautiful Calvary Cemetery.

Like the other members of his family, Mr. Hughes was of a modest, unassuming character. His warm heart and manly ways drew to him many friends among the better class of people, and he will long be missed in the circles that knew and loved him.

CHRISTIAN LINDE.

CHRISTIAN LINDE. It would appear that the Germans are destined eventually to overrun, people and civilize the entire world. It was their early ancestors, the Allemani, who finally conquered Rome. As early as the first century, the Frisians had made settlements in Great Britain, and were followed by Anglo-Saxons, until they imposed their laws and customs upon England, which has risen to first place among the nations of the earth. Now the Teutons are settling and peopling the great West of our own country, the largest and naturally the richest portion of America. Truly, they are a wonderful race of men!

Christian Linde was born September 21, 1821, in the little village of Sillium, near Hildesheim, in the Kingdom of Hanover. He was a son of Christian and Dorothea (Tustmann) Linde. The name Linde signifies a linden tree.

It is a noble family. The ancient ancestors were *ritters* (knights), and had the prefix *von* (equivalent to the French *de*) before their names. The founder of the family honors was one Leo-dolf von Linde, who (as appears on the official state papers among the records of his native kingdom) in 1512 fought valorously with his

emperor against the Romans at the memorable battle of *Sivers Hausen bei Peine*. For his invaluable services in this crisis, he was knighted upon the field of battle, and thereafter given a grand and lordly domain, where his descendants lived in state, foremost in well-doing, dispensing lavish hospitalities, looked up to and esteemed by all. In truth, they were feudal lords of great note in the Middle Ages, that period of so many long and bloody wars, waged either in civil strife, for the acquisition of territory, or, most sanguinary of all, of a religious character, like those of the Catholics against the Lutheran and other Protestant denominations. On all such occasions the Von Lindes were engaged, and woe to the enemy against whom they fought, for they were large of stature, and very brave and strong. Upon their estate still stands a massive tower and fort, used in olden days for guards on watch, and as a retreat for protection when attacked by overwhelming numbers. Near by stands a convent, symbol of peace and humanity, which, weak in its own strength, crept under the shadow of its big warlike brother for safety.

This was in the older days. Times are much changed since. Men have more faith in their

neighbors, and so fight less, go out to live in houses and do not hide in forts unless they are soldiers by profession. The old estate of the Von Lindes, too, has undergone changes in these four hundred years. The family has grown to thousands in number, and their children are found in all quarters of the globe. Those who remained at home, the most fortunate, inheriting the estates, have from time to time sold portions of their patrimony or divided it up among beloved children. And so it comes that to-day the scene is like a hamlet, covered with farms and cottages, with here and there a mansion, the home of some one richer and more influential than the rest. One estate of two hundred acres yet remains intact, and is, for these days, in that country, an exceptionally large holding.

Upon one of these smaller estates, which had been in the family for hundreds of years, was born Christian Linde. He had many brothers and sisters, and as his parents were not rich, he left his schooling when past thirteen to work as a husbandman upon the homestead. Before many years, however, he went to Wolfenbuttel to learn the trade of shoemaking. That was the custom of the time, to learn a trade; and shoes were then made all by hand. He began this task in 1837 and thereafter traveled and worked from city to city (as was required before he could become a *meister*) nine long years, during five of which he resided at Berlin. He was a good workman and progressed rapidly.

During this period, he saw much of life, and had some dangerous and romantic experiences. For instance, he was in the Revolution of 1848, as a member of Company 9 of the City of Berlin, raised from the societies of workmen. In May, 1849, he was with a certain regiment of students and working men who protected the city and saved the armory from falling into the hands of the insurgents.

In the latter part of 1849, he removed to the city of Hanover to follow his trade. But, filled with ambition, and fired by glowing accounts sent back by some of his countrymen who had come to America, he set sail from Bremen in August,

1850, and after a memorable passage of forty-two days landed in New York.

Directly he went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained only six weeks, and then came at once to Chicago, reaching here October 8, 1850. Here he has happily and prosperously remained ever since.

His first employment was with Franklin F. Pitney, one of the leading shoemakers of the day, whose place of business was situated on a part of the land now covered by the Sherman House. Chicago then could boast of only twenty-eight thousand inhabitants. This satisfactory arrangement continued for two years. In 1852 he removed to Pekin, Dodge County, Illinois, and went into business for himself. Financially he was prospered, but the fever engendered by the malarial environment soon forced him to return to Chicago. At this juncture his former employer made him foreman of his shop, wherein he continued in active, industrious employment for the long space of eighteen years.

Mr. Pitney, with all the rest, was burnt out by the fire of 1871 and did not resume business. Thereupon Mr. Linde set up shop for himself. Notwithstanding that he lost two houses on Clybourn Avenue in the same holocaust, he bought a house on Third Avenue (now Plymouth Place) and set bravely to work to renew his fortunes. But the old saying is, "Misfortunes never come singly." He was fated to see his business and home go up in smoke and flames in the second general fire of July, 1874, because of a deficient water supply. Luckier than before, he was able to recover a little insurance money.

With indomitable will, within a month, in August of the same year, he began the erection of a large brick block at the old site, No. 145 Plymouth Place, between Harrison and Polk Streets, which, more fortunate than its predecessors, is still standing. Here for almost a decade of years he continued at his well-established business, employing numerous hands and thriving as he had never done before. But it was a doomed neighborhood; the resorts of wicked people sprang up, overshadowing the vicinity, until only the disreputable sought its streets. Foreseeing

the direful end, Mr. Linde sold out his interests at a great sacrifice in April, 1884. Later he bought at Nos. 1528 and 1530 Wabash Avenue, but thence he quickly withdrew upon the sickness of his wife, compared with whose health, the wealth of business could never be considered. He took her to Wisconsin, to her old home, where she grew rapidly better. Later he took her to his old home in Germany, where he once more wandered among boyhood haunts, and with pardonable pride pointed out and described to his *frau* the historic places and dignities of those who had honorably borne his name.

Returning to dear old America, and his adopted home, Chicago, he purchased the fine residence he now occupies at No. 224 Twenty-Fifth Street, where, in the enjoyment of a well-earned fortune, he has for some ten years led a life of peaceful, quiet retirement, respected and loved by all.

Mr. Linde has been twice married. In 1852 he wedded Miss Marie Bieliefeldt, who came from Beizenburch, Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Linde was born a daughter, Emma, now known as Mrs. George Rump, living at No. 3419 Vernon Avenue, where she has two children, Ida and Charles Rump.

His wife, dying in 1856, was buried in the old Lincoln Park Cemetery, and upon its condemnation, the remains were removed to the family lot in Graceland.

Soon after, it was necessary that he again marry, for the sake of his infant daughter, whereupon he was joined in marriage with Miss Teresa Killian, of Hermann, Wisconsin, who was born in Biewelheim, Germany, and came to this country with her parents. Without children of her own, she proved to be a devoted, painstaking mother to her step-daughter, between whom and herself grew up an affection as strong as the real bond of mother and daughter. She was a woman to be admired and loved by all. She was worshipped by her husband, and the hardest blow of his life was when she met with an accidental sudden death by being run over upon the highway. She had been very active in charity work, especially among the poor Germans of the city, and when, at the age of fifty-nine, she was called to her blessed reward, she was mourned by hundreds

who had come to regard her as almost an angel while on earth. The roses bloom above her grave in beautiful Graceland Cemetery; the birds sing melodies; all beside is solemn and hushed in the everlasting chambers of death.

In religious faith, Mr. Linde was reared a Lutheran. Since reaching manhood, endowed as he is with great observation and strong reasoning faculties, he has grown to have more of a pantheistic faith of God in all things. Still, early ties are ever strongest. When he goes to church he selects a Lutheran temple of God; and when he shall die, probably a professor of that creed will pay the last sad rites to his mortal body.

His first ballot was for General Fremont, in 1856, and he continued a Republican until, disgusted by the "counting in" of President Hayes, he changed to Democracy.

A Freemason for thirty of his earlier years, he has for some time ceased to be active in the fraternity; but the great truths and virtues underlying true Masonry he has ever put into practice in his daily dealings with all his fellow-men.

So has prospered and grown old among us one of the most respected of our German citizens. Memory carries him back to the time when our water system consisted chiefly of hand-buckets and strong hands to carry them; our sewerage, only ordinary tile drain pipes; our best buildings, but three or four stories high; when men who owned \$50,000 clear were more scarce than multi-millionaires to-day.

The keynote of his character is love and charity. Many are the kind, noble deeds done by him, of which the world never hears. Kinsmen and strangers alike are the beneficiaries of his generousities. Among the most notable recent instances of these characteristics is the bringing to this country of a niece, whom he educated in dentistry at the University of Michigan. Learning our language and her chosen profession with wonderful alacrity, she returned home, and is at present a very promising practitioner in the city of Hamburg.

Having attained more than the Biblical "three-score and ten" in years, he bears his age gracefully and well.





W. C. C. C.

JOHN N. GAGE.

JOHN NEWTON GAGE. The subject of this sketch was born in Pelham, New Hampshire, May 30, 1825, unto Nathan and Mehitabel (Woodbury) Gage. Being brought up on a farm, a fact which holds true of most of our leading pioneer citizens, his early educational advantages were limited to such common schools as the ubiquitous energy so characteristic of New England Puritans and their descendants had at that early date made possible at the scene of his nativity. At about twenty years of age, he put forth his "best foot" in taking the first step upon his pathway through life, and though he often found the way beset with difficulties, yet he was always found bravely and tirelessly at work, performing his tasks as a man and Christian in the best of the light given unto him.

His first independent work was in the Waltham (Massachusetts) Cotton Company's Mills, where, in he later became overseer in its weaving-room. After a period of eight years of such service, making it his determination to come West, he took private evening lessons in bookkeeping, so as not to interfere with the discharge of his paid duties, which he finally resigned to others (and, we fain believe, less competent) hands. He set out for Chicago, the distant but much-sought *El Dorado* of our country at that time, which he first saw, spread out in a panorama almost as Nature's God had made it, in the spring of 1857.

He soon met with co-operative energies in the persons of Christopher C. and Daniel Webster, with whom he directly entered into articles of partnership, establishing one of the earliest wholesale and retail millinery houses of our city, known then by the firm style of Webster & Gage,

their first place of business being located on Lake Street. Having the misfortune of being burned out in 1857, they re-opened at No. 78 Lake Street, where they continued until the withdrawal of the Websters, about 1868. Mr. Gage took into a new partnership formed at that time a brother, Seth Gage, and a nephew, Albert S. Gage, under the new name of Gage Brothers & Company, a name retained to this day (after a brief interval of change to A. S. Gage & Company), by which the house has continued to grow and remain known throughout the entire West and Northwest.

Being burned out by the Great Fire, they set up temporarily in A. S. Gage's private house, until they were enabled to re-open for a period of two months in a temporary structure upon the Lake Front. From this location they removed to Wabash Avenue, near Jackson, thence to the corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue, where the trade still finds them profitably busy, one of the noted houses of the city.

The subject of this sketch sold out to his partner, A. S. Gage, about 1878. Thereafter, though in excellent health, he lived a life of respected retirement until the sad event of his demise from blood poisoning, following upon what seemed to be a trivial complaint, June 11, 1887, at his mansion house, No. 1308 Michigan Avenue, whence his remains were borne to the family lot in Oakwood Cemetery.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Wright & Lawther Oil and Lead Manufacturing Company on this sad occasion:

"WHEREAS, Death having taken from us our esteemed fellow-member and Vice-President, Mr.

John N. Gage, one of the founders of this company, who died June 11, 1887, it is hereby

Resolved: That in the death of Mr. John N. Gage the company has suffered an irreparable loss. Appreciating, as we do, his worth as a man, his careful, just and conservative business methods, we can never fully fill his place in the Company's affairs;

Resolved: That the heartfelt sympathy of each and every member of this Board is felt for his family in their great loss and affliction; and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to them, and also spread upon the records of this Company."

In politics he was an inflexible Republican, always casting his ballot, but as carefully avoiding any approach towards active politics. In religious faith he was liberal, having for many years attended Dr. Ryder's church, St. Paul's Universalist, whose pastor held and was held in mutual esteem from as far back as the early '60s.

And so, with little variety or romance, lived and died one of the sturdiest, most useful of our citizens. Subsequent generations, with more leisure and wealth, may develop more elegance and refinement; but to men of Mr. Gage's virile stamp the city of Chicago (as well as the entire West, yes, in truth, all new countries) owes the foundation stones of future greatness and prosperity. Without the first courses of masonry there can never be builded high superstructures, with ornate, elaborate and admirable dome and spire. What Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses and others were to the infant colonies, struggling for very existence and recognition as an independent nation, such were Mr. Gage and his associates to Chicago. Most of them are now gathered to their fathers, but their deeds are immortal. That Chicago is now the wonder and envy of the world is mainly owing to the persistent, honest efforts early and late of such citizens as Mr. Gage fitly typifies.

Mr. Gage married, December 15, 1849, at the scene of his nativity, Miss Martha Webster, by whom, fortunately, he left one child, a son, to bear his esteemed name, Frank Newton Gage, who was born July 24, 1853. After receiving a good education in Chicago, he entered his father's store, but later withdrew, and is at present an active member of the Stock Exchange. He mar-

ried, in 1889, Olive E. Lewis, of this city, who has borne him a son, John Newton Gage, named for his grandfather, the subject of this sketch.

Martha Webster is a daughter of Enoch and Betsy Webster (relatives before marriage) born in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Enoch was a son of Caleb Webster, of Revolutionary fame. Betsy was a daughter of Stephen Webster. Mrs. Gage is thus related through both her parents to the greatest of America's statesmen and orators, Daniel Webster, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. She is also related to the famous Mrs. Dustin, of Colonial times. Captured by Indians, who dashed out the brains of her sleeping babe, she was marched miles into the wilderness. While her captors were asleep, she loosened her fetters, and, having slain every colored face of them, safely made her return home, as set out in graphic early historical authorities. Of all the heroines of "good old colony times," and there were thousands of such, it has always appeared that she was queen of them all by this single episode.

The family of Gage (which is of Norman extraction) derives its descent from one De Gaga (Gauga or Gage), who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066. After the "Conquest" he was rewarded by a large grant of land in the forests of Dean, Gloucester County, adjacent to which he fixed his abode and erected a family seat at Cerenwell (otherwise Clarewell). He also built a large mansion house in the town of Chichester, wherein he died, and was buried in the neighboring abbey. His posterity remained in the vicinity for many generations, in credit and esteem, of whom there were Barons in Parliament in the reign of Henry II. The line from the beginning of the fifteenth century has been traced as follows: John Gage had a son, John Gage, born 1408; married Joan Sudgrove. Their son was Sir John, knighted 1454; married Eleanor St. Clere; died September, 1486. William, Esquire, born 1456; married Agnes Bolney. Their son, Sir John, born 1480, knighted May 22, 1541; married Phillippa Guilderford; died April 28, 1557. Their eldest son, Sir Edward, knighted by Queen Mary, married Elizabeth Parker. Their son, John, Esquire (eldest of nine

sons), thirty years old at his father's death; heir to fifteen manors and other Sussex lands. John (nephew) made Baronet March 26, 1622; married Penelope, widow of Sir George Trenchard; died October 3, 1633.

John (second son), of Stoneham, Suffolk County, England, came to America with John Winthrop, Jr., landing at Salem June 12, 1630; in 1633 one of twelve proprietors of Ipswich; wife Anna died in June, 1658; married (2d) Mary Keyes, November, 1658; moved to Rowley 1664; held many responsible offices of trust and fidelity in Ipswich and Rowley, in which latter place he died in 1673. Daniel (second son) married

Sarah Kimball in 1675; died November 8, 1705. Daniel, born March 12, 1676; married Martha Burbank, March 9, 1697; settled on the banks of the Merrimac River, on the main road to Methuen, where the old Gage House, the oldest in town, still stands. Died March 14, 1747. Daniel (third son), born April 22, 1708, removed to Pelham, New Hampshire; died September 24, 1775. David (fourth son), born August 9, 1750. Nathan (fifth), the father of the subject of this sketch, whose son and grandson, enumerated herein, bring the record up to the extraordinary number of seventeen consecutive male generations.

EDWARD MCK. TEALL.

EDWARD MCKINSTRY TEALL. The development of the insurance business has kept pace with the growth of other commercial enterprises and has assumed such magnitude and variety, and become so complex and at the same time so vital to life and property, that it must now be regarded as one of the important industries of the United State. The last few years have seen reductions in the rates of insurance, and corresponding advantages to property-holders, in Chicago, in consequence of the rapid development of the art of constructing fire-proof buildings and the great improvement in the facilities for checking and extinguishing fires. These important changes, which are still in progress, require prompt attention and action by the companies doing business here, for competition is just as fierce in this line of business as in any other. In fact, the sharp, but honorable, rivalry among insurance men has developed a number of experts in the business, men with sufficient mental penetration to foresee the result of changed conditions, and sufficient executive ability to carry out such

methods as are most likely to secure favorable results.

Among the most successful and systematic manipulators of this art is the gentleman whose name heads this notice. His birth occurred at Albany, New York, July 27, 1839, his parents being Edward McKinstry Teall and Eliza Perry. The founder of the family in America was Oliver Teall, who came from England and settled at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1723. His father had been Apothecary General to the British army, serving under the Duke of Marlborough during the reigns of William I. and Queen Anne. Prudence, the wife of Oliver Teall, who came with him to America, died at Killingsworth, Connecticut, June 24, 1780. Oliver Teall, second son of this couple, married Ruth Hurd and settled at Killingsworth. He served as a Surgeon in the British Army during the French and Indian War, and also during the War of the American Revolution, maintaining his loyalty to the crown throughout his life. Five of his sons, Timothy, Titus, Oliver, Joseph and Nathan,

served in the Continental army. Father and sons were mutually antagonized by their loyalty to their respective causes, and never became reconciled. Another son, named Benjamin, having lost an eye during his childhood, was thus incapacitated for military service and did not participate in the conflict.

Oliver Teall (third) was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 1, 1759. When only sixteen years old he enlisted under General Putnam, Captain Gale's company, and afterward served in Captain Hyde's company, which was successively stationed at Fort Trumbull and at Providence, Rhode Island. He was subsequently assigned to Colonel Sommers' command at Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was one of the devoted band which endured the historic hardships of Valley Forge, where his brother Titus died of smallpox. Later in the war he was stationed at West Point and on the Highlands. He acted as guard to General Washington and his family while they attended church. After peace came he married Susan, daughter of Col. Brinton Paine, of Dutchess County, New York. They settled at Upper Hillside, Columbia County, New York, where he became a prosperous farmer. They were the parents of twelve children. His death occurred at Albany on the 18th of September, 1842, aged eighty-two years.

Col. Brinton Paine, who was an officer of the Continental army, was a descendant of Stephen Paine, who came to Massachusetts in 1638, and became one of the leading citizens of the colony. He was one of the chief contributors to the prosecution of the Indian wars. His son Stephen was present at the great swamp fight in which King Philip's band was exterminated.

Edward M. Teall, Sr., was a son of Oliver Teall, third. He became a prominent merchant of Albany, and was also proprietor of one of the first lines of boats on the Erie Canal. He did a general forwarding business, and the *Chicago American* of April 9, 1839, the first issue of a daily paper in this city, contained his business advertisement. He was for many years influential in New York politics. Eliza Perry was born at Lenox, Massachusetts. Her father, Freder-

ick Perry, who was a son of a clergyman, was a native of Connecticut. He was a graduate of Williams College, and became a cotton manufacturer at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

The subject of this biography received his primary education in private schools, and afterward became a student in the academy of Albany. In the spring of 1857 he came to Chicago and soon after secured employment as a clerk in the insurance office of Higginson & James. This line of business was then in its infancy, and the most sanguine enthusiasm could not have foreseen the extent to which that industry would be developed. He went to work with a will, and his fidelity, thoroughness and aptitude soon won the confidence and good-will of his employers. In 1863 he became one of the partners of the firm of Alfred James & Company, which continued to transact business for about three years. Their place of business was at the southeast corner of South Water and Clark Streets, which location was the center of the insurance business at that time. He afterward formed a partnership with Frederick P. Fisher, a relation which continued for ten years, during one of the most important eras of the insurance business in the West. At the end of that period the present firm of Edward M. Teall & Company was formed, Cyrus A. Hardy, a trusted clerk of the former firm, being the junior member. Mr. Teall is one of the Directors of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, and in addition to serving the local interests of that corporation the firm represents several leading insurance companies of other cities. The business in its charge is conservatively and honorably conducted, and the firm enjoys the confidence of the public and of underwriters to a remarkable degree. Mr. Teall is President of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, and has been for a number of years.

On the 11th of June, 1862, Mr. Teall was married to Miss Katherine Mead, of New York City, daughter of Isaac H. Mead and Rachel Van Voorhees Demorest. Mrs. Teall's maternal grandfather was also a native of New York City, being a scion of a very old and well-known family of that municipality. Mr. Teall has been for many

years a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which he officiates as Trustee and Elder. He is a member of the Illinois Club, and Deputy Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Illinois, which he helped to organize. He is also a member of the Illinois Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and still preserves the Teall coat-of-arms granted to the family by George I. in 1723. He has been

often urged to enter the arena of politics, has been tendered important nominations by the Republican party, of which he is an active and distinguished member, but prefers to devote himself to his business, home and social duties. For recreation, he and his wife have always spent the summer at their beautiful farm and summer home in the Berkshire Hills, Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

ARTHUR G. BURLEY.

ARTHUR GILMAN BURLEY. The year 1812 is a national epoch, for at that time the United States, for a second time within the easy memory of man, started in to chastise the British Lion. What events of world-wide significance have transpired during those more than eighty intervening years! To think of it is like a dream: to have predicted it, would have resulted in that day in an *inquirendo de lunico* proceeding concerning the lack of brain matter in the bold transgressor of common sense who should prophesy. Two years later, Robert Fulton was making his (the very first) steamboat trial upon the Hudson River. Then came steam as applied to locomotives, which has done more than anything else in so rapidly opening up the great interior and West of our immense country, whereas, before, ox-carts and canal-boats were the most approved forms of transportation of chattels, prior to the advent of the "prairie schooner," which shortly preceded the "Union Pacific." The telegraph, reapers, thousandfold manufactories, electric light and locomotion (not to mention scores of other wonderful economic and utilitarian inventions of more recent date within the present century), all cry out that, in point of actual comfort and intelligent means of effecting

business ends, the world has since that year 1812 done almost more than had been done in the hundreds and thousands of years which had preceded. And all this within the memory of living men; yes, within the memory of one now living in our midst, who, wonderful to relate, like Gladstone, an octogenarian, is still in the harness of active business life. We who live in Chicago know what that means in this day. Honor to whom honor is due!

Arthur Gilman Burley, the subject of this sketch, was born in the aforesaid year of 1812, upon the fourth day of October, at Exeter, New Hampshire, unto James and Charlotte I. (Gilman) Burley, his father being the Cashier of the Exeter Bank.

The Burleys are regarded Down East as "good stock;" that seems to be the prevailing opinion in our city, from all that is thus far known of them in our midst. The first by the name who came to our shores was Giles Burley, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the year 1648. Here, in 1664, he took the proper oath and became a "commoner." He was also a "planter," and lived eight years of his useful life upon Brooke Street of that ancient town, and owned "Division Lot No. 105, on

Great Hill, Hogg Island," in that vicinage. He had a son, Andrew Burley, who was born at Ipswich, September 5, 1657. The latter married Mary, a daughter of the rather celebrated Roger Conant. Upon the death of his father, while in childhood, he was bound out (as was the old custom) to one John Brown. He was called in records "husbandman and yeoman," and bore the rather dignified title of "Cornet." He had a son, Hon. Andrew Burley, who was born at Ipswich in June, 1694. His career was replete with honors, including among others the positions of Justice of the Court of Sessions and Representative to the State Legislature in the years 1741 and 1742. He acquired, and left intact, a large estate. He was twice married; first, to Lydia Pengry, by whom he had six children; secondly, to Mrs. Hannah Burnham. He had a son, Andrew Burley, Jr., who married a Mrs. Hannah Cogswell (a daughter of his father's wife). He graduated at Harvard College in 1742, and lived on Brooke Street in Ipswich (near the location of his first American progenitor), upon land formerly granted to Governor Dudley's son Samuel.

He left a son, James Burley, who was by trade a cabinet-maker, also an officer in the Revolutionary War. The latter married Susannah Swazey, and died in Exeter, New Hampshire, leaving a son, James Burley, Jr., who has been already noticed as the father of the subject of this sketch.

Arthur Gilman Burley received for his education the best that the common schools of his native Exeter had to offer, which information was somewhat rounded out by a supplementary year at the Exeter Academy. He resolutely turned his young face toward the distant West at the age of twenty-three, reaching his future home, Chicago, on the seventeenth day of May, 1835. (Sixty long years ago. Imagine the appearance at that time of the country which is at present covered by our fair city! How many of the comers of that day are yet in the flesh?)

Mr. Burley first worked as clerk for John Holbrook in a boot and shoe shop for about two years. In 1837 he went to New York City, to buy for his brother-in-law, Stephen F. Gale, a

stock of books and stationery (one of the very first to be imported among us), and remained with Mr. Gale for about two years following.

In 1838 the crockery business of the Northwest was founded by Mr. Burley, who bought from the State Bank of Illinois a stock of such goods, his place of trade being then located at the corner of La Salle and Lake Streets. He has been in that business ever since, a period of over fifty-seven years, and is now regularly on duty at the old stand.

He was burned out in 1842, and then moved to No. 105 Lake Street, later to No. 175 on the same thoroughfare, where, in 1852, he was joined by a brother-in-law, Mr. John Tyrrell, who came on from New Hampshire to enter into a partnership. This still continues in operation, being incorporated under the firm style and name, "Burley & Tyrrell, Importers and Dealers of Crockery, Chicago."

They had built their own quarters at No. 48 Lake Street about 1857, but, fortunately, had disposed of the same before the time of the Great Fire in 1871. They still had their store located therein, which, of course, went up in smoke and down to the ground in ashes. After this fire they had a temporary office at the corner of State and Sixteenth Streets; then occupied a store for about three years at the corner of Van Buren and Wabash; then removed to No. 83 State Street; and finally to Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Lake Street, which premises they continue to occupy at this time. Having found it cheaper to rent, they have never cared to build.

Mr. Burley also had the misfortune of having his home burned up in 1874, when he was living below Harrison Street. He is now, as for a long time, cosily situated at No. 1620 Indiana Avenue.

Although an unostentatious man, Mr. Burley has been a very prominent figure in social and business matters for very many years. Few indeed, if any, can antedate him in this relation. He aided in the formation of the First Unitarian Church (since called the Messiah) in 1836, one of the oldest and foremost in the entire Northwest, and of which he has always been a most interested and conspicuous member.

In politics, he has always been, since the days of the Whigs were no more, a consistent Republican, but in no sense or wish a public character. A true exemplifier of the best principles of Free Masonry, with which he affiliated as early as 1848, he has never cared to go to the height of degrees his proficiency and long service would have richly entitled him to, and undoubtedly have brought choice flowers of honor in their train, but he has been Treasurer of Oriental Lodge for forty-two years. He was also for a time much interested in the mysteries of Odd-Fellowship.

Not at heart a club man, he has nevertheless been a member of the Calumet, as he is at present upon the roll of the Chicago Club. Very domestic in habits, he is not frequently found in the

circle of club *habitués*. In public affairs and whatever promotes the business and social good and welfare of the community, Mr. Burley always is an interested, and usually a participating, citizen. Young in enthusiasm, certainly he bears his laurel of years gracefully, as we will sincerely hope he may long live to do.

Upon the twenty-fourth day of September, 1849, Mr. Burley was joined in marriage with Welthy-an Loomis Harmon, who comes of a good old-time Down-East family. It is regretted that no children have been born to them to perpetuate the name and further the noble traits the family has conspicuously borne up to this time in the history of our country.

ROBERT R. CLARK.

ROBERT RODMAND CLARK, an early resident of Lake View, now a part of Chicago, is descended from English ancestors and was born in Clarkson, Monroe County, New York, May 24, 1831. His great-grandfather, William Clark, came from England and located first on the Hudson River, at Albany, New York, later removing to the Mohawk Valley. He was possessed of some means, and dealt in realty during his residence in America. His son William had large holdings of lands and farms in central New York, and was one of the first American importers of Morocco leather, having his headquarters at Utica, New York, his native place. He was among the first settlers of Monroe County, and the town of Clarkson was named for him and another settler of the same name, though no rela-

tive, who located there in the same year. He died there at the age of sixty-eight years. Five of his seven children, four sons and a daughter, grew to maturity.

The third of these, William L. Clark, born in Utica, was about twenty years old when his parents moved to Clarkson. He married Cornelia Stewart, a native of Wyoming County, New York. Her parents, Daniel and Sallie (Fish) Stewart, were children of native Scotch parents, and were born in Chemung County, New York. She lived to the age of eighty-two years, passing away at the home of her son in Lake View in 1886. William L. Clark was an extensive farmer, but lost heavily in speculation in later life. He was an upright man, and reached the age of seventy-two years, dying in Lake View in 1876.

He was affiliated with the Universalist Church, while his wife adhered to the Presbyterian teachings of her fathers. They were the parents of three children. The eldest, Sallie, is the widow of George B. Marsh, now residing in Chicago; and the youngest, Laura, is the wife of Charles L. Bassett, of LaPorte, Indiana.

Robert R. Clark is the second child of his parents. He combines in a happy degree the sturdy qualities of physical and mental make-up of his ancestors. When a mere boy he determined to recover his father's lost homestead as a home for his parents, and before he had reached the age of twenty years had accomplished his purpose. Previous to the age of sixteen years he had the educational advantages afforded by the common schools, and he then went to Michigan, where he found employment as a school teacher. Returning for a short time to the home farm, he became, in his eighteenth year, check clerk on board the steamer "Empire State," plying between Buffalo and Chicago, then the finest vessel on the Lakes. He was subsequently on board the "Wisconsin" one year, and returned, as chief clerk, to the "Empire State," where he continued five years. He also served on the "Southern Michigan" and "Western Metropolis," all these boats being the property of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The last two only ran from Buffalo to Monroe or Toledo, where they connected with that portion of the railroad completed from Chicago to those points. Mr. Clark was on board the steamer "Northern Indiana" when it burned on Lake Erie, one beautiful morning, off Point au Place, with a loss of between four and five hundred passengers. Being a good swimmer, he remained on board until the fire had swept to the stern of the vessel (because of its propulsion toward the shore), and after entering the water saved several passengers by giving up to them doors which he had wrenched from the staterooms for his own use. He was finally picked up by a boat bound for Buffalo, and made his regular trip out of that port on another vessel the night of the same day. When the "Golden Gate" was

wrecked on the bar at the mouth of Erie Harbor, a short time later, Mr. Clark was on board, and was saved with all the rest save one, who tried to swim ashore in the midst of the wreckage. The wreck was continually swept by the waves, but it was safer than the choppy bay, full of the floating cargo of the "Golden Gate." All who remained on board were safely conveyed to shore by a Government vessel in the morning. With the exception of one year, which was spent as receiver in charge of the ticket office at Buffalo, Mr. Clark continued in the marine service until he settled in Chicago in 1857.

Having made some successful investments in Chicago during his previous visits here, he decided to settle here, a resolution which was, probably, strengthened by his marriage, in 1857, to one of Chicago's fair daughters. This was Miss Blanche, only daughter of the late Daniel Elston, one of Cook County's most worthy and honored pioneers. In 1859 Mr. Clark turned his attention to the fuel trade, and later dealt in lumber, but his chief occupation has been the handling of realty. For the last twenty years he has made a specialty of leasing residence property to others who would improve it, and has been largely instrumental in building up what was formerly a suburb known as Lake View, now a part of the great metropolis in name as well as in fact. He has naturally taken a keen interest in the moral and material welfare of that section, and has actively participated in the government of the town and village of Lake View. In political affiliation he is found with the Democratic party on national issues. In religious belief he is exceedingly liberal, and very independent in all thought and action. His early experience taught him self-reliance, and his history should serve as a worthy example to the ambitious young man. He is still the owner of the old homestead in New York. Mr. Clark is fond of hunting, and is a member of the Poygan Shooting Club, whose members spend much of the duck-hunting season on Lake Poygan, in Wisconsin.



Samuel May

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN was born in Brocton, Chautauqua County, New York, March 3, 1831, and is the third child of James Lewis and Emily Caroline Pullman. The father was a native of Rhode Island. Emily C. Pullman was the daughter of James Minton, of Auburn, New York. She was a good wife and mother, and assisted her husband in implanting in the minds of their children the best moral principles, while inculcating habits of industry and careful study. The father was a builder and house-mover, and George early began to observe his methods, while assisting in his operations. Some very useful appliances of the business are the invention of the elder Pullman. He died in 1853, and the responsibility of head of the family fell upon George, who was the eldest unmarried son. Through almost forty years of her widowhood, he was the stay and loving aid of his mother, who passed away in May, 1892, after seeing all her seven children occupying responsible and useful positions in life.

Royal H., the first-born, is pastor of the First Universalist Church of Baltimore. His interest in public affairs is demonstrated by the fact that he was the candidate of his party for Congress in 1890. Albert B., who died in 1893, occupied up to 1882 responsible positions in the Pullman Palace Car Company, which is the creation of his younger brother, George. James M. Pullman, D. D., is pastor of the Universalist Church at Lynn, Massachusetts, the leading parish of that sect in America. Charles L. was, until September, 1894, contracting agent for the Pullman Company, but is now engaged in other business in Chicago; and Frank W. was Assistant United States District Attorney of New York, where he died in 1879. Helen A. is the wife of George

West, of New York; and Emma C. is the wife of Doctor William F. Fluhrer, chief surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, New York.

George M. Pullman was always of a practical turn of mind, and was a diligent student of branches which were calculated to fit him for a business life. He enjoyed the benefit of a common-school education, and is remembered as an industrious and hard-working pupil. At the age of fourteen, he undertook to sustain himself, his first employment being that of a clerk at \$40 per year. Neither his remuneration nor his tastes or habits were likely to lead him into dissipation, and he seems to have done his work with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employer. At the end of the year he joined his eldest brother, who had a cabinet-making shop at Albion, New York. This pursuit was well calculated to prepare him for the subsequent conduct of the largest building and furnishing enterprise in the world, though he was, probably, wholly unconscious of his future at that time. He persevered and was faithful, because it was part of his nature, as well as the natural result of his teachings and early surroundings. He continued in the cabinet work until the death of his father, in 1853. The long illness of the head of the family, who wasted away in gradual decline, had exhausted the means of the common purse, so that the widow was confronted with the necessity of providing for herself and her minor children. In doing this, she was not left to battle alone, for her son George at once took up the responsibility of head of the household and relieved her of financial burdens.

The Erie Canal was about to be enlarged, and the commissioners had asked for bids for raising or removing many buildings along its banks. Young Pullman was the successful bidder on some

of these contracts, and so well did he manage his enterprise that he was enabled to maintain the family in comfort, and arrived in Chicago in 1859 with a capital of \$6,000 as the result of his savings. About this time the courts decided that Chicago had the power to grade the streets, and he quickly found ample employment in raising the buildings to correspond with the grade. Probably but few of the modern residents of the city know that the streets of the South Side are some ten feet above the original prairie level, and that the buildings standing in 1856 had to be raised that distance to meet the street level. In 1860 Mr. Pullman was occupying a lot of two hundred feet front, at the corner of Washington and Franklin Streets, with his machinery and appliances, and a small one-story building for an office. He was full of the spirit of push and progress which animated Chicago in those days, and did not hesitate to enter upon undertakings of great magnitude. Among these was the lifting of the entire block of brick buildings facing the north side of Lake Street, between Clark and La Salle. This was successfully accomplished by the aid of six thousand jackscrews, without interruption to the business conducted in the structures, or the breaking of a single pane of glass or a yard of plaster.

A recent writer says: "His true mission was the creation of the sleeping-car system. * * * Nowhere else has the matter of splendid, ingenious, artistic appliances for indoor comfort been carried to such a pitch as in the devising and constructing of the palace car, of which thousands have been built; and each year, if not each day and each car, brings a studied advance on its predecessor. * * * Giving his days to labor and his nights to restful travel, a man may spread his field of usefulness over a continent, without the sapping of his strength or the shortening of his days."

The idea of the sleeping-car came to him one night while observing his fellow train-passengers buying head-rests from a vendor to mitigate the discomfort of an all-night ride. Soon after, he took passage on one of the "night cars" of the time, and while seeking repose on the comfortless

shelf provided, evolved the idea of the modern sleeper. His knowledge of cabinet-making here came to his aid, and he met and overcame many difficulties in the preparation of a model. The general plan varied but little from the present form, having comfortable berths that could be put away during the day, leaving a coach suitable for day travel. In 1859 he secured from the Chicago & Alton Railway two old passenger coaches to experiment with, and in an unused railway shed, on the present site of the Union Passenger Station at Chicago, he worked to realize his idea, wholly at his own expense. The result was the first pair of real "sleepers" in the country, which were put in successful operation on the night trains between Chicago and St. Louis.

This result did not deter him from an undertaking which he had for some time contemplated, namely, a trip to the gold fields of Colorado. After three years of mining, he returned to Chicago very little richer in purse, but with additions to his stock of experience. He now set to work to improve his original design of sleeping-cars, which no one had had the shrewdness to take advantage of during his absence. The cars which he had remodeled were too small and not of sufficient strength to carry out his ideas, and he set to work to construct one especially for the purpose. The car must be higher, the berths wider, and more taste and elegance employed in its furnishing. At an expenditure of one year's time and \$18,000 in money, he produced the first real "palace car." It was named the "Pioneer," and is now stored in honorable retirement at Pullman; but it was found to be too high to go under some of the viaducts spanning the railroads, and the wide steps would not pass the platforms of many stations. It began to look as if he must build a railroad to accommodate his invention. Just at this time the body of the martyred President, Lincoln, was to be brought from Washington to his native state, and the obstacles to the passage of the "Pioneer" were removed, in order that it might be employed in that sad funeral journey. It formed a part of the train which took the body to its last resting-place at Springfield. From that time the eastern

roads were open to it and its counterparts. The present wide use of the Pullman sleepers, in Europe as well as in America, is too well known to need comment. The history of the Pullman Palace Car Company is almost as well understood, though many who enjoy the facilities for comfortable travel afforded by it know little of the labors of its founder in establishing a happy and desirable home for its employes at Pullman.

The history of the great strike at Pullman and among railway employes in 1894 is also now a matter of history. During its progress Mr. Pullman maintained a dignified and consistent attitude, notwithstanding much harsh and unjust criticism; and the course of the Pullman Company in that struggle has been generally vindicated.

The *Nation*, in its issue of November 22, 1894, refers to the general feeling that the existence of the Government and of society itself was at stake in this strike, and that to give in to the strikers at that point, or at any point, would have been a deadly blow to liberty and the rights of property; and says: "What account of the circumstances accompanying this strike, which was not so much a strike as a social convulsion, can be complete if it leaves out the intense anxiety of the best citizens lest a fatal surrender of principle should be made?" * * * "There were hundreds of thousands of the best American citizens who rejoiced with great joy at that critical moment that Mr. Pullman was unyielding;" and "Americans abroad anxiously scanned the fragmentary despatches and prayed fervently that Mr. Pullman would at any rate stand firm."

Mr. Pullman has been identified as an initial force with other large enterprises than the Palace Car Company, of which he is the head. Among these may be mentioned the Metropolitan Elevated Railway of New York, which was constructed in the face of determined and powerful opposition. He has taken an active interest in the project for the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Nicaragua. Another work in which he rendered great public service was in the distribution of relief funds after the great fire of 1871. At the earnest appeal of Mayor Mason,

he accepted the charge of disbursements as trustee, which was accomplished without the loss of a dollar, though to the detriment of his private interests through consumption of his time.

In private life Mr. Pullman is a patron of art and literature, and a supporter of elegance and refinement in society. In 1867 he married Miss Hattie A., daughter of James Y. Sanger (whose biography appears elsewhere in this work). Two daughters, who are active in philanthropic and religious work, and twin sons complete the family. They are: Florence Sanger; Harriet S., now the wife of Francis J. Carolan; George M., Jr., and Walter Sanger.

It has been Mr. Pullman's happy privilege to erect for the Universalist Society at Albion, New York, a memorial of his parents, in the form of a handsome and substantial church edifice. It is built of dark brown Medina stone, 125x80 feet in ground dimensions, with perfect furnishings and decorations. On the right and left, as one enters the auditorium, are placed the bronze medallion portraits of Mr. Pullman's father and mother. They were designed by Sculptor Carl Rohl Smith, of Chicago. They are oval, two feet five inches by one foot nine inches, and framed in a narrow moulding, ornamented with pearls. The tablet inscription is as follows:

Erected by a Son
as a
Memorial to His Father,
JAMES LEWIS PULLMAN,
In Recognition of His Love and Work for the
Universalist Church and Its Faith,
and
In Memory of His Mother,
EMILY CAROLINE PULLMAN,
One with Her Husband in the Joys and Hopes of
Religion.
Dedicated January, 1895.

It is inclosed in a border composed of a wreath of ivy, the symbol of affection. A beautiful memorial window is in the west transept.

The dedicatory services were held on the last day of January, 1895, the sermon being delivered by Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Baltimore. At the installation of the pastor, on the same day, the

Rev. James M. Pullman, of Lynn, Massachusetts, preached the installation sermon, when the Rev. Charles Fluhrer, D. D., late of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was made pastor. Others who officiated

in the services were the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton, D. D., of New York; the Rev. Dr. J. K. Mason, D. D., of Buffalo; and the Rev. Asa Saxe, D. D., of Rochester.

CHARLES G. HUTCHINSON.

CHARLES GROVE HUTCHINSON, a progressive and energetic business man of Chicago, was born in Williamsville, Erie County, New York, January 24, 1847, and is a son of William H. Hutchinson and Jane Grove. The Hutchinson family, which is, doubtless, of English origin, located in the Connecticut Colony as early as the seventeenth century. Joseph, the father of William H. Hutchinson, served through the War of 1812, as lieutenant of a company of Connecticut troops. He took part in the campaign about Fort Erie and Buffalo, and the close of the war found him stationed at Detroit. Soon after the cessation of hostilities he resigned his commission and settled in western New York. His sojourn in this locality during the war had revealed to him its pre-eminent advantages as an agricultural country. For many years he was landlord of the Mansion House at Williamsville. His death occurred in Chicago in 1877, at the age of seventy-nine years.

William H. Hutchinson, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, removed with his family to Chicago in the spring of 1849. Soon after coming to this city he began the manufacture of soda water, which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1880, at the age of sixty-five years. His place of business was at the corner of Randolph and Peoria Streets, where he erected a large factory, which escaped destruction in the Great Fire. The family residence, at the

corner of North State and Erie Streets, was swept away in that conflagration. His prompt loan of a quantity of soda-water boxes, which afforded admirable pigeon-holes at the time, enabled the postoffice to resume the distribution of the mails with little delay after the fire. He was ever a public-spirited citizen and an enthusiastic adherent of the Democratic party, contributing much of his time as an organizer and worker for its success, though always refusing to be himself a candidate for any office.

Mrs. Jane (Grove) Hutchinson was born in New York. Her father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was of Dutch descent. The name was originally written Groff. While returning from a visit to Mackinaw, in 1856, Mrs. Hutchinson became a victim of one of the saddest disasters which ever occurred upon Lake Michigan, being one of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer "Niagara," which burned off Port Washington, Wisconsin. She was the mother of four sons: Chester M., of Hawthorne, Cook County, Illinois; William A., who is in the United States revenue service at Port Townsend, Washington; and George C. and Charles G., both of whom are residents of Chicago. William H. Hutchinson was married a second time, to Miss Mary M. Warner, of Williamsville, New York, and they became the parents of two sons, Douglas and Eugene, the latter of whom is now deceased, and the former resides in Chicago.

Charles G. Hutchinson attended the Washington School of Chicago until he was fifteen years old, after which he was a student for four years at the Military Academy at Fulton, Illinois. After the close of the Civil War—there being no further promise of demand for military service—he returned to Chicago, and became identified with his father's business, which he continued to conduct for some time after the death of its founder. In 1879, in company with his brother, George C. Hutchinson, he established a factory for the production of bottlers' supplies and extracts, under the firm name of W. H. Hutchinson & Son, which is still retained. Two years later the present factory on Desplaines Street was built, and about forty men are employed therein. The subject of this notice is also identified with several other important industries. He is a stockholder and Treasurer of the Independent Brewing Association, and President of the Chicago Fountain Soda Water Company. He is one of the stockholders

of the Coit Paint Company (incorporated), and is the inventor and patentee of the Hutchinson Spring Bottle Stopper, a unique and useful appliance, which has come into almost universal use.

Mr. Hutchinson is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with D. C. Cregier Lodge, Washington Chapter, Chicago Commandery, Knights Templar, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Like his father, he has been a life-long Democrat, but never seeks public position. He is an enthusiastic and successful sportsman, and makes frequent excursions to the woods of Northern Wisconsin for the purpose of indulging his taste for fishing and hunting. He is a member of the Eagle River Fishing and Shooting Club, and of the Cumberland Gun Club, two of the leading sportsmen's organizations of Chicago. In all his business and social relations he is deservedly popular, through his genial and social disposition and his kind and courteous manners.

GEORGE M. ROGERS.

GEORGE MILLS ROGERS is not only distinguished as one of the foremost attorneys and jurists of Chicago, but has given much study and careful attention to the leading public questions of the day. He is well versed in problems relating to political economy and municipal reform, and his views are never narrowed by considerations of party policy, nor are his expressions colored by mere personal or mercenary motives. His professional integrity and his reputation as a citizen have been equally well maintained, and no modern record of Chicago's representative men would be complete without some notice of his achievements.

Mr. Rogers was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, on the sixteenth day of April, 1854, and is a son of the Hon. John Gorin Rogers and Arabella E. Crenshaw, extended notice of whom, together with the genealogy of their families, is given elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch was but four years old when the family came to Chicago. He was educated at the public schools and the Chicago University, supplementing the instruction so received by a course at Yale College, from which famous institution he was graduated in 1876. He began his legal studies in the office of Crawford & McConnell, and continued the same in the Union College of Law—

now the law department of the Northwestern University.

In 1878 he was admitted to the Bar, and began practice in partnership with Samuel P. McConnell, a well-known barrister, since one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County. During the continuance of this partnership he was chosen attorney for the Citizens' Association, and was a member of the committee which prepared and secured the passage of the original reform city election law. He also personally prepared the primary election law, which was adopted verbatim by the committee of the association having that subject in charge, and was presented to the Legislature for adoption. Owing to the fact that this bill was in charge of Senator Crawford during its passage, it became known as the "Crawford Election Law."

His services in behalf of this association could not fail to attract attention to his signal ability as a lawyer and a statesman, and caused his appointment as Assistant City Attorney. This position he filled with such credit that, in 1886, he was appointed City Prosecuting Attorney, but owing to the ill-health of his wife, which demanded that he should travel with her, he resigned the office in April of the following year. After returning to the city he was appointed, in November, 1887, to the office of Assistant United States Attorney, but resigned that position in the following March, to re-engage in private law practice. With this business he has combined that of real-estate and loans, and his transactions have grown to such volume as to require the assistance of several clerks.

On the 1st of February, 1889, he was appointed a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and has discharged the duties of that judicial office with such candor and impartiality as to earn and receive the approbation of courts, attorneys and litigants.

In 1893 it was deemed advisable by the leading lawyers of Chicago to take some practical steps toward the separation of judicial affairs from the contamination of political interests. With this end in view, they placed in nomination eight candidates for judicial positions, who were equally

divided in political affiliations between the two leading parties. Mr. Rogers received the highest vote of any candidate before the Bar Association—the total number being 1346, out of which he received 1222. This nomination came to him without any solicitation on his part, and, although the "party machine" which dominated the Democratic convention prevented the endorsement of his nomination, which he made no effort to secure, his endorsement by the members of the Bar, who were influenced by no political considerations, but by a desire to elevate the judiciary and purify the administration of justice, was regarded as a far greater compliment than an election as a candidate of any political party could have been.

On the 3d of June, 1884, Mr. Rogers was married to Philippa Hone Anthon, a daughter of the late Hone Anthon, of New York City, whose family is conspicuous for the large number of eminent professional men among its members.

Mr. Rogers is one of the founders of the Iroquois Club, and among the other clubs with which he is prominently identified may be mentioned the Illinois, University and Law Clubs. In the fall of 1888 he united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which his father had been one of the leading spirits, and he has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Illinois. In 1882 he made a foreign tour in company with his brother, who was suffering from ill-health, and visited the principal cities and other points of interest in Europe. His active mind and keen observation could not fail to make this trip of value to him in broadening his experience and extending his knowledge of men and the affairs of the world.

For a number of years after beginning his professional career, he was prominent in the political counsels of the Democratic party. In 1880 he was nominated as the candidate of his party for State Senator. His personal popularity may be judged from the fact that the usual Republican majority of two thousand in his district was reduced to eight hundred. For some time he was Vice-President of the Cook County Democratic Committee, and labored diligently, though in

vain, to bring about some needed reforms in the organization and methods of the party. Becoming displeased with the methods of politicians, he became one of the organizers of the Iroquois Club, which was established for the purpose of

exerting an influence in National politics, leaving local strife to those whose taste led in that direction, and he was elected one of its first Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT HERVEY, LL. D.

ROBERT HERVEY, LL. D., who was for nearly forty years a familiar figure in Chicago court rooms, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 10, 1820. He is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Gibson) Hervey. The father was a son of Robert Hervey, who founded a mercantile establishment at Glasgow, in which Alexander succeeded him. The business career of the latter was cut short by his death, when his son Robert was but eleven years of age. Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey afterward came to America, and for a number of years resided with her son in Chicago. She died at Brockville, Canada, in 1862.

Robert Hervey was educated in his native city, first at a grammar school and later at the University of Glasgow. While at this institution he began the study of medicine, and the knowledge thus obtained was of great use to him in subsequent legal practice. With this information he often surprised courts, as well as expert witnesses. At the age of seventeen years he went to Canada, intending to enter into mercantile business in connection with uncles who were residing there. By the advice of one of the latter, however, he decided to study law, and became a student of Henry Sherwood, of Brockville, afterward the Attorney-General of Ontario. When this gentleman removed to Toronto, Mr. Hervey accompanied him to that city, where he was admitted to practice in 1841. He then opened an office at Ottawa, then called Bytown, the eastern terminus of the Rideau Canal, which had recently been completed. He continued his legal business at Otta-

wa until 1852, when he came to Chicago, and has since been continuously in legal practice here.

He first opened an office in partnership with Buckner S. Morris and Joseph P. Clarkson, at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark Streets, in the same building where Judge Thomas Drummond then held United States Court. Mr. Hervey subsequently took James R. Hosmer into partnership for a time, and in May, 1858, became a partner of Elliott Anthony—since a distinguished Judge of the Superior Court. Mr. A. T. Galt was afterward admitted to this firm, and for many years the firm of Hervey, Anthony & Galt was one of the best known in Chicago. Mr. Hervey's early partner, Joseph Clarkson, was a brother of Bishop Clarkson, who was then Rector of St. James' Church on the North Side, and afterward became Bishop of Nebraska.

Mr. Hervey has practiced in all courts, from Justices' up to the Supreme Court of the United States, to which latter he was admitted in 1873, and has been employed on some of the most important criminal cases in Cook County. The first of these was in 1855, when he defended Patrick Cunningham, accused of killing a policeman. This case created a great sensation in Chicago, but Mr. Hervey secured a change of venue to Waukegan, where the minds of the jurors were less prejudiced than in Chicago, and his client was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years for manslaughter. The adroit and skillful management of the defendant's attorney saved the latter from a death sentence and established the lawyer's reputation. Though he has defended some

notorious criminals, none of his clients have ever been executed. He was attorney for some of the aldermen and Cook County Commissioners who were accused of "boodling," and all his clients were acquitted.

One of the most important cases taken up by the firm of Hervey & Anthony was the dissolution of the consolidation of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, a deal which was manipulated by the directors of the respective roads to the dissatisfaction and alleged disadvantage of the stockholders of the former road, who had not been consulted in the matter. The contest was finally settled by payment of damages to the plaintiff stockholders of the Chicago & Galena Union.

For six years past Mr. Hervey has been afflicted with ill-health, which has confined him to his house and prevented his attendance at court or social gatherings. While his health permitted him to do so, he attended the Episcopal Church. Since 1865 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Blaney Lodge at that date. While a young man he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Ottawa, and became the Noble Grand of Ottawa Lodge No. 11. His connection with this order was abandoned, however, on his coming to the United States, though he has often regretted this action. While a citizen of Canada he was quite an active politician, and spent considerable of his time, energy and money in the effort to help shape local affairs. His uncle, who realized the futility of this course, exacted a promise from young Hervey on coming to Chicago, that he would not mingle in the politics of the United States. This pledge has been faithfully observed, and he did not become a voter until 1887.

In 1852 he became a member of St. Andrew's Society, an organization in which he has ever taken an active interest, and has probably done as much for its promotion as any single member. He has served as President of the society for six terms. The object of this association is to relieve the distress of the unfortunate among the countrymen and women of its members, and it has

come to be one of the leading charitable institutions of the city. In the winter of 1865, during which there was much suffering to be relieved among the poor and unfortunate, the funds of the society became exhausted, and, at the request of his friends, Mr. Hervey prepared and delivered a lecture on Robert Burns at the old Metropolitan Hall. The receipts of this lecture netted the society about \$450. This address met such popular approval that it was afterward several times repeated in other places. In 1883 the faculty of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, invited him to deliver this lecture, together with an address to the graduating class of that institution. This request was cheerfully complied with, and as a token of their appreciation of this effort the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the university. Another lecture on Walter Scott, which he delivered several years later at the same hall, also netted the society a handsome sum. In 1865 he helped organize the Caledonian Club, and was chosen its first Chief, a position which he filled several years.

Mr. Hervey was first married to Miss Maria Jones, daughter of Dunham Jones, a farmer near Brockville, Canada, who removed thither from the United States during the Revolutionary War, on account of his loyalty to the British Crown. Mrs. Maria Hervey fell a victim to the cholera in 1854. In 1861 Mr. Hervey was again married, to Frances W. Smith, a native of Rochester, New York, and his present helpmate. Her mother, who is now Mrs. T. B. Bishop, is a native of England, and resides in Chicago, aged over eighty years. Mr. Hervey has three children. Alexander is a farmer near Charleston, Missouri. Robert is the manager of an extensive lumber company at Tonawanda, New York; and Sophia is the wife of Sidney F. Jones, of Toronto, Ontario. For twenty-four years past Mr. Hervey has lived near the lake shore, on Twenty-fifth Street, having moved to that location a short time previous to the great Chicago Fire, and thereby avoided becoming one of its victims. In this pleasant location his most recent years have been altogether spent, and here his friends always receive a hearty welcome.





Handwritten signature or name, possibly "H. M. ..."

SAMUEL T. HINCKLEY.

SAMUEL TAYLOR HINCKLEY was a citizen of Chicago almost from its beginning. His ancestry made him heir to all the noble qualities of the best Puritan stock. None of our citizens have come down through stock more distinguished than the Hinckley and Otis families of Plymouth Colony, from whom is descended the subject of this sketch. (We regret that the scope of this work does not permit a more detailed genealogy of these families than what follows.)

Samuel Hinckley, the common ancestor of all bearing the name in this country, was typical of his race; honest, industrious, prudent; qualities descended without interval to the present times. In the spring of 1635, as a "Dissenter," he came from Tenterden, Kent County, England, sailing from Sandwich on the ship "Hercules" (two hundred tons, Capt. John Witherly), bringing a wife, Sarah, and four children. Landing at Boston, he went direct to Scituate, where he built a house, "No. 19," on Kent Street; removing to Barnstable in July, 1640, where he died October 31, 1662, leaving eleven children, three sons of which number, Thomas, Samuel and John, left descendants.

Thomas, son of the emigrant, was born in England about 1618; came to New England with his father; was Governor of Plymouth Colony during the last eleven years of its existence as a Colony, and was at the time of his death (April 25, 1705, at Barnstable, *ae.* 87) one of the Council of the United Colonies. Moore's "Lives of the Governors of Plymouth and Massachusetts" gives extended due notice of his deeds; and a

record of his public life is found in "The Records of Plymouth Colony." Of his private life little is known; but "during half a century he held offices of trust and prominence in the Old Colony, and had a controlling influence over the popular mind. * * The architect of his own fortunes.

* * Of good common-sense and sound judgment. * * Honest and honorable. * * Industrious, persevering and self-reliant; and the best lawyer in the colony. * * Independent in religion, tolerant before his times; he possessed his faculties to the very end."

Gov. Thomas Hinckley married, first, December 4, 1641, Mary Richards, of Weymouth (whose sister Alice married Dept.-Gov. William Bradford), and, second, March 16, 1660, Mary Glover (widow of Nathaniel), who is said to have been beautiful in person and the most accomplished and intelligent woman in the colony; of which excellent characteristics abundance has come down to later generations.

At the time of his death he had had seventeen children, of whom fifteen lived to maturity; only three of them, however, being sons to leave issue, namely: Samuel, John and Ebenezer, from whom are descended a very numerous and widely scattered posterity. By the second wife he had nine children; the fifth of whom, John, born June 9, 1667, married Thankful Trot May 1, 1691, had six children: one John, the youngest, born February 17, 1701, married, September 17, 1726, Bethiah Robinson and had eight children; the fifth child, Adino, born December 12, 1735, married Mercy Otis, had three children, the youngest being

Solomon, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, March 3, 1770, married Mercy Otis, finally settled at Pomfret, New York, where he died December 19, 1831; he had eight children: George Otis (father of the subject of this sketch), born October 30, 1795, married Sally Taylor, of Buckland, Massachusetts, died in Sacramento, where he was buried; left in Illinois the following children: Samuel (subject of this sketch), Mary O., Sarah E., Otis D., Horace A., Harriet W. and Abner T.

The Barnstable (Massachusetts) family of Otis is descended from Gen. John Otis, born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581, came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, thence to Scituate, thence to Barnstable. His son John came to Barnstable with his father, where he left descendants, many of them illustrious. One of his sons, Col. John Otis, was twenty years Representative, Commander of Militia eighteen years, First Judge of Probate thirteen years, and Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas and His Majesty's Counsel twenty-one years; left six children: two females (of whom Mercy, married Gen. James Warren, brother of Gen. Joseph, who fell at Bunker Hill) and four males: First, Gen. John, King's Attorney and member of Council nine years; second, Nathaniel, Register of Probate many years; third, Solomon, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, etc., etc., died 1778; fourth, Col. James, two years Speaker of House of Representatives, Judge of Probate, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Member of the Council, and, from the time of departure of General Gage to the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, exercised the functions of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth by right of seniority. He had ten children, the most illustrious being James Otis, Jr., "The Patriot," immortalized by opposing the "Writs of Assistance," "The Stamp Act," etc., etc., of whom United States President, John Adams, said: "I have been young and now am old, and I solemnly say that I have never known a man whose love of country was more ardent or sincere; never one who suffered so much; never one whose services for any ten years of his life were so important to

the cause of his country as Mr. Otis' from 1760 to 1770."

Samuel was born June 12, 1818, at Buckland, Franklin County, Massachusetts, two hundred years after Thomas Hinckley, the Governor of Plymouth Colony. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah Taylor, from whom he derived his middle name.

While Samuel was yet a child, his parents moved to Chautauqua County, New York, a section of country at that time regarded as the far West. In 1836 his father turned his footsteps still farther towards the outskirts of civilization, and finally selected Illinois as his future home.

The journey was made with ox-teams, by slow stages, through an almost unbroken wilderness, which the red man had but recently ceded by treaty. Young Hinckley drove one of the teams. Passing beyond Chicago, his father pre-empted a tract of land where Lake Forest now has its palatial homes and college halls.

Here Samuel began his life work. The privations and trials of those pioneer days and years were numerous and extremely severe. Everything had to be made; the houses of logs hewn from the forest; roads laid out and cut through heavy timber; mills to be erected and the wilderness cleared away and the ground made ready for civilization.

In those far-off times, flour cost twenty dollars per barrel, and other things in proportion. The Indians, too, were frequent visitors at the cabins of the pioneers. As a rule they were harmless, but wanted all the food there was in sight.

It was in this school of trial, and sometimes of adversity, that Samuel T. Hinckley was educated for his business career, and thereby trained to habits of industry, strict economy and perfect integrity—enduring qualities which he carried with him through life.

At the age of eighteen this young pioneer came to Chicago on a quest of furthering his fortunes, and was most fortunate in coming to the favorable notice of Captain (afterwards General) J. D. Webster, at that time Superintendent of Improvements in the local lake harbors, including, besides our own, Milwaukee, St. Joseph and

Michigan City. Such work required absolute freedom from ice; so in the spring, summer and autumn months, our young hero toiled manfully on from sunrise to sunset, often overtaxing his strength, but never his resolution; the outcome of it all being that he made a very excellent impression upon his employer, which eventually ripened into a most sincere friendship, and continued until the General's death.

In winter the woods on every side gave employment for ready, strong hands; for instance, he sometimes hired himself out to cut timber and split rails down on the Fox River, a hard task set before him, when it is considered that he usually had to walk five or six miles to and from his work.

While engaged in this severe physical labor he did not neglect his mind. His early tastes inclined him to study, but his educational advantages in boyhood were of the limited sort incident to the development of a new country. His desire for knowledge, however, led him to supplement this rudimentary training by night study, a system of self-education which he followed for many years, poring over his books by the light of a candle far into the night. His course of study was comprehensive, including those branches which pertained to mechanics, as well as those which would fit him for the duties and responsibilities of social and business life.

Thus year by year, he laid the foundation for what he afterwards became, a wisely-useful, highly esteemed, self-made man. Though not a civil engineer, at different times he was called upon to perform many of the duties which now-a-days fall to such an office; though not a graduated mechanic, yet he used with deftness saws and tools so fine that it required the aid of a microscope to see clearly the component parts; nor yet an artist, yet full of artistic sense and adaptability, leaving as an example of much not to be mentioned a creation in mezzotinting, full of feeling, of the Mother of Christ and Infant, esteemed almost above all else by the family.

When the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad was under construction, Mr. Hinckley became one of the first engineers, and had the honor of running the first engine out of Chicago across the

Fox River. It was the old "Pioneer," the memory of which is treasured by many early Chicagoans, and which now has a place in the Field Columbian Museum.

In 1852 he went into business for himself, as grocer on Randolph Street, subsequently removing to State Street, near Van Buren, where for long years he was known as an enterprising merchant of unimpeachable integrity. In 1865, in company with Gail Borden, of New York (father of the enterprise and now of world-wide reputation in connection with such product), and Messrs. Cole and Hubbard, of Elgin, Illinois, he founded the Elgin Condensed Milk Company, now known as the Illinois Condensing Company, and continued his active relations with this concern until his death.

Mr. Hinckley was a brave man, not only in the sense of not shrinking from responsibilities which confronted his life as a matter of course, but more worthily in the taking up of dangerous situations, not necessarily a part of his legitimate cares, but ever exemplifying the "Golden Rule." At the first season of the cholera, when many sufferers were succumbing to the fell disease, for which there seemed no remedy, when persons who were physically able were fleeing the place as from a plague, he stayed calmly at the post of danger, down by the river, nursing, praying and officiating at the last sad rites, not himself falling a victim, as God sometimes requires should happen, but coming out of the ordeal chastened and uplifted in soul.

The son of parents who believed the holding of human beings in bondage to be wrong, if not positively sinful, he was strongly anti-slavery in his convictions. In early life his sympathies were with the Whigs, but after the formation of the Republican party, his affiliations were with that organization. While firm in his political faith, he took no active part in politics, contenting himself with casting his ballot for the ticket of his choice.

But the keynote of his long, noble life is to be found in his religion. A practical, vivifying, Godly and charitable religion: not content in lip service of a Sunday morning, but celebrating seven days of the week in actions showing how man's

sphere, clearly read, stretches nigh to the very throne of God.

For a half century he was identified with the First Presbyterian Church of our city, ready at all times to assist in assuming disbursements and advancing moral well-being, and when the church undertook the establishment of mission Sunday-schools he became one of the active workers in the old Foster Mission, never losing interest in works of piety and true benevolence. He was a member of the Humane Society and Secretary of the one at Elgin for some ten years. *

Mr. Hinckley never married. His interests were centered on home, his mother especially receiving more than the usual share of affection, and he cared for her most tenderly while she lived. This love for kindred waxed with his increasing years, and was as ardent and constant to the last, as when they were together under the old roof-tree in childhood.

None the less he loved his church and country; but better than all else, he loved his God. His benevolence was beautiful and Christlike. Emulating the example of his Saviour, he cherished the young with a special affection, and into whatever home he entered as friend or guest, the little ones became at once his fast friends.

This lover of the young supported two missionaries of the American Sunday-school Union, who gave their whole time to caring for destitute children. The reports received from them were very gratifying to him, from the fact that so many were being saved from lives of sin and ignorance. The non-sectarian character of the work was particularly pleasing.

His personal expenditures were very moderate. He ate, dressed and took his enjoyment modestly and inexpensively. His extravagances were his gifts to others. His benefactions were not confined in a narrow channel, he ever remembered the poor, the sick and the unfortunate, and had a heart overflowing with kindness and charity.

He gave with a liberal hand to the Young Men's Christian Association, the American Sunday-school Union, Mr. Moody's Bible Institute, the Pacific Garden Mission, and many other institutions. His benefactions were unostentatious.

He was exact in his business, kind to all who served him, and his employes loved him as a friend. It was said by one who knew him intimately for many years, and who is himself noted for his correct judgment of men, that "he was one of Nature's noblemen," careful and considerate in his language and action, never wilfully saying or doing anything to wound the feelings of another. In private life he exemplified the most generous and unselfish traits of character. An attractive and interesting conversationalist, his utterances were chaste and dignified; any unbecoming jest, or any departure from purity in thought or expression he treated with silent contempt; yet he was one of the most companionable of men. He had a keen sense of humor, and enjoyed a witty saying or repartee with great pleasure, which was more expressed by the smile in his eyes than by words, and at the same time showing the most gentle consideration for anyone who might be the object of merriment in social conversation.

He maintained this happy trait of a genial heart to the last, even when suffering great pain. Though an invalid for many years, he kept active in business till his final sickness, and the fatal termination of his disease, September 5, 1894, after a short illness, was a great sorrow and shock to his family and many friends.

A glowing, but richly-merited tribute was paid to Mr. Hinckley's character by his pastor, Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian Church. Among other things, Doctor Barrows said: "He made himself the friend and helper of those in his employ or associated with him. Much might be said of his unselfish and constant benevolence. He regarded himself as a steward indeed, and he was a faithful steward. How constantly he remembered the old First Church and its benevolent causes, is well and gratefully known to some of us. We have lost one of our choicest members from this church, and made one of our choicest additions to the ranks of the redeemed on high."

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world
'This was a man.'"

SAMUEL G. SPAULDING.

SAMUEL GRAY SPAULDING The name Spalding, like other names ending in "ing," is one of the earlier surnames borne by English-speaking people. The Spaldings of the United States have been fortunate in having the genealogical history of the family written by Samuel J. Spalding, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, from which we learn many facts relative to its growth and progress.

John de Spalding (Burgess of Lenn) was a purchaser of lands of about the fifty-first year of the reign of Henry III. (A. D. 1267). Other records of land transfers of very ancient date occur.

Edward Spalding was the first of the family of whom we have any knowledge, and he came to America in the earliest years of the Massachusetts Colony, probably between 1630 and 1633. He first appears in Braintree, Massachusetts, where his wife, Margaret, and his daughter, Grace, died, the former in 1640, and the latter in 1643. He was made a Freeman May 13, 1640, and was one of the settlers of Chelmsford, in the same colony, which town was incorporated in 1655. He was a Selectman in 1654, 1656, 1660-61, and Surveyor of Highways in 1663. In 1664 the town records made note of his fine orchard. His family has been ably represented in every war of the Colonies and United States (see sketch of William A. Spalding). He died February 26, 1670.

Samuel Brown Spaulding, the father of the subject of this sketch, was descended from Edward Spalding, through Andrew (2), Andrew (3), James (4), Silas (5). He was born January 27, 1789, in Granville, New York, and later resided at Brandon, Vermont, where he was a prominent merchant. His first wife was Anna Gray, whom he married October 2, 1814. She was born January 2, 1790, in Rutland, Vermont, and died

July 23, 1841, in Brandon. The second wife was Lucy Lyon, the wedding occurring November 18, 1841. She was born November 25, 1796, in Brandon. The children of Samuel B. and Anna Spaulding were four, Samuel G. being the third. He was born October 26, 1822, at Brandon, Vermont.

After taking a course in the public schools of his native town, he learned the mercantile business. When only about twelve years of age he became a clerk in a store in Brandon. Some years later, while still a youth, he went to Claremont, New Hampshire, leaving home with but twenty-five cents in his pocket. He engaged in the sale of books, and as a compensation for his services received \$12 per month, out of which he paid all his expenses.

His next employment was as commercial traveler for a book house in Vermont, and in that line he did good work, obtained good wages and saved something from his earnings. With his little capital he engaged in supplying notions to wholesale dealers in the State of Vermont. In this business he was successful, but, on account of poor health, he was obliged to dispose of his business, and James Fisk, afterwards celebrated as a Wall Street broker, became the purchaser. Two weeks after this sale Mr. Spaulding was on his way to the West, where he expected to find a more congenial climate and better commercial prospects.

In April, 1857, he arrived at Milwaukee, by way of the Lakes. He entered into partnership with a man who was engaged in the tobacco trade, but soon found that he had obtained some knowledge at the cost of the capital invested, the volume of profits not being what had been represented. Making the best of the situation, Mr.

Spaulding became sole proprietor of the little store, and then put his energies to work to build up a trade. In the course of time he added a wholesale feature and, becoming his own solicitor, he built up a fine wholesale business in the Northwest. In those days the railroad ran no farther than La Crosse, and thence to St. Paul the journey was made by boat.

As Milwaukee did not afford the advantages which his growing trade required, Mr. Spaulding removed to Chicago in November, 1865, and with Mr. Levi Merrick, of Milwaukee, formed the firm of Spaulding & Merrick, and carried on the wholesale tobacco business. Manufacturing was a prominent feature of the industry, and in a short time the business was so arranged that Mr. Spaulding traveled for the house, while Mr. Merrick had charge of the manufacture. The volume of their transactions rapidly increased, and in 1871 the number of persons employed by the firm was between two and three hundred, but the great fire of that year swept everything the firm had out of existence.

Returning home, accompanied by Mr. Merrick, father of his partner, after spending all the fatal night of the beginning of the conflagration in observing its progress, Mr. Spaulding announced to his wife, "All I had is gone up in smoke." To this she bravely replied, "We have our health and our hands." Mr. Merrick's comment on this reply was, "There is good cheer for you." The situation was discussed, and the partners resolved to start anew in business. Friends who admired their pluck and energy offered plenty of financial assistance. Out of \$36,000 insurance, they afterwards received \$13,000. The three-story factory at Nos. 9 to 15 River Street was replaced by another, and a greater number of persons employed. The history of the firm from this on is a record of success. Wise management and hard work built up a great business, the second largest in their line in the United States. In 1889 Mr. Spaulding sold his interest, but the business is still conducted under the old name.

Samuel G. Spaulding was married at St. Albans, Vermont, on the twelfth day of March, 1857,

to Miss Marcia Isabel Hawkins. She was born July 17, 1828, at Reading, Vermont, and is a descendant of William Adrian Hawkins, who was born January 18, 1742, and died at Reading, Vermont, in 1817. His grandfather was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and married an English woman. He emigrated to Bordeaux, France, where two children, a son and a daughter, were born. After his death his widow brought the children to America. A son of the son, William Adrian Hawkins, became a tailor. He went to Wilton, New Hampshire, a short time before the Revolution, and resided there until 1789, when he moved to Reading, Vermont. He enlisted, April 23, 1775, in Captain Walker's company of Col. James Reed's regiment New Hampshire troops. He rose through the grades of first sergeant, ensign and lieutenant to the rank of captain. He was made ensign for gallant conduct at the battle of Bunker Hill. He served in the war seven years, and was paid off in the almost worthless currency of those days. Forty bushels of rye was the most valuable part of the pay he received for his services. He married Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Livermore) Keyes, who was born at Northborough, Massachusetts, in December, 1743, and died at Reading, Vermont, in 1813. They were the parents of eight children. William Lewis, the fourth child, was born at Northborough, Massachusetts, June 14, 1773, and died at Reading, Vermont, November 26, 1859. He married Anna Townsend, and they were the parents of seven children. He was a successful teacher, and taught out schools that others failed to govern. He held town offices, and was Postmaster at the time of his death, being then eighty-seven years old and in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties.

Lewis, eldest child of William L. and Anna Hawkins, was born at Reading, January 23, 1798, and died at Sherburne, Vermont, April 29, 1875. He was a manufacturer and dealer in boots, shoes, saddles and harness, and also dealt in horses, which he sold at Boston. He married Aliva Amsden, and they were the parents of three children, of whom Marcia is the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding were the parents of

two children: Mabel, the wife of Charles Foxwell, junior; and Howard Henry Spaulding, who now occupies a position with the house of Spaulding & Company, jewelers of Chicago. Mrs. Foxwell has one child, Frances. H. H. Spaulding married Florence Baker, and has two children, Lester and Howard, Jr.

Samuel G. Spaulding died on the fifth day of September, 1893, at the age of seventy-one years. Starting with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, he worked his way from poverty to a commanding position in the line in which he spent most

of his life, and in which he took a great interest. He attended all the conventions of the tobacco manufacturers, and his views had great influence among his associates in the trade. His geniality and scrupulous honesty and business tact were the foundation stones upon which his success was built. Mr. W. D. Spaulding, in speaking of him said: "I knew him over thirty years. I never met a pleasanter man than Mr. Spaulding. He was genial, large-hearted and a true gentleman, and made friends with every one he met."

EDWARD A. FILKINS.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS FILKINS, a veteran of the great American Civil War, has the honor of being a native of Cook County, his birth having occurred in the village of Wheeling, on the 29th day of May, 1842. He is a son of Joseph Filkins and Clarissa Johnson, who were among the earliest and most esteemed pioneers of northern Illinois. Their ancestors included some of the most loyal citizens, and members of the Johnson and Filkins families have participated in every war of the Nation.

Joseph Filkins was born at Berne, Albany County, New York. His father's name was Richard, and his grandfather, Isaac Filkins, was one of the earliest English colonists of Long Island. He came from Cornwall, England, and settled within the present limits of the city of Brooklyn in 1665. He was a farmer and stockman by occupation, and was accompanied to this country by two of his brothers, one of whom was named Richard. Col. Henry Filkins, a descendant of the last-mentioned, commanded a regiment of Continental troops during the Revolution and, upon the organization of the United States Government, in recognition of his services, he was

appointed the first Collector of the Port of New York by President Washington.

Richard Filkins, son of Isaac, removed while a young man to Albany County, where he became a prominent farmer, and married a Miss Crabbe, of Troy. Their son, Joseph Filkins, came West, by way of the Great Lakes, in 1835, and, on landing from a sailing-vessel at Fort Dearborn, proceeded to Wheeling and pre-empted a large tract of land at that point. He was engaged in agriculture for the next fifteen years, and in 1837 built the first frame house on the stage line between Chicago and Milwaukee. This house is still standing, and forms a prominent landmark in the village of Wheeling. In 1850 he moved to Chicago, and, in company with his son-in-law, embarked in the wholesale hardware trade. The name of the firm was Filkins & Runyon, and their place of business was at the corner of Lake and Wells Streets (the latter now known as Fifth Avenue). His death occurred in Chicago, November 12, 1857, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a staunch Democrat, and was well known as a public-spirited and progressive citizen. In 1842 he was elected Collector of Cook County,

which at that time included several adjacent counties. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and a member of the building committee in charge of the construction of the blue stone court house, being chairman of the board at the time the building was completed.

Mrs. Clarissa Filkins was born at Hoosac Falls, New York, in October, 1806. She made the journey from New York to Cook County in a wagon, accompanying friends who came in 1836. She brought her eldest child, who was then an infant, on this journey, and joined her husband at Wheeling, where he had erected a log dwelling before her arrival. This child was Elizabeth, who became the wife of I. L. Runyon, and is now deceased. Mrs. Filkins was a daughter of Capt. Rufus Johnson, who commanded a company of mounted New York troops in the Revolutionary War. His ancestors accompanied Roger Williams in founding the colony of Rhode Island. He was born in that State, and removed while a young man to New York, and married Sarah Gardner, a native of Bennington, in Vermont, whose father, Samuel Gardner, lost his life in the famous battle at that place.

Edward A. Filkins was the only child of his parents besides the sister previously mentioned. After completing the course in the Chicago public schools, he attended a preparatory school at New Haven, Connecticut. Owing to his father's failing health, he abandoned the intention of entering Yale College, and returned to Chicago. He began his business career as salesman in a wholesale dry-goods store, in which employment he continued until the secession of the Southern States. He was one of the first to offer his services in defense of the Union, and enlisted on the 19th of April, 1861, as a member of Company A, Chicago Zouaves, an organization which is entitled to much credit for having captured and held the important strategic point of Cairo at the very outset of the conflict. On the 17th of June, 1861, he was mustered into the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant of Company C. He took part in engagements at

Green River and Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was among the Union troops that entered the city of Nashville. He afterwards participated in the engagements of McMinnville and Chattanooga, in 1862, the two-weeks campaign at Stone River, and the bloody battle at Chickamauga and Look-out Mountain. In the spring of 1864 he was detailed to fill a position in the Quartermaster's Department at Knoxville and Loudon, Tennessee. In June of the same year he was sent to Chicago in the same capacity, and continued to serve until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Although he spent four and one-half years in the service of the Government, he never received a dollar of bounty, and has never applied for a pension.

In 1866 he was appointed a clerk of the Board of Public Works of Chicago, and continued to hold clerical positions in the city or county for the next twenty-six years. He served successively in the office of the County Clerk, Circuit Court, as Secretary of the Board of County Commissioners, and from 1882 to 1892 was chancery record writer of the Superior Court. From 1872 to 1877 he filled a position in the United States Revenue service in Chicago, and was afterward for a time confidential secretary of Mayor Heath. Since 1893 he has been manager of the Chicago interests of a firm of commission merchants in San Francisco, California.

On the tenth of October, 1865, Mr. Filkins was married to Sadie H. Copelin, daughter of Thomas and Julia Copelin, who now reside at Winnetka. Mrs. Filkins was born at the Cape of Good Hope, her father being at that time attached to the medical corps of the British army in that colony. Mr. and Mrs. Filkins are the parents of three children: Edward B., Claire and Arthur J. The family attends the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Filkins is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Since attaining his majority he has been a steadfast Republican. His life has been a busy one, most of which was devoted to the public service, in either a civil or military capacity.



Wm. F. Fisher

WILLIAM J. GOUDY.

WILLIAM JUDD GOUDY. "Like father, like son" is a sentiment often syllabled, with little or no apparent sense; but in superlative meaning may it be borne in mind while considering the subject of this sketch, William Judd Goudy.

Mr. Goudy, son of one of the most distinguished jurists who has ever lived in our midst (the Hon. William Charles Goudy—see sketch in this volume), was born in Chicago, June 7, 1864. Intended by his parent for a successor in his own professional labors, his studies were very carefully and classically planned in Mr. Barnes' local School for Boys; after which he was finally fitted to enter Princeton College by a proficient private tutor. He entered Princeton in the fall of 1882, in the Class of '86, at which latter time he would have been entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Filled to overflowing with that pent-up energy which craves useful and fame-bringing exercise (so characteristic of the young men of our time), he could not remain at literary studies beyond the end of his third, the junior, year. At this time, on his return home from college, he began reading law in the office of his father, attending lectures the while at the Chicago Law School, from which institution, in 1887, he took a degree, which entitled him to practice in the Illinois State Courts.

His first business affiliations was as junior partner of the firm of Goudy, Green & Goudy, of which his honored father was the senior member. Their office was located at No. 161 La Salle

Street, where they made a specialty of corporation law, as well as of that branch relating to real property, Mr. Goudy, Sr., being for a long period General Counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

In 1892 William J. Goudy withdrew from said firm in order to form with a friend in business life, Mr. Robert F. Shanklin, a new firm, under the style of Goudy & Shanklin, whose office, situated at No. 84 La Salle Street, was the scene of many a transaction in the mortgage brokers' arena.

If it be a lamentable truth that "Death loves a shining mark," one cannot say further than this, that the untimely fall of precociously ambitious young manhood certainly strikes home with unwonted awfulness. The gloomy sequel of this remorseless stroke (saddest view of all) is the not infrequent doubt thereby brought into being whether all things, even the termination of existence under circumstances most harrowing, really do inflexibly happen for the best. Alas, in the sacred presence of death we can only bow, if possible, with resignation to the Supreme, "As God wills!"

In the latter part of the spring of 1894 Mr. Goudy, who had been remarkably free in youth from juvenile diseases, was stricken, together with his little girl, by one of the illnesses which usually befall earlier years of life. His daughter recovered, but the parent, as frequently occurs in similar kinds of affliction, was, after some weeks of painful malady, hurried into an acute pneumonia complication, whose end became speedily fatal on the afternoon of Saturday, May 26, 1894.

The Rev. Mr. Tompkins, pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, of which the deceased had been a faithful attendant, officiated at the obsequies, after which the mortal body was borne to Graceland Cemetery, there to rest beside the departed form of his beloved father, who only the preceding spring had been called away in even more tragic suddenness.

True to intelligent family tradition, Mr. Goudy was an unswerving Democrat in politics, in which field he took a very active and influential interest, not, however, in the way of personal glory and preferment, but as advocate and furtherer of wise party actions and the bringing into power of the best citizenship. Long time a member of the Waubensee Club, a very conspicuous political organization, he became one of its Directors; and finally, at about the time of his death, was advanced to the responsible position of its President. There has never been any division of opinion on the part of those informed as to how well he performed the exacting functions of this office. He was likewise a member of the Union, Washington Park and University Clubs, and the Chicago Athletic and Chicago Bar Associations.

In personal and mental characteristics there was a marked resemblance to his illustrious father, although, probably owing to absence of hardships in earlier years, without some of the rugged lines of the elder. Nothing could be more touching than the fondness of these two men, father and son, for each other. Despite the disparity of ages, it was a modern exemplification of the almost fabulous attachment of Damon and Pythias of ancient times. All their plans, thoughts and nobler emotions were enjoyed along the unvarying higher level together. In truth, so profound was this silent bond of union, that one almost finds himself pondering, Was not this unseen paternal soul force, which the year previous had gone to his Maker, exercising, unknown to us mortals, its inalienable birthright with a potency which drew his son so untimely to himself again?

As illustrating the fondness of the parent, it is related that the father, soon after the time of his son's marriage, built and gave him a magnificent

stone mansion, No. 46 Astor Place, at the corner of Goethe Street, and diagonally across the street from a small private park running by the side of the father's mansion home, that they might always be close beside each other, actually within full view and hailing distance while seated on their individual premises. There is no more complete residence to be found in our city of choice homes than this, which was so generously donated.

Mr. Goudy, younger, was by nature a reserved, reticent, conservative kind of man. He gave liberally, but not ostentatiously. He did not like either to talk about himself or have others make him the subject for conversation. He would spare no trouble or expense to serve a friend. He was a domestic man; a dutiful son, a faithful devoted husband, a loving, generous father.

He was married on the 14th day of December, 1887, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, of St. James' Episcopal Church, to Miss Carolyn Harvey Walker, with whom he enjoyed the most perfect wedded life. She survives her deeply lamented husband, together with their one child, Helen, who was born October 5, 1889.

From what data is available at this writing concerning the family lineage of Mr. Goudy, the reader is referred to the sketch of Hon. William C. Goudy, to be found elsewhere herein. Mrs. Goudy is the daughter of Samuel J. Walker and Amanda (Morehead) Walker, of Chicago. Mr. Walker, one of the old settlers of the city, was during his lifetime a very active man on the real-estate market, having at one time accumulated quite a fortune, which suffered heavily by the panic of 1873. The beauty of Ashland Boulevard upon the West Side, of which he may almost be called the father, is largely owing to his interested foresight.

Samuel J. Walker was a son of James Walker, of Dayton, Kentucky, who married a Miss Carolyn Cooper.

Mrs. Goudy's maternal grandfather was the very distinguished Hon. Charles S. Morehead, of Frankfort, Kentucky, a lawyer of rare talents, and at one time Chief Executive of his native state.

RALPH R. ROLLO.

RALPH RODOLPHUS ROLLO, whose death occurred in Chicago, March 22, 1872, was a man of Christian principles and sterling integrity of character. He was born at Gilead, Connecticut, on the 25th of September, 1811, and was a son of Ralph R. Rollo and Sibyl Post, whose genealogy may be seen in connection with the biography of William E. Rollo, which appears upon another page of this volume.

The subject of this notice was educated at the public schools of South Windsor, Connecticut, and for a time was engaged in teaching in his native state. About 1838 he moved to Conneaut, Ohio, where he kept a book store for some years. While there he also became the editor and publisher of the *Conneaut Reporter*. He thus acquired considerable local fame as a journalist. In 1844 he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became the proprietor of a large rubber-manufacturing establishment. This enterprise was continued until 1861, when, at the solicitation of his aged father, he returned to South Windsor and resided upon the homestead farm until the death of the latter.

The following year, 1870, he came to Chicago and engaged in the fire-insurance business in connection with his brother, William E. Rollo, who had preceded him hither. His business career in this city was but fairly begun when it was cut short by an attack of pleurisy, which terminated in his death, as above noted.

He had been an active member of the Congregational Church from boyhood, and while living in New Jersey was an Elder in the New Brunswick Church of that sect. Upon coming to Chicago, he united with the First Congregational Church of this city. He had been a firm Republican in political sentiment from the organization

of the Republican party, but was seldom an active participant in political strife. He held liberal and progressive views upon all public questions, and wherever his lines were cast was certain to win numerous friends and make no enemies.

On the 10th of August, 1842, Mr. Rollo was married to Miss Gennett Chester, who still survives and is a resident of Chicago. She is a daughter of Dr. Lemuel L. Chester and Jerusha Clark, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and were descendants of early New England colonists. Mrs. Rollo was born at Westmoreland, New York, and while a child removed with her parents to Rome, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rollo were the parents of four children, namely: Charles Egbert; Alice Amelia, who died in childhood; Lewis Chester; and Lily Agnes. All the living reside in Chicago.

Charles Egbert Rollo was born in Conneaut, Ohio, and was educated at the high school in East Hartford, Connecticut, completing the course at the age of eighteen years. He then came to Chicago and became connected with the Merchants' Insurance Company, in the capacity of special agent. He continued with that corporation until it succumbed to the consequences of the great fire of 1871, when he became identified with the Traders' Insurance Company. He was afterward a member of the firm of William E. Rollo & Company, insurance agents. In 1882 he organized the firm of C. E. Rollo & Company, fire-insurance agents and brokers, which is still engaged in conducting a flourishing business, and occupies handsome offices in the Temple Building. Mr. Rollo is a member of the Illinois and Harvard Clubs, and is a popular citizen socially, as well as in business circles.

Lewis Chester Rollo was born at New Bruns-

wick, New Jersey, December 23, 1858. He came with his parents to Chicago, where he attended the Skinner and Brown Schools, leaving the latter at the age of seventeen years, to enter the office of W. E. Rollo & Company, insurance agents, and he remained with them until May, 1882, when he became the junior member of the firm of C. E. Rollo & Company, which connection he still maintains. He was married on the 15th

of February, 1888, to Edith May Van Schoick, a daughter of William and Cynthia Van Schoick, of Bloomington, Illinois. Their only child, Van Schoick Rollo, is a boy of seven years. Mr. Rollo is a member of the Athletic and Menoken Clubs, and has a host of friends and acquaintances, by whom his company is sought at all opportune moments.

STEPHEN REXFORD.

STEPHEN REXFORD, one of the earliest and most esteemed pioneers of Cook County, was born in Charlotte, Vermont, May 4, 1804, and died at Blue Island, Illinois, October 7, 1880. He was the second son of Benajah Rexford, whose genealogy will be found in the sketch of Norman Rexford, elsewhere in this book.

While a boy, Stephen witnessed the battle of Plattsburgh from the top of a mountain near his home, whither he went with his father and others for that purpose. When he was twelve years old the family removed to Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York, where he attended the public schools. On reaching manhood he went to Buffalo, New York, and became a clerk for a commission firm of that city. He continued with this firm several years, winning the confidence and esteem of his employers to a remarkable degree, and by their advice, in June, 1832, he went to Chicago with a view to engaging in a commission business in that place. After a year or two, however, he decided to engage in farming, and so took up a "claim" at Bachelor's Grove, being one of the four single men for whom that place was named. He built a large double log house, then the most pretentious residence in that part of the country, and otherwise improved this farm, which he con-

tinued to own for many years. A few years after coming to this county he and his brother Norman purchased most of the land on the east side of Western Avenue, in the present village of Blue Island, and in 1843 he removed thither and began dealing in general merchandise, erecting for that purpose a large building, which he purchased at Hobart, Indiana, and which was brought to Blue Island in pieces by team. He also built a large warehouse on the "feeder" to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and engaged in shipping grain, lumber and provisions on quite an extensive scale. When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built, however, and the canal ceased to be a route of commerce, he disposed of his warehouse and dealt in live stock. He carried on an extensive business, his method being to purchase large droves of cattle in central and southern Illinois, have them driven to Blue Island, where he fattened them on the prairies adjacent for the Chicago market. Subsequently he disposed of his business in Blue Island and again engaged in farming for a few years, later returning to Blue Island where he lived several years before his death.

In the year 1835 Mr. Rexford married Miss Susan Wattles, daughter of Chandler Wattles, of Ripley, New York, where Mrs. Rexford was

born. She died in Blue Island in 1849, having borne her husband the following children: Julia Ellen, wife of Dr. Charles Morgan, of Chicago; Susan Eliza, wife of Dr. John Waughop, of Fort Steilacoom, Washington; Alma, superintendent of the Home for the Friendless, in Chicago; Sarah Elsie (Mrs. E. E. Bellamy), of O'Neil, Holt County, Nebraska; and Anna Louise (Mrs. Charles A. Bellamy), of Chicago. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Rexford married Miss Elvira Barber, of Wardsboro, Vermont, who still resides at Blue Island. To the last union were born the following children: Stephen Barber, who is deceased; Henry Lee, of Chicago; Fannie Isabel (Mrs. John H. Clark), of Longwood, Illinois; Lewis Averill, of Seattle, Washington; and Mary Cushing (Mrs. Joseph P. Eames), of Blue Island.

In religious faith Mr. Rexford was a Universalist, being a member of the church of that denomination at Blue Island. In early life he was a rigid Democrat, but with Buchanan's administration he changed his political adherence, becoming a very staunch Republican. He was one of the three

commissioners appointed to divide Cook County into townships, and served as postmaster at Blue Island for many years, and as supervisor of Worth Township for several years. Beyond this he did not aspire, and he refused to consider further promotions which were offered him. During his residence in Chicago he was at one time at Fort Dearborn with Colonel Whistler, and assisted in throwing out the provisions to the assembled Indians, which were given them by the United States Government in accordance with a treaty made previous to their removal from Illinois. Mr. Rexford always averred that the distribution was made in a most unjust fashion, the goods being thrown from an upper window and the Indians dividing them according to their respective strength and agility in seizing them.

Mr. Rexford was a man of exemplary character and distinctive business qualifications, and bore an important part in the transformation of Cook County from the hunting-grounds of a savage race to the abode of a populous, civilized community.

COL. JAMES A. SEXTON.

COL. JAMES ANDREW SEXTON, a representative Chicago business man, and one of the most efficient Postmasters of the city, is descended from Scotch and Irish ancestors. Extended mention of his father, Stephen Sexton, will be found on another page of this volume. His maternal grandmother was a relative of President Andrew Jackson, for whom Colonel Sexton received his second baptismal name.

James A. Sexton is among Chicago's most worthy sons, having been born ten years after his parents' arrival here—on the 5th of January,

1844. His youth was spent in his native city, the public schools furnishing all the training given to his mind, except that afforded by his varied experiences—the latter forming, perhaps, the most practical and valuable portion of his education. Within a few days after he saw his beloved parents placed in their last resting-place, the land was convulsed by the sound of civil war. He was then but little past his seventeenth birthday anniversary, but he at once enrolled his name among the defenders of the Union. He first enlisted April 19, and went out on the 21st as a pri-

vate in the three-months service. At the expiration of that period he was appointed a sergeant and authorized to recruit Company I, Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry, of which he was to be Captain. In June, 1862, he was transferred to Company E, Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and promoted to a lieutenancy, and within three months thereafter was elected Captain of a company recruited under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, which became Company D, Seventy-second Illinois.

He commanded the regiment at the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and in the Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. A. J. Smith, Sixteenth Army Corps, acting as Provost-Marshal, and served until the close of the war, leaving a record on its annals which added lustre to the pages, and which will compare favorably with that of any officer from Illinois. At Spanish Fort, on the 8th of April, 1865, Colonel Sexton's left leg was broken by a piece of a shell which exploded over his head. He also received gunshot wounds at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. The Seventy-second bore a part in seven battles and eleven skirmishes, being under the enemy's fire one hundred and forty-five days. It went out with a force of nine hundred and sixty-seven officers and men, and came back with three hundred and thirty-two. During its three years' service it had received two hundred and thirty-four recruits—more than two-thirds the total number mustered out at the close of the war.

After the close of hostilities Colonel Sexton purchased a plantation in Alabama, which he tilled two years, and then returned to Chicago, which has ever since been his home. Soon after his return he engaged in the foundry business, founding the immense stove factory now operated by Cribben, Sexton & Company, occupying large grounds on Erie Street.

Colonel Sexton takes a sincere interest in Grand Army affairs, and is a Past Commander of the Department of Illinois. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Chicago Union Veteran Club, the Veteran Union League, and a Mason of high

degree; has held the highest positions in them, and is an honored and esteemed comrade and friend in all. He has never applied for nor received a pension.

On the 22d of February, 1868, Colonel Sexton married Miss Laura L. Wood, daughter of William Wood and Dorcas Sophronia Case. Her father was of English birth, and the mother a lineal descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, and representative of one of the earliest American families. Mrs. Sexton died in October, 1876, leaving four sons. In 1878 another wife was taken, in the person of Augusta Loewe, who is of German extraction. Five daughters have blessed this union, and the children of the family are named in order of birth as follows: Stephen W., George W., Ira J., Franklin Tecumseh, Laura A., Mabel Nevada, Leola Logan, Edith M. and Alice E.

A recent publication compiled by the Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Association says of Colonel Sexton in most fitting terms:

"A veritable and notable son of Illinois is Col. James A. Sexton. He is a man of noble and dignified appearance, and is essentially a self-made man in the true sense of the term. He was appointed Postmaster of Chicago by President Harrison, May 1, 1889, and his administration has been so superior as to receive merited recognition from the department at Washington and the public which is served at this office, and that means the entire civilized world, in one way and another. While Colonel Sexton was not trained in postoffice duties, he has evinced remarkable administrative ability in his management of the second office in the United States, as to the extent of business and amount of mail matter handled. He has administered the duties of the important trust confided to him with fidelity and competency, and has evinced singular ability and aptitude; is zealous, vigilant and competent, hence the man especially needed at the helm, so to speak, of this great office, which is now managed with the accuracy of a mathematical formula; brought about by his skill, tact and constant attention. He is patient, persevering, industrious, of urbane and unassuming manner, always at his post of duty, and does his work conscientiously."

tiously and well; has deliberation and discretion, which are essential requisites to success in the head of the postoffice. He is always calm and self-reliant, under the evident consciousness that he is able to perform the work before him; has none of the pretenses of a vain man, and none of the hesitancy of a weak one. He has been influential with the department at Washington in se-

curing needed reforms and appropriations in the interest of the office, and hence the public. There seems to have been a certain leaven of intellectual and moral power formed in him, or infused there, which has been the prime impetus in spurring the powers of his youth and impelling the energies of his manhood."

EUGENE J. ADAMS.

EUGENE JOSEPH ADAMS, a native of Chicago, who has spent half his life in railroad service in this city, was born December 6, 1862. He is a son of Thomas and Joan (Burke) Adams. Thomas Adams was born in the parish of Emily, County Tipperary, Ireland, and died in Chicago, August 27, 1893, at the age of sixty years. About 1850 he emigrated to America and located in Chicago, where he soon obtained employment as a clerk in the postoffice, under Postmaster Isaac Cook. He served in this capacity eight or nine years, at the end of which time he became baggage agent of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad. He served this corporation at its Chicago terminal until the Union Passenger Station was built, in 1881. At that date he became the General Baggage Agent of the Union Depot Company, supervising the handling of all the baggage transported by the five lines entering that station. He continued to discharge the duties of this position up to the time of his death, a fact which attests his faithfulness and capability. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church and an adherent of the Democratic party.

Mrs. Joan Adams, who still resides in Chicago, was born at Elgin, Illinois. She is a daughter of Eugene Burke, an early settler at that place, who died there in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Adams

were the parents of eight children, all now residents of Chicago, to whose training and education the parents gave especial attention. Their names are: Eugene J., Margaret V., Samuel M., James J., John F., Mazie E., Harry S. and Elizabeth.

Eugene J. Adams attended St. Patrick's Commercial Academy and afterward took an eighteen-months course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. At the age of sixteen years he became a clerk in his father's office, and was continuously connected therewith up to the time of the latter's death. He succeeded his father as General Baggage Master at the Union Station, a position for which he was amply fitted by experience and training, and which he acceptably fills at the present time. Fifty men are required to handle the baggage which passes through this station, and twenty-five others are employed in taking care of the United States mails which arrive and depart therefrom. Mr. Adams supervises the work of these departments with an ease and alacrity born of years of practice and experience, and enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence of the corporations served by the terminal company. His position is one requiring constant and unremitting attention, and permits of no vacations or holidays throughout the entire year. Comparatively few of the people who constitute the traveling public realize or appreciate to what extent

their comfort or convenience depends upon the prompt and systematic labors performed by Mr. Adams and his assistants.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. Adams and Miss Helen E. Rowan, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Rowan, of Chicago. A son is the fruit of this union, now four years of age, and bearing the name of Thomas. Mr. Adams and

his family are members of the Lawndale Catholic Church, and Mr. Adams is a member of the Royal League. He has been a Democrat from boyhood, though he never participates in active politics. His life has been devoted strictly to the performance of duty, and his rapid promotion is due to his energy, punctuality and capacity.

STEPHEN SEXTON.

STEPHEN SEXTON, among the pioneer residents of Chicago, is deserving of especial mention in this volume. His father, Sylvester Sexton, in whose veins the Scottish blood flowed, was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1808. He settled at Rochester, New York, where he died in 1810, shortly before the birth of his son Stephen. The latter was the youngest of eight children. He grew up in Rochester, where he married Ann Gaughan, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, as were her parents, Thomas and Margaret (Jackson) Gaughan. The last-named was a relative of President Andrew Jackson, for whom her grandson (see sketch on another page) received his second Christian name. Thomas Gaughan was numbered among the van of Chicago settlers, having located on the site of what is now South Chicago in 1819. He died there in 1827, and his widow survived until 1864, reaching the age of ninety-three years.

Stephen Sexton was a pioneer settler in Chicago, coming here early in the year 1834, and locating on the North Side. He was a carpenter by occupation, and became very well known as an expert draughtsman, builder and contractor. One of the first public schoolhouses in Chicago was erected by him. He was an ardent Democrat, and took an active part in political move-

ments during the early days. He died April 7, 1861, having been preceded to the other shore eleven days by his wife, who died on the 27th of March, that year. They had eight sons and four daughters who grew to maturity. Margaret Elizabeth married James E. Cassidy, and also reared twelve children; Thomas S., for many years an employe of the Chicago postoffice, died in December, 1889; Mary Ann married James E. Ennis, and reared nine children, all of whom graduated at the Chicago High School; three died in early childhood, and James A. is the seventh; William H. is a citizen of New Orleans, Louisiana; Sarah E. married John Highland, of Chicago, who was a Sergeant in Colonel Sexton's company of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry; Henry M. is superintendent of the refrigerator-car service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, being the inventor of the cars used; George M. is a resident of Chicago; Eliza married George B. Hopkins, who is superintendent of a western division of the Wells-Fargo Express; Austin O. and Joseph W. are residents of Chicago, the former being a prominent Democratic politician, who served several years in the City Council and eight years as a Member of the Illinois Legislature; and Louis N. resides in Liverpool, England. All the daughters are deceased, and seven of the sons are still living.



A. B. McLEAN

Photo'd by W. J. Root

ARCHIBALD B. McLEAN.

ARCHIBALD BRUCE McLEAN. It is a remarkable circumstance that this gentleman, although he has attained the age of over seventy-five years and has spent the greater part of this time either in active business or military service, has never been a witness of an accident. He was born at Stirling, Scotland, a locality teeming with romantic interest and historic reminiscences, on the 7th of April, 1820. Both his parents were worthy representatives of the Scotch nation.

His father, Alexander McLean, who was born at Callendar, became a cabinet-maker at Stirling, where his death occurred when Archibald was but three years old. The mother, Elizabeth (Robinson) McLean, was a native of Bannockburn. After reaching the age of eighty years she came to America, and died at Brooklyn, New York, in 1871, at the venerable age of one hundred and one years and two months. She was the youngest of a family of ten children which was conspicuous for the longevity of its members. Her eldest brother, James Robinson, reached the age of one hundred and fifteen years, dying at Glengary, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McLean were the parents of seven sons, four of whom still survive. James is a business man of Glasgow, Scotland. Alexander and George are citizens, respectively, of Brooklyn and Albany, New York. John died in Cork, Ireland, after serving fifteen years in the British army. Neal died in a hospital from the effects of wounds received during the great American Civil War; and Archibald B. is the next in order of birth. Donald, the eldest of the family, died in boyhood.

Archibald B. McLean grew to manhood in his native town, and at the age of ten years began to

learn the tailor's trade, an occupation which he has continued ever since, with the exception of the time spent in military service. At the age of seventeen years he entered the British army as a member of the Seventy-first Highland Light Infantry, which was soon afterward ordered to Canada to assist in quelling the rebellion then in progress in that colony. He saw considerable skirmish duty during this expedition, and was stationed most of the time at Montreal or St. John's, Canada.

In 1843 he was discharged from the service of the Crown, and, coming to the United States, located at Albany, New York, where he worked at his trade for the next two years. At the end of that time he enlisted in the United States navy and embarked on the seventy-four-gun ship "Columbus," which sailed from Brooklyn, New York, upon a voyage around the world. While at a Chinese port the crew first heard of the war between the United States and Mexico and received orders to sail for the coast of California. Upon their arrival they patrolled that coast until the close of hostilities, when they returned to the Atlantic Coast by way of Cape Horn. The voyage, which terminated at Norfolk, Virginia, had lasted for thirty-five months, during which time they had sailed sixty-eight thousand miles.

Mr. McLean again went to Albany and opened a tailoring establishment, carrying on business at that place until 1854, when he came to Chicago and engaged in business on Randolph Street. Three years later he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin. Here he carried on a merchant-tailoring establishment until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he was again seized with the spirit of mil-

itary enthusiasm. Soon after the fall of Fort Sumter he recruited Company D of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, and, declining a Captain's commission, became the First Lieutenant thereof. He reached the field with his regiment in time to take part in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and after serving six months resigned his commission and applied for a position in the Marine Corps. Having passed the prescribed age, and the officers not being aware of his past naval experience, his services were declined, and he re-enlisted in Company C, of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin. He chose the position of color-bearer, and served in that capacity until the close of hostilities. Though he was constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy, taking part in many of the bloodiest engagements of the war, Mr. McLean received no wounds and was never in a hospital. After participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, he took part in General Shield's expedition in Arkansas. This campaign encountered fourteen general engagements in twenty-one days, besides meeting a great deal of guerrilla warfare. After the close of the campaign he was sent to Mobile and took part in the siege of that place, which terminated the war.

After peace came he remained one year in Janesville, but in 1866 again located in Chicago,

where he was continuously engaged in merchant tailoring until June, 1894, when he resigned the business to his son, W. S. McLean, who had previously been for some years a partner in the business. During the twenty-nine years' existence of this establishment it has won and retained a valuable patronage and is still in a flourishing condition.

On the 11th of April, 1849, Mr. McLean was married to Margaret Shields, a native of Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are residents of this city. They are: William S., the present successor of his father in business; Archibald, who is also connected with the establishment; George, who has charge of a department in the great wholesale establishment of Marshall Field & Co.; and Isabella, now the wife of William L. Melville. Mr. and Mrs. McLean are the proud grandparents of eight children.

For over forty years Mr. McLean has been connected with the Masonic order, and although he has been at times a member of other societies, is not identified with any other organization at the present time. He has been a steadfast Republican from the organization of that party, and has ever been a patriotic and public-spirited citizen of the land of his adoption.

RALPH N. TRIMINGHAM.

RALPH N. TRIMINGHAM, Secretary of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, is one of the best known insurance men in the city. He was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, September 2, 1838, and is the eldest son of Ralph and Ann (Brine) Trimmingham, and a member of one of the oldest Colonial families.

The Trimmingham family was founded in Bermuda by James Trimmingham, who emigrated

thither from England during the reign of Charles II. and died there April 1, 1735. The mercantile house which he established and conducted there during his lifetime was inherited and enlarged by successive generations of his descendants. He was the father of four sons and two daughters. Of these, John, the third son, married Elizabeth Jones. Francis, the third son of this couple, died in 1813. He inherited the rare

commercial instincts of his ancestors, and under his able guidance the business assumed extensive proportions, and branch houses were established in the Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and St. John's, Newfoundland. Several of his sons became partners in the concern, and continued the business for some time after his death. The firm owned a number of vessels and maintained extensive trade between the places above mentioned and various ports in Great Britain and South America.

Francis Trimmingham married Frances Lightbourn, and they were the parents of eight children, the youngest of whom was Ralph, father of the subject of this notice. The last-named gentleman, who was born at Bermuda in 1801, removed while a young man to St. John's, taking charge of the company's interests at that place. He was married there, and about 1847 removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where the firm of which he was a member also established a mercantile house. Four years later he disposed of his interest in the business, and in 1851 removed to St. Vincent, where he turned his attention to agriculture and operated a large sugar plantation for the next four years. He then came to Chicago, and for a brief period re-engaged in merchandising, but soon retired from active business. His death occurred in 1869, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife survived until August, 1874, departing this life at the age of sixty-three years. She was born in Newfoundland and was a daughter of Robert and Ann Brine. They came from the South of England and settled at St. John's, where Mr. Brine was for many years a prosperous merchant.

Ralph N. Trimmingham was educated at private schools, it being the intention of his parents to give him a college education and fit him for the Episcopal ministry. This purpose had to be abandoned, however, and at the age of sixteen years he entered upon his business career as clerk in a lawyer's office at St. Vincent. His subsequent occupations have usually been of a clerical order, and he seems to be peculiarly adapted for the accurate, methodical labors which are so essential to success in such avocations. For some

time previous to the departure of the family from St. Vincent he was employed as cashier in a dry-goods store, and his first occupation in Chicago was of a similar nature. A few years after locating here he entered the office of Magill & Latham, vessel-owners and commission merchants, with whom he remained for some time. He subsequently became a bookkeeper for his uncle, William Brine, who was a commission merchant operating upon the Board of Trade.

Since 1866 he has been identified with the fire-underwriting interests of the city. His first connection in that line was with the Home Insurance Company of New York, under the management of Gen. A. C. Ducat, with whom he remained for a little over ten years. After leaving the employ of the Home he for a short time became engaged in mercantile pursuits, but soon re-entered the business of fire insurance. In 1882 he was elected Secretary of the Underwriters' Exchange, a combination of insurance companies, and when the members of that organization united with those of the Chicago Board of Underwriters in forming the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, an institution organized for a similar purpose, he continued to serve the new concern in the same capacity. In 1894 the last-named corporation was succeeded by the Chicago Underwriters' Association. In recognition of his experience and previous services, Mr. Trimmingham was elected Secretary of the new association, and the performance of his duties to these successive organizations has absorbed his time and attention since 1885.

On the 16th of April, 1885, he was married to Miss Carrie J., daughter of Robert G. Goodwillie, an early resident of Chicago. They are the parents of two daughters, named, respectively, Elizabeth and Anna. For thirty-eight years Mr. Trimmingham held membership with the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which, for seventeen years, he was Elder and Clerk of the Session. He is now Elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Oak Park, where he lives. He has been identified with the Masonic order for the last twenty years, being a member of Cleveland Lodge, Washington Chapter and Siloam

Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is Past Eminent Commander. His life has been marked by diligent, punctual habits and the conscientious observance of upright principles. He has witnessed the growth and development of

Chicago for nearly forty years, and during all that time he has spent but little time out of the city, his chief recreation being found in his domestic and social relations.

GILBERT W. BARNARD.

GILBERT WORDSWORTH BARNARD is well known amid Masonic circles throughout America and Europe, and has a world-wide reputation for sterling character, accommodating manners, and devotion to the interests of the order. He was born at Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, June 1, 1834, and is the son of George Washington Barnard, whose death occurred previous to the birth of this son. The father of George W. Barnard, whose name was spelled Bernarde, was a Frenchman. Following the noble example of the immortal La Fayette, he came to America to enlist in the cause of freedom, and upon the termination of the conflict settled in western New York, where he married and became the father of two sons. The elder of these died without issue, and the second lived and died in Wayne County, that state. The latter became the captain of a passenger packet on the Erie Canal, a position of considerable importance in his time. His wife, Sabrina Deming, was a native of New York, and now resides in Howard City, Michigan, at the extreme old age of eighty years, her present name being Preston.

Gilbert W. Barnard was reared in the family of his maternal grandfather, David Demming, a native of Connecticut, who removed to Jackson County, Michigan, soon after his grandson became a member of his family. The Demming family was founded in America by four brothers, who settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. The name was originally spelled

Dummond, but by a process of evolution peculiar to foreign names in America, it became Demming, and was contracted by the present generation by the omission of one "m."

The subject of this biography spent the first fifteen years of his life in Jackson County, Michigan, whence he came to Chicago and began his business career as clerk in a general store. He afterward engaged in the book and stationery business, which line of trade he carried on for several years, achieving a reputation for upright and honorable dealing, and winning the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. During the first year of his residence in Chicago he joined the volunteer fire department, and during the next nine or ten years rendered much valuable service to the city.

In October, 1864, he joined the Masonic order and has ever since been actively identified with its interests. He has taken over three hundred degrees known to Masonry, and has filled most of the principal offices in the subordinate and grand lodges. He is at present Past Master of Garden City Lodge; Past High Priest of Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar; Past Commander-in-Chief of Oriental Consistory; Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter; Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and of the Grand Commandery; and Grand Secretary of the Council of Deliberation, S. P. R. S., and other bodies.

In 1877 he was elected Secretary of the Capitular, Cryptic and Chivalric Grand Bodies of the State of Illinois, a position he has ever since filled, and has devoted the best years of his life to the interests of the fraternity, administering to the wants of his brethren, and relieving the needs of their widows and orphans in distress. His signal ability and unrelenting efforts in the performance of his duties have won for him a host of friends and admirers. He has labored untiringly in behalf of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, of which he was the first Secretary, and through his active efforts has contributed much to the up-building of that worthy institution.

His long connection with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has placed him in correspondence with all branches of the order in all parts of the world. His commodious quarters in the Masonic Temple are general headquarters for Masonic affairs, and the resort of brethren from every civilized country on the globe. They contain an ample library, and are filled with numerous other articles of use or interest to members of the fraternity.

Mr. Barnard was married in 1863, and one child, a daughter, is still living, he having lost three children.

JACOB MANZ.

JACOB MANZ, one of the self-made men of Chicago, and prominent among its Swiss-American citizens, is an excellent representative of the benefits of a Republican Government. He was born October 1, 1837, in Marthalen, in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, in which his grandparents and parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Keller) Manz, were also born.

Jacob Manz, Sr., was a stone-cutter in early life, and became an architect and superintendent, which indicates that he made the best use of his faculties and opportunities. Having heard much of the wonderful republic beyond the seas, he came to America in 1853, to ascertain for himself if it afforded better opportunities for an ambitious man than his native land. He spent six months at Lima, Ohio, and came to Chicago in the spring of 1854. He soon decided to remain here, and wrote to his wife to dispose of their property in Switzerland and follow him, with the children. On account of the youth of some of the latter, whose studies were not yet completed, as well as the difficulty of disposing of the property to ad-

vantage, the move was postponed until death prevented the meeting again on earth of husband and wife. The latter died in 1860, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Manz did some building in Chicago, but was forced in a short time to give up business by the failure of his sense of hearing. His latter years were occupied in carving marble monuments, and he died in 1886, aged eighty-four years, leaving two sons and two daughters. Marguerite, the eldest, is the wife of Ulrich Liechty, residing at Polk City, Iowa. Elizabeth, Mrs. Toggenburger, is living at Bluffton, Ohio, near which place the younger son, William, also resides.

Jacob Manz, the elder son and third mature child of his parents, grew up in his native village, attending the public schools until his thirteenth year. He was then apprenticed to a firm of wood-engravers in Schaffhausen, with whom he remained until sixteen years old. Through the dissolution of partnership of his employers, he was unable to finish the prescribed term of his apprenticeship, but his natural ability and industry

had already made him a skillful engraver. He immediately set out for America, crossing the ocean on a sailing-vessel, and arriving in Chicago in the middle of July, 1855. He soon found employment with S. D. Childs & Company, with whom he continued six years, and was next for five years in the employ of W. D. Baker, a well-known Chicago engraver. His long terms in these connections are sufficient indication of his faithfulness and skill. After a short period with Bond & Chandler, Mr. Manz formed a partnership with another engraver and went into business for himself, late in 1866.

The firm was known as Maas & Manz, and was first located at the corner of Clark and Washington Streets, and was two years later moved to Dearborn and Madison. While here, Mr. Manz became the sole proprietor of the business, by purchasing the interest of his partner, and was a very heavy loser in the great fire of 1871, realizing almost nothing of insurance. He had faith, however, in himself and the city, and very soon opened a shop on West Madison Street, near Union, whence he shortly removed to Clinton and Lake Streets. He subsequently occupied locations on LaSalle, Madison and Dearborn Streets, and is now established at Nos. 183 to 187 Monroe Street. The business, in the mean time, has kept pace with the growth of the city and the improvements in the art of engraving. It is now conducted by an incorporated company,

known as J. Manz & Company, of which Mr. Manz is President, F. D. Montgomery Vice-President, and Alfred Bersbach Secretary and Treasurer. Every process of engraving adaptable to the printing-press is carried on, and about one hundred people are employed in the establishment.

The genial and benevolent character of Mr. Manz has naturally led to participation in the work of many social and charitable organizations. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann, Schweizer Maennerchor, Swiss Benevolent Society, Germania Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Gauntlet Lodge, Knights of Pythias, also of the Royal League and National Union. In religious faith, he adheres to the Swiss Reformed Church, and has been a Democrat in political preference since 1876. His only visit to the home of his childhood was made in the summer of 1894, when he made a tour of interesting localities in Europe.

Mr. Manz has been twice married. January 6, 1859, he wedded Miss Carolina Knoepfli, who died September 7, 1866. She was a native of Ossingen, Switzerland. Two of her children are living, namely: Caroline and William Manz. November 24, 1867, Mr. Manz married Johanna Hesse, who was born in Crivitz, Mecklenburg, Germany. Her children are Ida, Paul, Adolph and Helena Manz.

HUGO NEUBERGER.

HUGO NEUBERGER. Germans as a class are a thrifty people, and when, after some years, those who have come from the Fatherland return to pay their visits to old, loved scenes, their friends wonder at the wealth Fortune has allowed them to so quickly acquire in our beloved country of such advantages; for here each man is equal in the eyes, not only of

God, but the law; here he may do as he pleases, so long as he does not commit a crime or trespass upon the rights of his neighbors. Politically, they are formidable too, for we can see in the election of Governor Altgeld what power is theirs when they unite upon a candidate.

A man of influence among his fellow-citizens was Hugo Neuberger, who was born at Camberg,

near Frankfort, Germany, on the 8th day of April, 1819. He came of a good family, one of his brothers afterward becoming Mayor of his native place, in which office he was continued for a period of twenty years. Hugo, being a younger son, and denied, according to the laws of the Old World, some of the rights and advantages of an elder child, like so many other enterprising young men, came to this country to seek his fortune (or, let us say, to make his fortune), in boyhood. He settled very soon after his arrival in his life-long home, Chicago, which he grew to love with that strong attachment entertained by all the old settlers, who have seen its wonderful rise from a sandy lowland (not unlike a part of Holland) to its present growth as the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, and destined before long to become one of the most powerful cities of the globe.

He bought, after many exchanges (for he was a man of speculation, a typical American, always ready for a trade), the valuable piece of property now known as Nos. 284 and 286 North Clark Street, about the year 1860. Here he built a substantial frame house, used as a grocery and (according to the Old Country custom) a beer hall combined, with his residence adjoining. This was destroyed some years after his death, in the great fire of 1871. His widow rebuilt more substantially in brick a structure of three stories, now used as dwelling flats, having by self-denial and unusual good sense been able to keep the property and family together, and to see the latter properly brought up to become useful members of the community.

Mr. Neuberger had been a landscape-gardener in Germany; but it is needless to remark in those early days there was no demand for such services in this vicinity, although no doubt at this date, were he again to come among us as he did so many years ago, his able intelligence would be eagerly sought by the owners of some of our palatial residences, for we have already grown to number in our midst some of the finest homes to be found anywhere in the country. Accordingly, he turned his active mind to something that was practicable in those days, from which he had the satisfaction of knowing that he died in fair

circumstances, and future advances certainly conspired to give to his family who survived him a success in life which at that time could not have been altogether foreseen.

He was a consistent Democrat, voting regularly but never seeking office. He was a Catholic in faith, although his family, like their mother, have altogether embraced the Lutheran tenets. As a citizen he was law-abiding and reliable and had many friends. He died in July, 1863, and was buried in the family lot in Graceland Cemetery. Had he lived to more mature years he would have been justly proud of his family, whom it was fated he should be taken from in middle life.

Mr. Neuberger married, May 25, 1854, Miss Magdalena Ludwig, of Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Simon and Margaret (Knaben) Ludwig, who emigrated from Baden, Germany. She was born in the City of Straits, July 18, 1835, removing to this city in early life, where she grew to know and love the subject of this sketch; and although widowed in early life, she has been faithful to his memory ever since, as she will die, filled with the trust of guiding aright the family of young people entrusted by God to her motherly charge. All of them have grown to be a comfort to her, respectable members of the community, and some of them with descendants who call her "Grandma." It is owing to her watchful care during the past more than thirty years that her children grew up in honor, and that they could be kept together in a home, and with a property left them (of comparatively little value at the time) now grown to be of considerable worth.

Four children were the fruits of their happy, though short, wedded life. Louise, born April 3, 1855, married, April 5, 1883, Julian Vandeberge, of Chicago, an editor in good standing; they have two children, Madeline Marie and Julian. Babetta married, in 1892, David J. Lyons, of the merchant police force, who unfortunately died the following year, leaving no children. Magdalene is unmarried. Hugo George married, in 1887, Miss Emma L. Hunting, of Chicago, who died in 1892, leaving two children, Anna Louise and Florence Augusta. He has been for some years a

commercial traveler, but at present is employed on the merchant police.

We thus see that Mr. Neuberger established one of the representative German families of the city, whose members, as they grow more and more into harmony with American ideas, will

bring honor and fame to his name. Therefore it is eminently fitting that his history should be preserved herein, that those who shall follow in after years may gain a faint idea of the early life of this Chicago pioneer.

EDWARD F. PEUGEOT.

EDWARD FREDERICK PEUGEOT, an early citizen of Chicago, and at one time a leading merchant and importer, was born in Buffalo, New York, September 8, 1836, and was the son of Peter Peugeot, a native of France. He was also a relative of Peugeot Brothers, the famous bicycle manufacturers of Paris. Peter Peugeot was a highly esteemed citizen of Buffalo, New York, to which city he removed from France in 1833. He was engaged several years in the hardware business, and as a manufacturer of machinery, but, having amassed a competency, he retired from active business twenty years before his death, which occurred November 22, 1875, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having been a resident of Buffalo forty-two years. His wife, Desiree, *nee* Sachet, also a native of France, survived him, and her death occurred in November, 1886. They were the parents of thirteen children, all but two of whom died before their father. Ellen J. became the wife of Judge W. M. Oliver, of Buffalo, and died at San Marcial, New Mexico, while there trying to restore her health. Another daughter, Amelia, now deceased, became the wife of George P. Bird, now a wealthy mill-owner in Helena, Montana.

The other survivor was Edward, the subject of this sketch, who came to Chicago in 1857, when twenty-one years of age, and displayed great ability in building up the largest toy importing house in the West, which was known as Peugeot's Variety Store. During the time when his business was largest, he made annual visits

to France to select goods. He was the local representative of some of the largest and best known manufacturing companies in France. When Chicago was destroyed in 1871, he lost everything, and, on account of the failure of the local insurance companies, caused by the unparalleled magnitude of their losses, he realized nothing from that source. However, he went into business again after the fire, and to some extent retrieved his fortune.

On the 14th of March, 1861, Mr. Peugeot was married to Maria L. Flershem, daughter of Lemuel H. Flershem, who is mentioned at length in this volume. Four children blessed the home of Mr. Peugeot, namely: Nina, now the wife of Conrad Mueller, real-estate dealer and Assistant Clerk of the Sheriff of New York County; she has one child, Edward Herman Mueller. Ione, the second daughter, resides with her mother. Pierre and Leon are now in the employ of W. McGregor & Company, of Chicago. Mr. Peugeot died August 8, 1886, and subsequently his widow became the wife of William McGregor (see sketch elsewhere in this work).

Edward F. Peugeot was a man in whom those elements so essential to social popularity and business success were prominent, and he was always the center of a large circle of admiring friends. He was a very enterprising merchant, possessing a high character and integrity, and left to his children, as a legacy, a good name and an excellent example of true manhood.



James Lick

FERDINAND LINK.

FERDINAND LINK. "*Der Gipfel des Berges funkelt im abend Sonnenschein,*" sings the beautiful, irresistible Lorelei, seated upon the picturesque summits of those storied, castle-crowned highlands of the Rhine, whence she drew to herself all who came within the scope of her vision. It is proper now to write modestly of one born in the Fatherland, to whom the sound of "America" was, like the harmony of the old folksong, an entrancing melody, full of bright prophecy, the hope of whose fulfillment he could not withstand.

Ferdinand Link was born on the 1st of November, 1829, in Birkigt Herzogthum, Meiningen, Germany, his parents being Trougott and Rosina (Schmidt) Link, persons of respectable attainments, who lived and died in the Old Country. At about his fourteenth year he had completed the learning of the same trade as his father, a carriage-maker, after which, in accordance with the custom of his countrymen, he traveled to improve his knowledge of the craft, a phase of intelligent life very interestingly set forth by the great Goethe in his immortal "Wilhelm Meister."

Having acquired whatever seemed necessary to thoroughly fit his genius to his life-work, he resolved to come to the United States of America; so, in 1848, at the age of nineteen, he set sail from Bremen upon a passage which took forty-nine days in crossing to Baltimore, where he disembarked on the 6th of July, 1848. Presently he found employment at his old trade with a Mr. Bishop, with whom he remained for a time in mutual good-will. Anon, desirous to see more of the New World, and getting on famously with

the new language, he set out for Richmond, Virginia, via the Natural Bridge, up to Abington, where he continued his trade for a season, or until the 1st of November, 1850. Thence, at that time, he proceeded to Kingston Springs, and by way of the Mississippi River as far south as New Orleans, directly returning as far north as this city, which he reached the last week in December, 1850, and where for more than forty years he has continued uninterruptedly to reside, prospered, honored, and full of dignified interests in our midst.

Mr. Link is a very modest man, but in his craft it remains true that in the younger days he was the peer of any in our city, which is amply evidenced by some handiwork, so superior and excellent, that it raises a well-defined doubt as to whether there was any other here who at that time could have done so skillfully. In the language of the country whence he came to our shore, he was a master mechanic, a "turner" of rare ability. Among the things which came like magic from his deft touch were the following, which recur readily to the mind: A finely carved turnout for Governor Wise, of Virginia; the first hearse ever used in our city which had glass sides, made for Undertaker Gavin, before which they used a rough conveyance with a pall thrown over the coffin; and the first public hack ever constructed here or seen upon our pioneer streets. Surely this is quite sufficient to establish Mr. Link's right to be remembered as one of the best "turners" who ever lived with us, and certainly the man who did the first really fine kind of work in several valuable lines.

For eleven years he was foreman for Richard

Biel, a carriage manufacturer on the West Side, who has now gone to the "bourne whence no traveler returns." While working at his trade, Mr. Link also began to turn his attention to that source of financial wealth which has made most of our rich men, and that was to real-estate investments; for never in the history of the world has there been so much money made in so short a time out of building sites as right here in our little Cook County, Illinois. Foreseeing himself what would certainly come of it, he began to make good moves in this direction as fast as he could get money to buy with. On State Street, near Chestnut, which for the greater part has been the locality of his winning moves, he purchased a piece of land and proceeded, in 1858, to put up some houses for rent. The results were gratifying from the start.

In the winter of 1864, in reduced health (advised by his physicians to do so if he wished to prolong his life), he took his family and went to California. The route, before the days of the steam horse, was from New York City, *via* the West Indies and the Carribean Sea, to Aspinwall and Panama, and then by another line of steamers to San Francisco, in which last city he stopped for some time, his condition being much ameliorated by the salubrious climate, and his interest deeply aroused by the quaint customs of that strange new country, whose hills were made of gold. For a season he sojourned at Los Angeles (at a period prior to this of the *fin de siecle*), Alameda, Warm Springs, and returned home in March, 1867, *via* Nicaragua and Greytown. Mr. Link's love of travel is remarkable, and his keenly-observing eyes, with the note-book which he invariably keeps, make it intensely interesting after long years to revisit with him in memorized record those scenes of former delights.

On his return he invested in more real estate near the site of his former possessions, and put up houses upon the same; then came the fire of 1871, that mighty holocaust which cost so many their entire fortunes, and did inestimable damage for a time to all our citizens, until returning courage resulted in rebuilding better than was ever dreamed of before. Mr. Link lost by this fire

seven houses, which shows that he had already grown to be quite a landlord. Nothing daunted, with that admirable energy which was so characteristic of the age, he mortgaged his land to set to work and build again, this time including the construction of a grocery store near the corner of State and Chestnut Streets, which he personally conducted up to the year 1882, when he finally retired from business, well intrenched in his fortunes, with hosts of friends his genial, honest and frank nature had won him, for he never made an enemy in his life.

That he might spend his closing years "under his own vine and fig tree," he bought a fine lot at Number 76 Walton Place, overlooking the lake at its foot (and which now has within plain view the celebrated Newberry Library, since constructed, one of the famous libraries of the world), where he erected a commodious home, wherein the years pass by (when he is not in other scenes) like a dream of the fabled days of old.

In 1852, tired of single blessedness, Mr. Link took to his heart a wife (one of the most congenial, entertaining, whole-souled women in our whole city), Miss Mary Laux being her maiden name. She was born, like himself, in Germany, in the town of Losheim, County of Merzig, Province of Trier, West Prussia, it being territory formerly belonging to the French, and quite adjacent to the famous Alsace-Lorraine country of later years' contest. Her father, Peter Laux (coming of an old French family), had been a second orderly for the great Napoleon. At the battle of Leipsig, his horse being shot under him, he caught the horse of the first orderly, who had himself been killed, which was so bewildered by the fray and smoke of battle, that when *soldat* Laux, being ignorant of the way to his troop, gave the horse his head, he dashed away into the very enemy's lines, where, by a singular mistake, a French flag, which had been captured, was handed him, he being taken for one of their own German forces. Thereupon, he put spurs to his horse and started like lightning away for the opposite side among his friends. His horse was shot by the volley sent after him, and he himself badly wounded in the leg, sustaining, besides several flesh wounds,

a fracture of the leg bone. Crawling under a corn stack, he managed to escape apprehension, and in this way was left for three days before being rescued by his own men and taken to hospital to have his painful wounds dressed. In the mean time, however, he had crawled to the River Katzbach to bathe himself, and had kept the old flag, which later came safely into Napoleon's hands. This episode stamps him as a man not only of strong vitality, to withstand such suffering and hardships, but also as a heroic soul, of no common mould.

Mr. Laux, in 1840, took his wife and family, including those who were married, to America; and at this juncture befel a very pathetic scene. As they were about to leave France forever, the vessel bringing from St. Helena the remains of his old general, Napoleon, was coming into port. He wept like a child, and exclaimed, "Why art thou not alive, that I might again forsake my friends and family to follow thee?" With Barbara, his wife, he landed upon Chicago soil on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1840. They have both passed to their eternal rewards, for few of the older settlers are longer left to greet us.

Mrs. Link was born the twenty-fifth day of March, 1833, so that she began her blissful wedded life at the early age of nineteen. One child has blessed their union, Ferdinand Eugene Link, who was born September 10, 1852. He learned his trade of druggist with Mr. Van Derburg, and went into the employ of Tollman & King, wholesale druggists, with whom he still remains, his services being rewarded with the responsible position of manager. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Marion Langdon of this city, by whom he has three children, Ferdinand (third), Marion and John.

Politically the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, not an office-seeker, nor fanatic in his views; locally, he invariably selects the best man, in his candid judgment, for support.

Physically Mr. Link is not a large man, but so engaging in manner that he seems to rise at times to the stature of a giant, as he graphically depicts interesting experiences he has passed through in his varied life of many vicissitudes.

He is one of the most unassuming, genial men it is one's good fortune to run across, hospitable and full of good parts. As an instance of the poetic feeling of his soul (a thing somewhat rare in our crowding, rushing city), at an advanced age, he bought a fine piano, and started in to learn music. He progressed with such amazing rapidity that, although he had but six months' lessons, he really plays very well, and some difficult pieces of classical music, too. It is one of the proudest recollections of his experience that he was permitted, on a foreign tour, to play for a few moments upon the piano of Frederick the Great, in the castle at Potsdam, during which exceptionally honored occasion he very touchingly ran through the pathetic bars of "Sad Thoughts of Thee." One can readily picture this inspiring incident, of one returning from a new country, full of honor and wealth, to the home of his nativity, to view for a season the place that gave him birth. Ah, it is a strange world we live in, and strange indeed are the changes which come to us all!

The incident above related occurred upon his memorable tour of the continent in 1892, when he felt he must visit again the old endeared scenes of his boyhood. Not alone those, but France, Belgium and England were traversed; and if anyone doubts the good use our friend made of his sight, let him sit for a while listening to the "log book," as it has been the writer's privilege, and doubt would vanish before the perfect light of enraptured conviction. It is understood that he is planning another trip abroad for the near future, for he is an indefatigable traveler.

In closing, we must not forget to say, that as his earthly life has been correct, and his surroundings beautiful and uplifting, so he has had the wise foresight to see to it that his remains after death may be in a temporary earthly mansion suitable to his wishes. In the family lot at St. Boniface Cemetery, he has finished the construction of a family tomb, which for exquisiteness of design and perfection of execution is unsurpassed. There is no finer owned or erected in this city's places of burial. The exterior facades are of that handsome, durable stone, rock-faced, known as Blue Bedford; while the interior rises grace-

fully and without that sense of oppression so frequent in low-constructed burial places, being composed of English Channel fire brick and elegant imported Italian marbles. In the center rises the catafalque, which will one day contain the last mortal remains of our dear friend and his beloved

spouse. Each one has his themes of delight. Can there be a more beautiful wish than to lie securely safe after one's earthly existence is over, surrounded by the beauties which, like the hills, pass not away until the judgment day?

WILLIAM W. PHELPS.

WILLIAM WALLACE PHELPS, one of the earliest and most conscientious of our business men, was born at Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, June 17, 1825. His parents were George and Mary (Chapman) Phelps.

Being of the generation of self-made men, he started out with a clear, straightforward mind, aided by a common-school instruction, to do his life work as the Creator foresaw it would come to pass.

First in Oneida, at nineteen years of age, and elsewhere in his native State, he waited upon customers as a clerk behind merchants' counters, and in 1847 went to Catskill, Greene County, New York, to clerk for Potter Palmer. It is needless to add, he did his humble early duties as faithfully and ably as he bore the later more honorable and distinguished burdens which time demonstrated he was more than equal to carrying.

Henceforth he was fated to join forces with that truly royal man, Potter Palmer, the bare mention of whose name thrills the listener with intense admiration, and conjures up in his mind the rapid achievement of our unrivalled city; in all and through all of which none has been more modestly conspicuous and helpful than Mr. Palmer. Along with Mr. Palmer, Mr. Phelps was mainly to work out his destiny. It was fitting, for they were brothers-in-law; and so long, untroubled and intimate were their mutual relations

and regard for each other, that the two men actually grew more and more in personal appearance alike. One glance at Mr. Phelps' face, as the artist left it for our delight, and the lineaments of his "dear friend Potter" suggest themselves. Together they removed, in 1851, to Lockport, New York, there engaging in business for about one year only, for in 1852 they started resolutely for the then Far West, resting their weary limbs by the head of the beautiful Lake Michigan, in which place fortune had decreed they should win honorable names and a goodly portion of the desires of this life. One has quite finished his labors and is at rest above all earthly value. Soon the other will go to his comrade's side, while this scene shall know their presence no more; but history is the better, and future generations, though they may realize it not, will be the happier and better that two such American noblemen were among us in our infancy.

Soon after their advent, Mr. Palmer, having some capital at command, entered into the dry-goods business, wherein Mr. Phelps was his confidential friend and financial secretary for long years, always in every way satisfactory in his discharge of onerous trusts.

In 1865 Mr. Phelps went for himself into the wholesale and retail carpet business with a partner, under the style of Hollister & Phelps, having purchased the interest of the former partner, Mr. Wilkins. He sold out his interest in this

paying establishment the June preceding the historical fire of 1871. Thereafter for some six months he enjoyed the delights of old Europe, with the keen intellectual appreciation so characteristic of him, combining business with healthful recreation, as he did considerable buying for Mr. Palmer, who was furnishing the Palmer House, recently built at that time.

Returning to the United States in good condition, he lived the easy life of an "old-school" gentleman for a period of eight years. But active life extended too great temptations to one of his temperament; so it is not surprising, when Mr. Palmer made him a flattering offer, that he found it impossible to resist, and so it is chronicled that the last twelve years of his life were spent as confidential financial manager of that great hostelry, one of the grandest and best known in the wide world, the Palmer House. In him Mr. Palmer had full and explicit trust and confidence. He said: "I can go to California; I may be gone six months; and when I return, I feel I shall hear everything has gone on just the same."

Alas, all must pay the sad debt of nature. Mr. Phelps died May 18, 1891, of Bright's Disease, and was interred in the family lot at Graceland, where a fine monument marks his beautiful final resting-place. For many years he was an attendant at the Plymouth Congregational Church, where he held a pew. Bishop Cheney, a warm friend, officiated at the funeral obsequies at his magnificent mansion house, No. 2518 Prairie Avenue.

Mr. Phelps married, first, Lydia Palmer, sister of Potter Palmer, in the fall of 1867. She died on the very day of the Fire of 1871, without issue. September 9, 1873, he wedded Miss Cornelia Austina Hubbard, of Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. In good health, she continues to survive her lamented husband, whose memory is sacred in her heart and whose worth she delights to exalt and honor. How strong under such circumstances does the merit of this undertaking appear! They who make for themselves honorable names, but are barred by fate against leaving children, must herein find their most lasting and fitting monument in this record of their good deeds.

Cornelia A. (Hubbard) Phelps is a daughter of Alfred Hubbard and Hannah Steele, of Windham, Greene County, New York, being the youngest of eight children. Alfred Hubbard was a son of Timothy Hubbard and Dorothy Raleigh, of Connecticut. Hannah Steele was a daughter of Stephen Steele and Hannah Simonds, also of Connecticut.

Mr. Phelps was a staunch Republican, a conscientious Christian, a gentleman and a lover of home. Tall and straight of stature, his pale blonde face, handsome, yet full of kindly character, firm mouth, prominent eyes, heavy eyebrows and massive forehead well denoted the strength he possessed. He and Mr. Palmer might have been taken for brothers. Their names are indelibly associated, and those who, in coming years, when the flowers are blossoming over ancient graves, shall read the records of the two lives, will understand more deeply and solemnly than words can depict what this age and this city owe to men like Potter Palmer and William Wallace Phelps.

It is fitting that this work shall record the following quite full and satisfactory genealogical descent:

Ichabod Phelps, who was a merchant in England, married Betsy Bristol, and, coming to this country, in company with three brothers, settled at Salisbury, in Litchfield County, Connecticut. Later he removed to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until the historical massacre there by the Indians under the notorious Brant, upon which event he took a fresh departure for Broome, Schoharie County, New York, where he built and conducted a general store. His son, Othniel Phelps, born in 1777, died in 1856. He was twice married; first, to Polly Fiero, and secondly to Hannah Frost, who lived to the remarkable age of ninety-two years, dying in 1876.

The eldest son by the first marriage was George W. Phelps, who was born in 1798, at Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, and died July 3, 1866. He was twice married; first, about the year 1820, to Zerviah Potter, who died three years later, leaving two sons, Othniel B. and Samuel P. (for a sketch of Othniel B. *vide*

other pages herein); second, he married, about 1824, Mary Chapman, who was born February 25, 1801, and died January 28, 1879. She was a daughter of Samuel Chapman (born January 13, 1773, died November 30, 1858) and Rhoda Cowles, his wife (born September 3, 1775, and

died in 1801). By this second marriage there were eight children: Helen M., John M., Mary Z., Catherine, Lucinda M., George C., Abbie A. and William Wallace Phelps, the subject of this sketch.

CHARLES E. PIPER.

CHARLES EDWARD PIPER was born in the city of Chicago June 12, 1858. His father, Otis Piper, well and favorably known to the pioneer business men of Chicago, was of English extraction, and traced his descent directly to ancestors who arrived in America and settled at the town of New Salem in 1782. His mother, Margaret (McGrory) Piper, of Scotch-Irish lineage, was a native of Prescott, province of Ontario, Canada, whither her father removed in 1824.

Otis Piper, with his family, came to Chicago in 1851, at a time when the struggling town was barely beginning to give promise of future importance, and cast in his lot with the few fervent-spirited citizens whose eyes of faith saw, above the alternating sand dunes and swamps of that early period, something of the glory of the present metropolis. Amid the surroundings common to the pioneer outposts of civilization in our country, Charles Edward Piper, the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day. The foundation of his education was laid in the public schools of the city, and in the face of many trials and vicissitudes was, nevertheless, so firmly planted in the mind of the young boy that an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, and an indomitable determination to obtain it, impelled him to successively graduate from the high school in 1876, the North-

western University in 1882, and the Union College of Law in 1889, earning, in the mean time, his own livelihood and the means to meet his student's expenses.

After completing his law course, he entered upon practice with Mr. Wilbert J. Andrews, under the firm name of Andrews & Piper, a firm which is recognized as one of the leading real-estate law firms in Chicago. The business of buying and selling real estate has naturally grown up with the practice of real-estate law, and the suburban town of Berwyn was founded by and is today, to a considerable extent, the property of Mr. Piper and his associates. Socially Mr. Piper is a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, easy in his manners and a favorite in several social organizations with which he is connected, notably the Prairie Club, of Oak Park, and the Lincoln Club, of West Chicago. In religious matters he is a follower of Wesley, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He is President of the State Epworth League and Treasurer of the National Epworth League. Politically he is a Republican, "dyed in the wool," is President of the town of Cicero, and has held the office of Supervisor of the town of South Chicago, as well as that of member of the Board of Education of the town of Cicero.

August 15, 1882, he married Carrie L. Gregory,

daughter of Edwin and Anna S. Gregory, of Nauvoo, Illinois, and granddaughter of Robert Lane, partner of John Morris, of Philadelphia, of Revolutionary fame. The three living children of Mr. and Mrs. Piper are: Carrie E., born May 29, 1884; Lulu L.; and Robert G., December 6, 1889.

Mr. Piper vividly recalls the burning of Chicago on the fatal October 8, 1871, but at that time, fortunately, was residing outside of the burnt district, and escaped any serious personal damages or loss. He is the President of the Method-

ist Forward Movement of Chicago, and takes deep interest in the building of the Epworth House, at Number 229 Halsted Street, now in process of erection. This house, like its prototype, Hull House, is designed to serve as an oasis in the desert of poverty and iniquity, and will aid greatly in the regeneration of that benighted region. He was one of the founders, and is now an officer, of the Epworth Children's Home, and is at the present time President of the Chicago Methodist Social Union.

FRANCIS WARNER.

FRANCIS WARNER, a quiet, worthy citizen of Chicago, is a descendant of very early English and German yeomanry. He was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, January 26, 1819. His parents, George Warner and Mary Salisbury, were natives, respectively, of Packington and Ashby de la Zouche, in Leicestershire, near the border of Nottinghamshire, England. The family name was originally Werner, and was brought to England from Germany, after the Reformation of Martin Luther. England had just become a Protestant country, and the founder of this family on English soil received a grant of land near the Welsh border. He had a coat-of-arms, the principal objects on which were a castle surmounted by a squirrel, with a motto signifying, "Not for ourselves alone, but for others." Mary Salisbury was a lineal descendant of a man-at-arms who flourished long before the first Werner came to England, and was granted a "hide" of land (being all that he could surround with an ox's hide cut into strips) by the lord of the manor, whose life he had saved in battle.

Members of the Warner family came to America in the early Colonial days, and it is a tradition that one settled in each of the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

George Warner and Mary Salisbury were married in England in 1806, and removed four years later to Massachusetts, where eight of their eleven children were born. Mr. Warner was a lace weaver, and was employed at his trade in and about Watertown, Massachusetts, until 1837, when he came to Illinois. He engaged in farming in Northfield Township, La Salle County, for over twenty years, and then went to Iowa, and settled on the Soldier River, near the present site of Ida Grove. After he retired from farming he returned to Massachusetts and died at Ipswich, in that State, in 1874, at the age of eighty-nine years. Both he and his wife were born in 1785. The latter died in Illinois in 1851, age sixty-six.

All of their seven sons and two of their daughters grew to adult life. Samuel, born in England, and an upholsterer by occupation, passed most of his life in Massachusetts, and died, as the result

of an accident, in St. Louis, Missouri. George, born in Massachusetts, was a farmer; he died in La Salle County, Illinois, in 1882, from the effects of a fall. Mary, Mrs. Sanford Peatfield, resides in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Alfred is a resident of Michigan, and John died in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1892, at the age of seventy-three. The subject of this sketch is the sixth. Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of William Powell, a farmer in La Salle County, Illinois. Thomas died in California from the effects of drinking alkali water; and William is engaged in mining in Utah.

Francis Warner was reared in Newton, Massachusetts, and was taught to read by his mother. His only attendance at a public school was one half-day, at which time the teacher was absent. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and his articles of indenture stipulated that he was to receive \$50 per year and his board. During this apprenticeship he made the most of his opportunities for material and mental advancement. He joined several others in a plan to secure instruction, and they were taught four nights each week, for which the teacher received fifty cents per night. So faithful and diligent was young Warner, that he became a journeyman at the age of nineteen. He immediately went to Boston, where he continued to ply his trade until 1843, when he came to Illinois and took up farming on Somomauk Creek, in La Salle County.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. Warner responded to the call for troops to defend the Union. He first went out in the three-months service, under General McClellan, who was a personal acquaintance, in West Virginia. He was a participator in the battle of Rich Mountain, and was one of the detail which accompanied the body of the Confederate General, Garnett, to Washington, *en route* to his home in Virginia.

In 1862 Mr. Warner again joined the Federal forces, being attached to the Provost-Marshal's department, with the pay and rank of Captain, and was chiefly employed in the charge and handling of prisoners of war, with headquarters in Washington. After the surrender of New Or-

leans, he joined Colonel Wood's command, the First United States Regiment, with which he continued until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

While a resident of La Salle County, Mr. Warner was twice elected to the office of Sheriff, and demonstrated such superior ability in the capture of offenders, that his services were sought by detective agencies throughout the country. Soon after leaving the army he took charge of Allen Pinkerton's New York detective agency, where he continued a year, removing thence to Chicago, where he occupied a similar position until his health failed, in 1879, and he was compelled to resign. After spending three months at the sea shore, on the advice of his physician, he returned to Chicago, very much improved in health and strength, and at once, in 1880, took charge of the detective service of the American Express Company at Chicago. This was his last active employment, in which he still holds an honorary position. Though now in his seventy-seventh year, Mr. Warner exhibits plenty of mental and physical vigor, and is still a useful member of society.

Mr. Warner is a Royal Arch Mason, and was for many years active in the order. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a consistent and staunch Republican in principle, being one of the founders of that political organization. In 1840 he married Miss Juliette Back, who was born in Burlington, Vermont, August 17, 1819, and is a daughter of Jasper and Sally (Harrington) Back. Mr. Back was one of the minutemen who served at the battle of Plattsburgh, during the last war with Great Britain. Four of Mr. Warner's eight children are now living. Francis Armstrong Warner, the eldest, is a resident of Chicago. Alice, the second, died while the wife of Albert Forbes, leaving an infant daughter, who was reared by Mr. Warner. Juliette died at the age of eighteen months, and Isabel is the wife of Dr. Edward J. Lewis, of Sauk Center, Wisconsin. Ernest died at three years of age, Charles at fourteen, and Gray resides at Denver, Colorado. Nellie is the wife of Henry B. Gates and resides in Wilmette.





Lyman J. Sage

LYMAN JUDSON GAGE.

LYMAN JUDSON GAGE, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, is widely known as the leading financier of the West, as well as an active power in political and other movements. As a promoter and active Director of the World's Columbian Exposition, he earned and received the good-will of every citizen of Chicago, as well as of most of the world besides.

Eli A. Gage and Mary Judson, parents of the subject of this biography, were natives of New York, of English descent, their ancestors being numbered among the early settlers of New England. The student of American history cannot fail to note that much of the energy and good sense which gave direction to the development of the entire northern half of the United States was contributed by the New England blood.

Lyman J. Gage was born at De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836, and passed the first ten years of his life in that village. On the removal of the family to Rome, N. Y., in 1846, he entered the local academy, but left school to engage in business life at the age of fourteen. For a year, he was employed as clerk in the Rome postoffice, and was detailed by the Postmaster as mail-route agent on the Rome & Watertown Railroad at the age of fifteen. In 1854 he became junior clerk in the Oneida Central Bank at Rome, at a salary of \$100 per annum. His duties in that position were somewhat varied, and involved the sweeping of the bank, as well as many other duties which are fulfilled by a janitor in larger institutions. The ambitious soul of the youth who was destined by fate to control in time great financial enterprises, could not always be content in this position, and after a year and a-half of

service, with no immediate prospect of advancement in position or salary, he resolved to try his fortune in the growing West.

On the 3d of October, 1855, young Gage, being then a little past the completion of his nineteenth year, arrived in Chicago with a capital consisting of brains and energy. He shortly found employment in the lumber-yard of Nathan Cobb, a part of the time in keeping books, and often in loading lumber. He continued in this employment until the business changed hands in 1858. The financial depression of that period made many changes, and, rather than remain idle, Mr. Gage accepted the position of night-watchman at the same place. At the end of six weeks in this service, in August, 1858, he was offered and accepted the position of book-keeper in the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, at an annual salary of \$500. Here he found field for the exercise of his abilities, and his advancement was rapid. On the 1st of January following, he was promoted to the position of paying teller, with the accompanying salary of \$1,200 per year. In September, 1860, he became Assistant Cashier at \$2,000 per annum, and a year later was made Cashier. In August, 1868, he resigned this position to accept a similar one in the First National Bank. On the re-organization of this institution, at the expiration of its charter in 1882, Mr. Gage was elected Vice-President and General Manager, and became President January 24, 1891. Thus are briefly related the steps of his progress, but they were not the result of accident. Back of them were the qualities which inspired the confidence of his fellows, and the ability to make intelligent use of his opportunities.

Mr. Gage was one of the organizers of the American Bankers' Association at Philadelphia, in October, 1876, and was made President of that body in 1882, and twice successfully re-elected, a compliment both to Chicago and the man. He is a member of two social clubs of the city, the Chicago and the Union, an ex-President of the Commercial Club (an organization limited to sixty members), and a Director and Treasurer of the Art Institute. Mr. Gage takes a warm interest in all matters affecting the public welfare, and has been quite active as a member of the Republican organization, because he considers the Republican party the best exponent of his ideas on the conservation of human liberty and general prosperity. While somewhat active in promulgating his principles, he is by no means a narrow partisan, and will not tolerate anything which his judgment or conscience does not approve, because it bears the endorsement of his party. He has been frequently urged to accept a nomination for some public position, as the spontaneous choice of the public urged, but his business interests could not be set aside sufficiently to permit. At the last regular municipal election he could have been almost unanimously elected mayor, had he permitted the use of his name. In spite of the cares of his responsible position, he gave much of his energy to the promotion of the World's Fair enterprise, and was made President of the Board of Directors at its organization in April, 1890. This he resigned on his accession to the bank presidency, nearly a year later, but continued as an active member of the Board. It is no injustice to

his contemporaries to say that the final success of the scheme was in a large measure due to the influence and efforts of Mr. Gage. When the hostility of New York seemed likely to take the location away from Chicago, Mr. Gage was one of four local capitalists to guarantee the completion of the ten-million-dollar guaranty fund required by Congress from Chicago. It was while on his way to attend a banquet in New York in honor of this event, that Mr. Gage was stricken with a serious illness, which it required a dangerous operation to overcome, and the whole nation rejoiced when it was announced that he would recover.

Mr. Gage is a student of rare discrimination, and his public speeches show a cultivated taste in literature, as well as a mind well stored with useful knowledge. He has a happy faculty of imparting information to others, and his occasional addresses on financial, political and other topics are greeted with wide and careful attention. In private life, he is a most companionable gentleman, and gives ear as readily to the request of the humble individual as the large investor. He has been twice married. In 1864 he espoused Miss Sarah Etheridge, daughter of Dr Francis Etheridge, of Little Falls, N. Y. She died in 1874, and he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Cornelia Gage, of Denver, Colo., in 1887. Their home is on North State Street, near beautiful Lincoln Park, and here Mr. Gage spends most of his evenings, ever gathering something from his well-selected library.

ORLAND P. BASSETT.

ORLAND P. BASSETT, of the Pictorial Printing House, of Chicago, and the owner of large greenhouses in Hinsdale, where he makes his home, was born March 31, 1835, in Towanda, Pa. His father, John W. Bassett, was a wheel-

wright of the Keystone State, and in 1872 he came to Illinois, spending his last days in Chicago at the home of his son, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife bore the maiden name

of Angeline Crooker, and passed away several years previous to the death of her husband. Their family numbered nine children, of whom four are yet living: Henry, John, Orland and Chauncy.

Mr. Bassett whose name heads this record was reared in his native State, and remained with his parents until he had attained his majority. The greater part of his education was acquired in a printing-office. In 1854 he began the printing business, which he has followed up to the present time, and step by step he has worked his way upward until now he is President of the Pictorial Printing Company, of Chicago. He owned the entire business until about four years ago, when he sold the controlling interest. It was in March, 1857, that he came to the West and located in Sycamore, Ill., where he published a paper, the *Sycamore True Republican*, for nine years. He then sold out and removed to Chicago, where he carried on a job printing-office until 1874, when he bought out the establishment of the Pictorial Printing Company, as before stated.

On the 5th of April, 1858, Mr. Bassett was united in marriage with Miss Betsey M. Shelton.

One child has been born to them, Kate B., wife of Charles L. Washburn, of Hinsdale. They have one son, Edgar B.

For many years Mr. Bassett was a supporter of the Republican party, but is now independent in his political views. In 1887 he removed to Hinsdale, where he makes his home, but still does business in Chicago. He also has in Hinsdale the largest greenhouses to be found in the West, does an extensive business in this line, and employs a large number of men. When he began business in Sycamore he had no capital and bought his outfit on credit, but he has steadily worked his way upward, and the business of the Chicago Pictorial Printing Company has at times amounted to \$1,000 per day. The company is well known throughout the United States and Canada, and also in parts of Australia and South America, and its success is due in a large measure to the untiring efforts and good management of Mr. Bassett. He is a genial and pleasant gentleman, is very popular, makes friends wherever he goes, and is justly deserving of the high regard in which he is held.

JAMES ORRA CLIFFORD.

JAMES ORRA CLIFFORD was born December 8, 1856, at Salem, Kenosha County, Wis., being the son of Emery and Mary Jane (Osgood) Clifford. He comes of English ancestry, and his forefathers were among the early settlers of the New England States. His paternal grandparents, John and Nancy (Ray) Clifford, were born in New Hampshire. They afterward settled at Collins, Erie County, N. Y. They were the parents of eleven children. Emery, the seventh of these, was born at Collins, Erie County, N. Y., October 21, 1832. In the year 1846 his parents removed from New York and settled near

Salem, Kenosha County, Wis. His maternal grandparents, John Sherman and Jane (Orvis) Osgood, were natives of Brookline, Windham County, Vt. They were the parents of five children. Mary Jane, the eldest, was born at Brookline, Windham County, Vt., November 30, 1838. In the fall of 1851 they removed from Vermont, settling on a farm near Salem, Kenosha County, Wis.

Emery Clifford and Mary Jane Osgood were married at Salem, Kenosha County, Wis., on February 8, 1856. They settled on a farm near Salem, Wis., where their four children were born.

Emery Clifford enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company L, and was stationed at Arlington Heights, near Washington, D. C., guarding the United States capital until the close of the civil war, after which he returned and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the autumn of 1874, when he sold his farm and removed to Delmar, Clinton County, Iowa, where he still resides. Of his four children, James O. is the eldest. Jennie O. resides with her parents. Lurie E. died unmarried in 1882; and Gay Emery, the youngest, is married and resides at Arthur, Ida County, Iowa, where he is the manager of a lumber-yard.

The subject of this sketch entered the public (country) schools at the age of eight years. From the age of eleven he was employed in assisting his father with the farm work during the summer, and attending school in the winter, until the summer of 1873, at which time he left home, going to Delmar, Clinton County, Iowa, where he entered the railway service as a messenger boy and apprentice under his uncle by marriage, William E. Roberts, who was agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at that station. Here, during the following year until October, he learned telegraphy and the duties of a station agent generally, and has since been in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company consecutively, as follows: October, 1874, to August, 1880, at various stations on the Iowa Division as telegraph operator and agent. In August, 1880, while he was stationed at Montour, Iowa, he was appointed to the position of Traveling Auditor. In this capacity he traveled over the entire Northwestern System. On November 7, 1887, he was appointed Freight Auditor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway: Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, and Sioux & Pacific Railroads, with office at Chicago, which position he holds at the present time. His long continuance in this position, where a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of railway accounting, systematic supervision, and accuracy in every detail, are essential, attests his executive ability and faithfulness. His management in business affairs is characterized by a progressive spirit, seeking

improved methods and higher efficiency in matters pertaining to his chosen profession. In harmony with this idea he has been a member of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers since its organization, having always taken an active and influential part in its deliberations, and having been honored by his fellow-members with the office of Vice-President of the Association.

On November 7, 1883, Mr. Clifford married Miss May Elizabeth Dannatt, who was born at Low Moor, Iowa, June 25, 1859, and who is a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Cortis) Dannatt, natives of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, England, respectively. In 1851 her grandfather, Samuel Dannatt, came from England and purchased five thousand acres of land in Clinton County, Iowa, giving to the location the name of his old home in England, and to his residence the name of Killinghome Hall, after his English estate. They resided at Clinton, Iowa, until October, 1885, at which time they removed to Wheaton, Ill., where they now occupy a pleasant home on Main Street, corner of Franklin. To them have been given five children. Grace Edith was born at Clinton, Iowa, February 1, 1885. The other four were born at Wheaton, DuPage County, Ill.—Lewis Dannatt on April 17, 1886; Olive on June 8, 1887; Marshall Emery on February 26, 1892; and Alice on April 8, 1893. Mr. Clifford has served two terms in the City Council of Wheaton as representative of the ward in which he lives, having declined further honors in that direction.

Mr. Clifford possesses a fine physique, and has the easy, cordial bearing which makes and retains friendships. He is of a social disposition and is prominently identified with numerous fraternal orders, among which may be named the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and National Union. He attends the Episcopal Church, in which Mrs. Clifford is a communicant, and gives his political fealty to the Republican party. Mrs. Clifford is a refined and amiable lady, who presides over their pleasant home with easy grace, and aids her husband in making it a hospitable and attractive abode.

DR. THEODORE HUBBARD.

DR. THEODORE HUBBARD, the first Postmaster of Babcock's Grove, and a prominent citizen of Cook County, was born in Putney, Vt., October 19, 1803, and died in Chicago, February 1, 1873. His parents were Theodore and Dorothy (Wilson) Hubbard. The family is descended from Edmund Hubbard, who was born in Hingham, England, about 1570, and crossed the Atlantic to Charlestown, Mass., in 1633. He died in Hingham, Mass., March 8, 1646. One of his sons, Rev. Peter Hubbard, a dissenting clergyman, founded the oldest church now in existence in the United States, located at Hingham. He died there January 20, 1679, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and the fifty-second year of his ministry. He was a graduate of Magdalen College, of Cambridge, England. Among Edmund Hubbard's descendants are numbered many eminent judges, ministers and educators, and the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, England, is a descendant of the same family. The Hobarts, or Huberts, of England came from Normandy during the reign of William the Conqueror. The earliest known record of the family locates them near Dieppe, Normandy, in 1198. They were a baronial family in Norfolk, England, where John Hobart resided in 1260. One of his descendants, James Hobart, was made a Knight of the Sword by Henry VII. in 1504. They were created baronets in 1611. Our subject represented the eighth generation in America. The names of his progenitors in direct line were Edmund, Thomas, Caleb, Benjamin, Peter, Sr., Peter, Jr., and Theodore.

Peter Hubbard, Sr., died near Ft. William Henry during the French and Indian War, of wounds received in that service. His son was an Ensign in a New Hampshire company during the Revolutionary War. The father of our subject was born in Keene, N. H., October 25, 1774, and

died in Hartford, Vt., February 15, 1814. His wife died at Babcock's Grove, July 16, 1840, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Doctor Hubbard was the fourth in their family of seven children. He was married November 25, 1828, to Anne Ward Ballou, who was born December 29, 1809, in Deerfield, near Utica, N. Y., and was a daughter of Ebenezer and Marana (Ward) Ballou. The Ward family has an extensive genealogical history, which can be traced back to 1130. The name is derived from "Gar" or "Garde." Ralph de Gar, or de la Warde, flourished in Norfolk, England, at the time of Henry II.

Returning to the personal history of Dr. Hubbard, we note that he settled in Chicago May 21, 1836, and about a year later went to DuPage County, pre-empting a farm near the present village of Glen Ellyn. A few years later he was made the first Postmaster of Babcock's Grove, keeping the office in his house and bringing the mail from Bloomingdale on horseback. In 1851, he returned to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until his death. He had previously studied for the ministry, but later entered the medical profession, and as a physician secured a liberal patronage. He also had an extensive knowledge of law, and was a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability, although he had little opportunity for education while a boy. For several years he served as County Commissioner of DuPage County.

Of the children of Doctor and Mrs. Hubbard, Augustus, a civil engineer, died in Amboy, Ill., in April, 1865. Carlos, manager of a wagon factory, died in Chicago at the age of forty years. Oscar died in Groesbeck, Tex., in April, 1877; Adolphus, who was the founder of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1879, is now connected with the California University of San Francisco,

and is a member of many historical societies. Edward Clarence, who was a prominent attorney of Hartford, Ky., died in Chicago, June 27, 1887, at the age of forty-four years. He was a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry during the late war. Enlisting April 21, 1861, he was discharged June 18, 1864, after having participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements. Ellen, who died soon after her graduation from the Chicago High School, and Laura complete the family.

Mr. Hubbard was a life-long Democrat, but all of his sons support the Republican party. In his religious views he was a Universalist. Of the first Masonic lodge of Chicago he was a charter member and was made an honorary member previous

to his death. Prominent in public and business affairs, he was an honored and highly respected citizen, who for many years was connected with the leading interests of Chicago. His skill and ability as a physician won him an enviable reputation, and he was widely known as a man of sterling worth. Mrs. Hubbard is an honorary member of Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is honorary Vice-President of the Daughters of 1812. She is also a member of the Historic Council, which was established to keep alive the memories of the men who gave liberty and fraternity to the western world. She now resides in Glen Ellyn with her daughter Laura, who is a lady of intelligence and refinement, and a corresponding member of the Chicago Historical Society.

PROF. NATHAN DYE.

PROF. NATHAN DYE. No mention of the musical fabric of Chicago and the West can be considered complete without a notice of Professor Dye, who was endeared to many of the early families of Chicago. A man who attained the ripe old age of eighty-three years, he was beloved by all with whom he came in contact. He was a pioneer in his chosen profession, and taught both vocal and instrumental music in three generations of some families. One of the secrets of his great success lay in his love of the divine art, and his ability to so simplify his methods as to bring them within the grasp of almost infantile minds.

Nathan Dye was born in the town of De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, June 30, 1808, and lived on the homestead farm until he was sixteen years of age. The country schoolhouse was a mile and a-half away, and the boy attended school half of each year from the age of seven to ten years, helping on the farm during the intervals, as was customary with lads of his time.

After this, he had but three months' schooling, although always a student. When he was twelve years of age, he met with an accident which caused a lameness from which he never entirely recovered. He was married, in 1833, to Miss Lucy Maria Kinyon, of Milan, New York, and four years later they removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, then called Pike Creek, and later Southport.

A few years after coming West, Mr. Dye determined to devote his life wholly to music, which had hitherto employed but a portion of his time and energy. In 1844 he introduced his inductive method of teaching in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by giving a series of concerts there with a class of his Kenosha pupils. He continued to teach in Milwaukee, with pronounced success, until 1848, when he settled permanently in Chicago. His phenomenal power of teaching children to read music at sight attracted wide attention. For years his classes, both adult and juvenile, were a prominent feature of the musical world of Chi-

ago and adjacent cities. A part of his life work which is full of beautiful memories was that connected with those of his pupils whom he assisted in the development of musical powers that must have remained dormant but for this generous and kindly teacher. How many were placed in condition of self-support along the line indicated by nature's gift, only their helper knew. Several of Professor Dye's pupils made brilliant reputations on the lyric stage and in great oratorios. He numbered in his early classes some of Chicago's most prominent citizens. The well-known comic opera singer, Lillian Russell, first started on her musical career under his tutelage. In the spring of 1880 the Professor was tendered a testimonial and complimentary benefit concert at Central Music Hall, which his old friends and pupils made a great success.

In November, 1843, he was bereaved by the death of his wife, which occurred in Kenosha, and a year's illness followed this sad blow. The loss was somewhat compensated by the survival of his three children for many years thereafter.

His only son, Byron E. Dye, died at Paola, Kansas in September, 1883, and his remains were taken to Kansas City for burial. His daughters are Harriet A. and Frances E., of Chicago, the former being the wife of N. Buschwah, and the latter the wife of Gen. C. T. Hotchkiss, who won his title in the Civil War. This sketch is penned in loving memory of Professor Dye by Mrs. Hotchkiss. In 1855 Professor Dye married Miss Cordelia A. Hamlin, daughter of the late Rev. E. H. Hamlin, once pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago. Twin sons were born of this union.

After thirty-five years of happy wedded life, they were separated by death only two months, her demise occurring first. He passed away July 30, 1891, at his home, 383 Park Avenue. He had been an invalid about seventeen months, though his final illness was a severe attack of pneumonia, which his great age made resistless. His funeral took place Sunday, August 2, at Central Music Hall, and his remains were interred in the family lot at Kenosha, beside those of his first wife. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Thomas G. Milsted, of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago, assisted by Mrs. Emma J. Bullene, a trance speaker and an old pupil of Professor Dye.

Professor Dye was an advanced thinker in the line of religious conviction, investigating fearlessly and impartially new theories, and listening gladly to the presentation of truth, as seen by Christian or unbeliever. He accepted the tenets of spiritualism, after the most careful and candid research, finding satisfaction in its teachings as given by the scientific writers in that line of thought. He was a great admirer of Rev. Dr. Thomas, in whose discourses he found much food for reflection.

Professor Dye was a descendant of old Revolutionary stock, and imbibed the love of liberty with his earliest breath. It is not strange, therefore, that he was identified with the earliest Abolition movement, and labored unflinchingly for the emancipation of the colored man. Fifteen members of the Dye family served in the Continental army, several of them being officers. Among the number was Gen. Thomas Dye, a personal friend of Washington and La Fayette, who were often entertained at his house in Bergen, New Jersey, during the memorable winter of 1777-78. Daniel Dye, grandfather of the subject of this biography, endured the horrors of that winter at the Valley Forge encampment, his feet being swathed in rags for protection. He often related reminiscences of the privations endured by himself and comrades at that time. At one time a number of British officers visited General Washington under a flag of truce, and such was the destitution prevailing in the camp that the only refreshment he was able to offer them consisted of baked potatoes and salt, which were served on pieces of bark, in lieu of plates. Daniel Dye was born in Kent County, Connecticut, February 10, 1744. He enlisted in Captain Beardsley's company, Seventh Regiment of the Connecticut Line, May 28, 1777, and was under command of Col. Heman Sift. He was discharged from that company February 17, 1778. Prior to entering the regular service, he was a member of Captain Fuller's company of militia, and did duty in the New York campaign of 1776. He was the father

of eight children, the eldest of whom was John P. Dye, born May 9, 1768. About 1791 he moved from Connecticut to western New York. His wife's name was Sally Rhodes, and Nathan was the tenth of their eleven children.

Professor Dye was a member of the old Tippecanoe Club, and ever maintained the principles

upon which that organization was founded. He was always thoroughly posted on current political events and matters of historical interest. Every movement looking toward the moral and physical uplifting of humanity in general received his cordial support and commendation.

THOMAS TAGNEY.

THOMAS TAGNEY, whose death occurred on the seventh day of September, 1894, at 897 Seminary Avenue, was one of the early settlers of Chicago, having first visited this city in 1836, nearly sixty years ago. He was a native of Sheffield, England, born May 15, 1818. His father, Thomas Tagney, was a musician in the British army, as was also one of his brothers. In 1833 the elder Tagney migrated with his family to Canada, where he taught music, in which he was very proficient, for several years. The family afterward returned to England, but the subject of this sketch preferred to remain in this country, and continued for a short time with his uncle in Canada. Young Tagney was of a restless and roaming disposition, and desired to see other parts of the world. He accordingly went into the Southern States, and was engaged on different plantations in Alabama and Louisiana, in the vicinity of New Orleans, for several years. Although only a boy in his teens at the time he went there, he rapidly acquired knowledge that enabled him to direct plantation work, and he became an overseer. In this employment he earned good wages, a large portion of which he managed to save.

Abandoning that life in 1836, he came direct to Chicago, with a small fortune, which he invested in North Side property. Two lots, 143 and 145 Illinois Street, for which he paid \$600, he still

had in his possession at the time of his death, and their value had increased to twenty-five thousand. For several years Mr. Tagney was a steamboat engineer, and sailed all over the Lakes, from Buffalo to Duluth. On retiring from the lake service he settled at Muskegon, Michigan, where he resided five years, and was engaged as engineer in the sawmill there. Returning again to Chicago, he engaged as mechanical engineer in the employ of the Fulton & St. Paul Grain Elevators. He superintended the construction of the former (first known as Munn & Gill's Elevator), both in its original construction and when rebuilt in 1873. He was continuously in the employ of this elevator company for thirty-three years, a testimony to his regular habits, ability and devotion to the interests of his employers.

At the time of the great fire in Chicago, in 1871, Mr. Tagney owned houses and lots on Illinois, Indiana and Wells Streets, which, of course, were consumed by the element which devastated the entire North Side. But he had great confidence in Chicago, and within three months rebuilt the Illinois Street property, selling the other; this property being the first house rebuilt. In the year 1885, having spent the greater part of a long life in active, arduous and useful labors, Mr. Tagney retired from business and moved to Lake View, where he remained until his death. In his later years he bought residence property on



ALONZO J. CUTLER

Photo'd by W. J. Root

Fletcher, Baxter, North Halsted Streets and Lincoln Avenue. In 1847 he was married to Miss Alice Steele, daughter of Hugh and Mary Steele. She was born in May, 1828, in Canada, to which country her parents had immigrated from the North of Ireland, and died in Chicago on the 7th of August, 1892, aged sixty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Tagney were the parents of seven children, of whom five grew to maturity. Henry Thomas, the eldest, was an engineer by profession, and succeeded to the place made vacant by his father in the Fulton Elevator. He married Miss Ella Moore, and died in 1893, leaving a widow and three children, Henry T., George and Effie.

The second son, James William, is a sign-painter, and resides on Lincoln Avenue in Chicago. February 27, 1872, he married Miss Kate Casey, a native of County Cork, Ireland, daughter of Dennis and Mary Casey. They have four living children, Thomas, Charles, Harry and Alice Marion. Alice Jane, the third child, was married, in 1873, to William Young, and now has two children. Hugh, the elder, is a salesman, and William, the younger son, is an artist. Mrs. Young conducts a prosperous business on Diversey Street. John E. is an engineer. He married

Ada Weinberg, and has three children, Willie, Charles and Nellie. Charles S., the youngest son of Thomas Tagney, is now engaged in the livery business. He was married, February 18, 1893, to Miss Hilda Anderson, a native of Sweden; they have one child, an infant.

Mr. Tagney was one of those men whose busy, but quiet, lives have been spent in the upbuilding of the great city of Chicago, and in the accumulation of wealth for his posterity. He was a man whose temperate life and intensely domestic characteristics were fit patterns for imitation of those who succeed him. His disposition was quiet and undemonstrative, but his impulses were generous, and he never refused aid to the needy. In politics he was a Democrat, supporting the men whom he deemed best qualified for the offices which they sought, but never asking for place for himself. In his early life he was a member of the Baptist Church, but in his later years he cherished liberal ideas. In his investments he was fortunate, in his domestic life happy, always providing for his wife and children a comfortable and pleasant home. His sterling qualities of head and heart attracted to him many friends, who are left to mourn his departure from their midst.

ALONZO J. CUTLER.

ALONZO J. CUTLER is widely known as one of the most daring and successful brokers operating upon the Chicago Board of Trade. His transactions are distinguished by a display of exceptional judgment, discretion and foresight, which causes his movements to be watched and commented upon by the whole field of speculators and investors. It is a notable fact that the men who have made and retained fortunes on the Board of Trade were all of a kind especially endowed with the trading instinct, or

made wise in the school of experience; and Mr. Cutler can justly be classed under both these heads. Every move made by him is carefully calculated and planned, and all his financial arrangements are faithful to well-grounded principles of business.

Mr. Cutler first came to Chicago in the spring of 1869, being then but seventeen years of age. His cash capital at that time consisted of about \$20, but this lack of means was abundantly compensated for by brains, pluck and energy, and he

immediately set about the task of bettering his financial condition. With that end in view, he vigorously applied himself to the first employment which presented itself. This was the position of driver of a wagon for the Singer Sewing-Machine Company. A few weeks' experience in this capacity demonstrated his capability for employment demanding more skill and acumen, and within a few months he was promoted to the position of head salesman of the Chicago agency. It was not long before he was dealing in sewing-machines at wholesale, and in a single year cleared over \$5,000 in this way. Such a practical demonstration of business ability and aptitude for trade could not fail to attract the attention of live business men, and in the spring of 1883 O. H. Roche, the well-known Board of Trade operator, suggested to him that his trading talents would find a more extended field in speculation. Other friends pointed out the dangers and hazards, and advised him to persevere in his previous line of business.

But Mr. Cutler had abundant confidence in his own powers, and, after a brief consideration, resolved to enter the speculative field, as a more congenial and speedy method of gaining a competence. He soon became an active trader in the capacity of broker for Mr. Roche, for whom he has ever entertained the highest respect, and whom he regards as his preceptor in the speculative field.

When Mr. Roche retired from business the following year, Mr. Cutler opened a brokerage office for himself, and his rise has been steady and not less remarkable than that of the renowned Ed Partridge, whom he has actively represented in many great deals. But he has an outside business of his own, and numbers customers by the score, who have the utmost confidence in his judgment, integrity and ability. One of the most active traders on the Board, Mr. Cutler is always in the thick of the crowd when there is any excitement in the wheat pit. He is generally known "on 'change" as "the man behind Partridge," and his natural instinct and adaptability as a trader have made his success no less remarkable than that of the great speculator, in whose service

and under whose tuition his peculiar talents have been developed. That these two men, being similarly endowed by nature, and having knowledge of each other's abilities, should have made a record unparalleled in successful speculative annuals is not surprising. Their immense daring and successful operations have become a part of the absorbing and wonderful history of the Chicago Board of Trade. Some of their boldly and cleverly executed plans have evoked the admiration of the commercial world. The appellation of "plunger" is a misnomer when applied to either of this pair, for the reason that their movements, upon analysis and investigation, appear plainly to be the results of the most carefully laid plans and calculations. None of their deals have been reckless, although they have been pronounced so by persons not familiar with the inner details.

Alonzo J. Cutler was born at Montpelier, Vermont, March 24, 1852. He is the youngest in the family of four children born to David W. Cutler and Maria Marshall. The father, who was a farmer and ice dealer at Montpelier, died of typhoid fever during the infancy of the subject of this sketch, who was afterward placed under the guardianship of Elon Hammond, of East Montpelier. Owing to the incompetence and mismanagement of this guardian, young Cutler was removed to the charge of Hon. Clark King, a prominent farmer, in whose home he remained until about sixteen years of age. Most of his education was obtained by attending a country school in winter, and his first money was earned by working as a farm hand at \$7 per month. Before coming West he spent one year as clerk in the Pavilion Hotel in Montpelier, but becoming dissatisfied with the irksomeness of this position, which consumed nineteen hours per day of his time, he resolved to seek a change by moving to the West.

The Cutler family in America is of English descent. The first progenitor of A. J. Cutler in America was John Cutler, Senior, who is supposed to have come from Sprauston, a suburb of Norwich, England. About 1637 he settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he soon

afterward died, leaving a widow and seven children. He and his immediate posterity furnish examples of the typical Puritan character. His fifth son, Thomas Cutler, who was a farmer by occupation, died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1683. The next in the line of descent herein traced was Jonathan, a tailor by trade, and the generations following him are successively represented by the following names: David, Jonathan, David, and David W., the father of the subject of this notice, who died in 1854, aged thirty-nine years. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Daniel Carroll, of Montpelier, Vermont, and a niece of Charles Carroll, the noted statesman of Carrollton, Maryland.

A. J. Cutler was married, December 26, 1891, to Jessie Estelle, daughter of O. B. Warner, of Peoria, Illinois. This lady is endowed with musical and elocutionary powers of a superior order,

and is the mother of two charming children. They are named, respectively, E. Warner and Fauchon T. Mr. Cutler is essentially a family man, and, when able to leave the haunts of trade, finds his greatest pleasure in the attractions furnished by the home fireside. He is not connected with any religious, social or political organizations of importance, but always votes the Republican ticket. He is well known and respected in Vermont, where he has scores of warm friends, who admire his liberal and genial disposition as well as his gift for making a trade. Mr. Cutler honors his Yankee ancestors by exhibiting the proverbial New England thrift and shrewdness, and is abundantly able to take care of himself. In the course of his transactions it is no rare matter for him to handle checks representing a half-million dollars.

WARREN O. TYLER.

WARREN OLIVER TYLER. Among the qualifications which are essential to an honorable and successful business career may be mentioned physical endurance, sound judgment, ready decision, unswerving integrity, patient application, keen foresight and prudent and regular habits. It may be safely asserted that the man of noteworthy accomplishments will possess most, if not all, of these qualities, and while some of them may be acquired or developed by the immediate surroundings and conditions to which the individual has been subjected, many of the most essential elements of his character may be attributed to inheritance.

Hence, in contemplating the personal history of the gentleman whose name heads this notice,

it is well to observe that his ancestors were among the early and substantial colonists of New England, to whose physical vigor, longevity and integrity of character the present generation is indebted for the founding of some of its most cherished institutions. The Tyler family was planted in America by several brothers of that name who came from England in the seventeenth century. One branch of this family settled in Virginia, and among its descendants was John Tyler, ninth President of the United States. Another branch of the family was located in Connecticut, and a third in Vermont, near the Canadian border, where for several successive generations it has furnished some of the most useful and patriotic citizens. One of these was

David Tyler, a man of sterling virtues and noble impulses. He was born at Cambridge, Vermont, and for many years kept hotel at Essex Junction and neighboring places. In 1864, he moved to Chicago, where the balance of his days was spent, his death occurring in 1886, in the ninetieth year of his age. His wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Butler, died in 1890, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. She was born on a farm between Essex Center and Jericho, Vermont. The Butler family was one of the oldest of that commonwealth, and, like the Tyler family, of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler had six children who attained mature years. Edwin T., of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, is the eldest, and the rest, in order, are: Warren O.; Fred C. and Henry W., dealers in paper mill supplies in Chicago; Frank P., connected with the American Paper Company; Mattie A., unmarried, residing in Chicago. Besides these, Mr. David Tyler had a daughter by a previous marriage, Amelia, now the wife of G. T. Woodworth, of Chicago. The members of this family are conspicuous for their domestic harmony and marked fraternal regard—several of their number having avoided all matrimonial or other relations likely to interfere therewith.

Warren O. Tyler was born at Essex Junction, Vermont, March 3, 1844. When he was but seven years of age, the family received a visit from an aunt of the lad, by whom he was easily induced to return with her to Chicago. He was charmed with her glowing descriptions of the growing metropolis of the West and already longed to be a participant in the activity and development which were there going on. Upon his arrival, he became an inmate of the home of his uncle, Mr. O. N. Butler, by whom he was placed at school in the village of St. Charles, Illinois. He subsequently returned to Vermont and spent three years in his father's hotel. He had in the meantime imbibed too much of the spirit of western freedom to be long contented in the narrow limits of Vermont semi-rural life, and at the age of fifteen we again find him in Chicago. At that time he entered the employ of Butler & Hunt, manufacturers of and dealers in paper,

then located at No. 48 State Street. At the end of five years, he was admitted to a partnership in the concern and continued to be identified therewith for a period of twenty-five years, although the name of the firm underwent several changes during that time and the business was subjected to disasters and vicissitudes which would have discouraged less determined men than Mr. Tyler and his associates.

In 1870, the greatest conflagration which had visited Chicago up to that time occurred on Wabash Avenue. The loss of Laffin, Butler & Company by this disaster was \$88,000. In the great fire of the following year, the firm, then known as J. W. Butler & Company, suffered a loss of \$455,000. Only a small percentage of this loss was recovered from the insurance companies. After the Wabash Avenue fire, the firm came near suffering a loss of its books by the premature opening of its safe, and, warned by this experience, in the second instance the safe was placed upon a stoneboat and drawn out upon the prairie and carefully cooled with ice before being opened, and its contents were thus well preserved. Nothing daunted by the catastrophes which had overtaken it, the firm immediately re-engaged in business, which continued prosperously for many years. Under the management of Mr. Tyler, a branch establishment was opened in Milwaukee, known as the Butler Paper Company, afterwards succeeded by the Standard Paper Company.

In 1885, Mr. Tyler retired from connection with this establishment and organized the Tyler Paper Company, of which he became the President. This was in turn succeeded by the Calumet Paper Company, and he disposed of his interest therein a few years before its annihilation by fire, in 1893. He subsequently, in 1889, organized the American Paper Company, of which he is now the presiding executive officer, and which is conducting a successful and growing business. At different times, he has been a stockholder in several paper mills.

Mr. Tyler attends the Episcopal Church, with which his parents were identified. He has been a lifelong adherent of Republican principles, fulfilling his duty as a voter, but never seeking any

public position. He has always been a model of industry, often devoting eighteen hours per day to his business, and has been successful in the face of obstacles which would appal men of less resolution and perseverance. The history of his

life furnishes an additional example of the fact that consistent and well-directed effort is certain of an ultimate reward, a principle too often lost sight of in the modern scramble for pelf.

WILLIAM H. ALSIP.

WILLIAM HENRY ALSIP, Secretary and Treasurer of the Alsip Brick Company, was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, January 23, 1858. He is a son of Frank and Mary Jane Alsip. The former, who is well known as one of the leading contractors and manufacturers of the West, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and began to learn the trade of brick-making at that place at the age of twelve years. He subsequently spent two or three years in California, and in 1857 located in Prairie du Chien. He established extensive brick yards at that place and in McGregor, Iowa, and engaged in contracting and building. His operations extended throughout northern Wisconsin, eastern Iowa and southern Minnesota. The period immediately subsequent to the great Chicago fire offered an immense demand for building material in this city, and Mr. Alsip was one of the first to respond to the demand. He removed his entire plant to the vicinity of Chicago, where he has ever since had his headquarters. He has become identified with several large brick manufacturing concerns, and is recognized as one of the leading brick makers of the world. The product of the Alsip brick yards has been used in the construction of many of the principal buildings of Chicago, including the Masonic Temple, Great Northern Hotel and the Grand Central Station.

The subject of this sketch spent most of his

boyhood in McGregor, Iowa, where the foundation of his education was laid in the public schools. He afterward attended the Chicago High School, and in 1880 he graduated from the University of Chicago, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, and was admitted to the Bar.

He began his business career as foreman of the Hayt & Alsip brick yards, at Thirty-ninth and Robey Streets, filling that position for three years. In 1885, in company with his father, he built the Lincoln Street brick yards, and when the Alsip Brick Company was incorporated—two years later—he became its Secretary and Treasurer, which position he still occupies, having almost exclusive charge of the office work. The company, which is composed of Frank Alsip, William H. Alsip and Frank B. Alsip, now operates four extensive brick yards and furnishes employment to about five hundred men. The business has been constantly increasing, and is recognized as one of the largest in that line. The output ranges from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five millions per day.

Mr. Alsip was married on the 30th of September, 1887, to Marcella Cusak, daughter of Mrs. Joan Cusak, of Chicago. Mrs. Alsip was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and has presented her husband with two children—William Henry and Virginia. Mr. Alsip is a member of the Lincoln Street Methodist Church, and is identified with

the Illinois and Union League Clubs. He also holds membership with the Royal League and Royal Arcanum. For six years past he has been a member of the National Brick Makers' Association, and is now its President. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and is a member of the Republican Committee of the Eleventh

Ward. He positively and consistently declines the use of his name as a candidate for office, though he has been repeatedly requested to become a candidate for Alderman from his ward. He is a man of recognized business ability and unquestioned integrity, and is filling a responsible and useful position in the community.

JOHN MORRIS.

JOHN MORRIS, assistant superintendent of the Plano Manufacturing Company at West Pullman, was born near Blue Mounds, Iowa County, Wisconsin, on the 12th of April, 1858, and is of Welsh descent. His parents, Rev. Owen R. and Catherine (Jones) Morris, were both natives of Wales. The father was born in Blaenan, Festiniog, Merionethshire, July 18, 1828, and came to America in 1849 from Merionethshire, North Wales, with his parents, Robert and Ellen Morris, the family locating on a farm in Iowa County, Wisconsin. On October 17, 1851, he married Mrs. Catherine Williams, widow of I. N. Williams, and lived in Iowa County until March, 1868, when, with his wife and children, he removed to Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he now resides. For a number of years he was pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, and for twenty-four years had charge of the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Bristol Grove, Minnesota. He is an earnest and untiring worker in behalf of the church, and his work has been productive of much good. All who know him hold him in high regard. Mrs. Morris was born in Llanrug, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, February 25, 1816, and came to America in 1845. She first married I. N. Williams, by whom she had one son, I. N., now a resident of Fillmore County, Minnesota. After the death of her first husband she returned to Wales, in 1848,

but in 1849 again came to America, with her father, Thomas Jones, who died in Iowa County, Wisconsin, a few years later.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris had a family of four sons, three of whom are yet living. William and Thomas both reside in Fillmore County; Evan is now deceased; and John completes the family.

Mr. Morris of this sketch spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm and was early inured to arduous labor. He followed farming through the summer months and in the winter season attended the public schools, until eighteen years of age, when he began teaching. He had early evinced a taste and aptitude for carpentry and machine work, and that instinct has been constantly developing since; but it was some time before he entered upon that line of work as a business. After teaching for five seasons, he became a student of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated therefrom in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. During his four years' attendance he had received some of the highest markings ever given in that department. In 1888 he became connected with the city schools of Minneapolis, and continued to there serve until 1893, being for three years an instructor in the Manual Training Department, while for two years he was assistant superintendent and had entire charge of the Manual Training Department. His services were eminently satis-

factory, and the work of the department prepared under his direction for the World's Fair exhibit was deservedly worthy of the high commendation it received. During this period he also engaged in consulting work and mechanical engineering, and developed new devices and secured a number of patents for patrons.

Prof. Morris was married on October 8, 1889, in Cambria, Wisconsin, to Miss Lizzie Williams, daughter of Robert G. Williams. The lady was born in Cambria, and died in Minneapolis on the 27th of February, 1892, at the age of thirty-three years, leaving one child, a daughter, Lizzie.

In June, 1893, Prof. Morris severed his connection with the Minneapolis public schools and accepted the position of assistant superintendent and mechanical engineer of the Plano Manufacturing Company at West Pullman. He had previously spent a number of vacations as an expert and traveling representative of the firm. His man-

agement of the affairs of the factory has given entire satisfaction to his employers and won him high commendation. His natural inventive genius is constantly active, and new mechanical devices are being continually developed under his direction. Mr. Morris has invested in West Pullman real estate, with the view of making this place his home.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, and for six years served on its board of deacons, taking an active part in the work of the church and everything pertaining to its advancement. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and its men and measures receive his earnest support. He is a warm advocate of temperance principles, is of cordial and pleasant manner, and takes a deep and abiding interest in public advancement and progress.

HENRY ABRAHAMS.

HENRY ABRAHAMS, one of the self-made men of Chicago, was born September 28, 1837, at Kornmarck, near Posen, Prussia, and was one of the seventeen children of Louis Lipman and Rosa (Moses) Abrahams. His career furnishes a forcible illustration of what may be achieved through force of natural ability, energy, perseverance, industry and integrity. Born in penury and reared in poverty, with no advantages and every obstacle, outside of his own personality, to overcome, he won his way to affluence and an influential position among the representative citizens of Chicago. Louis L. Abrahams was a tailor, who supported his large family by the earnings of his needle. Hoping to better his condition, he went to Newcastle, England, in

1840, and remained there until 1849, when he came to Chicago, where his widow still resides, at the age of eighty-five years.

Henry Abrahams showed his force of character and instinct for trade by starting out in life as a peddler in Chicago, at the age of twelve years, and was eminently successful. He continued in this occupation for twelve years, at the end of which period he felt able to take a wife and settle down in business. He accordingly married Elizabeth Gerber, a daughter of Joseph and Julia (Levy) Gerber. Joseph Gerber was a dry-goods merchant in Hoston, near Prague, Austria. Mr. Abrahams established himself as a retail grocer at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Adams Street, on the site now occupied by the Phelps, Dodge &

Palmer Company, where he remained until his buildings and entire stock, valued at \$55,000, were swept away by the great fire of 1871. At this time he was the owner of the southeast quarter of the block upon which he did business, besides nine houses on Adams and Quincy Streets and Fifth Avenue. It is said that he was before the fire the leading retail grocer of the city. As was the case with many others, his loss by the fire was nearly total, on account of the failure of the insurance companies.

Subsequent to the fire, Mr. Abrahams disposed of all his South Side property and bought lots on the corner of Van Buren and Halsted Streets, covering all of the block fronting on Van Buren Street, except two lots, which he owned at the time of his death. At the same time he purchased eight acres at Fifty-fifth Street and Garfield Boulevard. For the latter property he paid \$8,000 in 1872, and sold the same in 1891 for \$60,000. He continued business on the West Side until his retirement from commercial relations in 1880. He subsequently engaged in the real-estate and loan business, giving his attention largely to his own investments. It was always a gratification to him to reflect that he had never filled a subordinate position, being always the proprietor of the business in which he was engaged.

The success of this remarkable man is especially noteworthy from the fact that until his second marriage, in 1867, he had not learned to read or write. He never kept any books, and was able to refer with as much reliance to his memory for the details of every transaction as the ordinary merchant does to his books. The date of a note, its maturity and the interest accrued could always be told by him at a moment's notice. His memory with regard to other matters was equally retentive. He attributed this remarkable faculty to constant reliance upon his memory, unassisted by the usual accessories.

In 1866 Mr. Abrahams was bereaved of his wife by cholera, and her body was the first one buried in Graceland Cemetery. She left three children: Abraham Abrahams, late Health Inspector of the Fourth Ward; Moses, a furniture dealer in Clinton, Iowa; and Albert, who died at

seven years of age. In 1867 Mr. Abrahams married Eleanora, sister of his first wife, who survives him and is the mother of the following children: Max, a plumber, and Fanny, the wife of Isadore Weiskopf, of Chicago; Bessie, the wife of Albert Richmond, of Philadelphia, formerly proprietor of the Standard Theatre of Chicago, and now sole wholesale agent for the Schlitz Brewing Company at Philadelphia, where his wife operates one of the largest photograph galleries; Joseph, a graduate of the public schools of the West Side Business College, now manager of his father's estate; and George and Louis, at present students at Notre Dame University, Indiana. Elizabeth, the second, died at eighteen years of age; Albert, the sixth, at thirteen; and Sarah, the seventh, in childhood. Mrs. Abrahams' grandchildren are: Leo Weiskopf and Leroy and Wilfred Richmond.

Mr. Abrahams' death occurred on the eleventh day of April, 1894, at his home at No. 3355 Forest Avenue, which he purchased and occupied in 1891. He was a man of fine appearance and pleasant address, and his friendship was of that warm and earnest character which attracted and held men to him. He was generous, and many remember with pleasure the time when he was to them a friend in need. His eminent geniality and social qualities brought him so closely in contact with his fellow-men that he naturally became a member of many societies, among which may be mentioned the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, B'nai B'rith, Hebrew Beneficiary Association, Sons of Benjamin, Old Settlers' Society of Chicago, and others. He was prominent and influential in politics, a member of the Democratic party, and a man whose counsel had great weight with his associates in party affairs. He always refused nominations for office, which were frequently urged upon him, preferring to be a worker for the interests of the party to which he gave his allegiance rather than receive the emoluments of office. He was not only a genial and popular citizen, but was the kindest and most indulgent of fathers and husbands, and was the idol of his family.



A. J. Stephens

GRANVILLE S. INGRAHAM.

GRANVILLE SHERWOOD INGRAHAM, youngest of a family of nine, was born May 27, 1824, in Montgomery County, New York. His father, born April 23, 1782, was a tanner and currier, who came from England to the State of Rhode Island in his boyhood, removing subsequently to the State of New York, where he became a very prominent Free Mason and was universally esteemed, dying at the age of seventy-three. He was one of the claimants of the celebrated "Leeds Estate" in England. His mother, Philinda Taylor by maiden name, was born May 1, 1784, at Hartford, Connecticut, living to the remarkable age of ninety-two.

Owing to the disability of total blindness which afflicted his father for the last twenty-five years of his life, the subject of this sketch, after an ordinary education obtained at the Union Mills Academy, was obliged to leave home at the boyish age of twelve to seek his own fortunes, and well indeed did he find them. His first employment was in a merchant's store in New York City; afterward, returning to Saratoga County, was engaged in similar pursuits for a period.

At this juncture the turning point of his business life was presented. James McKindley, the veteran pioneer wholesaler of our metropolis, had spent many happy boyhood days in companionship with Mr. Ingraham; and now, being at the head of the mercantile house, McKindley, Church & Co., thoughtful for and kindly disposed toward this early associate, offered Mr. Ingraham, in 1856, a position with his house as traveling salesman. Losing no time in reaching his new field of employment, destined always to be his home, so well did he foresee the requirements of his own and higher positions, at the same time bending every energy toward fulfilling more duties than those imposed upon him, that in an incredibly short time, namely in 1860, he was elevated to the standing of a full partner in the firm, thereafter to be styled McKindley, Ingraham & Co.

The next seven years witnessed severest application and unremitting efforts upon his part, gaining him unstinted meed of praise from all with whom he had to do, wonderfully fructifying the interests of his concern, but carried to the excess of personal disability, so that at the end of the period of which we are speaking, quite debilitated and "run down" in health, he was compelled to leave his office and seek the means of regaining strength for the following two years. The firm, in which he still retained his interests, was burned out by the great fire of 1871, but being well insured, it declined offers of financial aid as well as volunteered extension of time on bills payable falling due. With marvelous recuperation, being actually engaged in trade within a week after the burning, and by good fortune, it was enabled to meet all obligations as rapidly as they matured.

About this time was organized the wholesale grocery and tea house of Ingraham, Corbin & May (now Corbin and May), with which he was thenceforth prominently identified in its very successful upbuilding, until, in 1884, overtaxation of mental and physical powers rendered retirement again necessary, this time forced to become practically final. But his fortune continued to be thus mainly embarked with his firm, and during the semi-invalid existence of his slow decline, he always enjoyed thinking and speaking of trade, and dreaming the optimist's dream of the golden days bound to come to the trade when the entire Northwest was better developed in its vast resources.

The last years were made comfortable by a portion of the means his industrious ability had accumulated, the summers being mainly spent in Chicago, while in winter he sought a less rigorous climate; now in California, now in Florida, until finding in Pass Christian, Mississippi, surroundings thoroughly congenial and beneficial, he there bought a home in 1888, that he might regularly

surrendered himself to the delights of the semi-tropic Gulf Coast. Alas for the brevity of life! Love may not entice away, nor fortune bribe against the visitation of grim, universally fated death. The end came on December 20, 1892, to a patient, long sufferer, resigned to the will of God.

In boyhood he had followed family affiliations with the Christian Church, that being a liberal and righteous faith; but in maturer years he was attracted by the staunch tenets and rugged character of Presbyterianism, and so had been for many years united with the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, in which, wholly obedient, he passed to a reward of good merits.

In Whig days he was a willing follower of Henry Clay, but on the breaking up of old lines and the drawing of new ones, he took and held a liberal Democratic attitude, in local affairs supporting the best man, irrespective of party. He was always deeply interested in parks and other public improvements, and all educational works had his generous approbation and furtherance. Being most happily environed, and strongly domestic in temperament, he cared not for "club life" or society, so called; yet he was not a recluse, neither, as his friends well knew, was he at all unsociable.

His first home in Chicago was purchased at the corner of Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street; removing, in 1872, to Washington Avenue, just south of Fifty-fifth Street, he was engaged in the construction of an elegant mansion in the immediate neighborhood (No. 5520 Washington Avenue), when he was taken away. She who is left to execute his wishes may long find a noble employment in the finishing of his appointed work.

The humanitarian shows out nowhere more plainly than in his will. Years of affliction had taught him the needs of the sick, while abundant means enabled him to intelligently contrast the wretched condition of the indigent ill. Therefore, in his last testament, after liberal provisions for his family and near relatives (not overlooking generous legacies to several charitable institutions), he directed that the residue of his estate

should be invested and spent in the founding, building, usefully equipping and maintaining of a hospital for the poor sick, to be conducted on as free a plan as possible. Would that all our wealth accumulators, circumstanced like unto himself, could be prompted by as philanthropic motives! Then would riches become a general blessing in disguise, and the abyss between the financially high and low forever kindly bridged. Realizing that he had few dependents, and that he was largely indebted to the city of his adoption for his opulence, he, in this dignified, munificent, lasting manner of endowing a glorious charity, conceived that that debt should and would be paid; and though for a time there be a contest over the will, while something of doubt exists as to the ultimate fate of the quarter of a million of dollars thus bequeathed by Mr. Ingraham to the founding of a hospital, which was to bear his name, let us trust the law will vindicate itself and our testator friend's wishes, and that his widow, unwaveringly devoted to the administration of his estate, may be speedily confirmed in her legal rights as his representative, and so enabled to proceed under the will-terms toward the completion of the conceived edifice; and generations to come will thank the justice of the decree while blessing the memory of him, their patron and benefactor.

Mr. Ingraham was twice married; (1.) July 14, 1847, to Miss Frances Sarah Foster, of Saratoga County, New York, who died January 1, 1878, having had as issue a son, Hiram Foster Ingraham, who died February 10, 1874, leaving a widow, Fannie Ingraham (*nee* Wood), and a son, Granville Foster Ingraham, which latter were cared for by the subject of this sketch while living, and abundantly provided for in his last will.

(2.) December 6, 1881, to Miss Harriette Augusta Foster (sister of his former wife, a daughter of Hiram Clark Foster), who had no children, but who was and is the soul of faithfulness toward him and his house, and appointed as one of the executors of his will.

(For some details of the Foster pedigree, *vide* under sketch of James Mairs Gilchrist, on another page herein.)

Mrs. Ingraham's mother was Elizabeth Platt,

of a family of honorable standing and mention in Eastern centers. Elizabeth was the fifth child and daughter of Alexander Smith and Annie Platt (*nee* Wakeman, of Greenfield, Connecticut) and Galway, New York; Alexander being the fourth son of Obadiah and Thankful Platt (*nee* Scudder, of Huntington, Connecticut), and North Fairfield, Connecticut; Obadiah being the fourth son of Obadiah and Mary Platt, *nee* Smith, who removed from Huntington across Long Island Sound (with his brother Timothy), founding the Fairfield branch of the family; Obadiah was the eldest son of Jonas and Sarah Platt (*nee* Scudder), of the "Older Huntington" (Connecticut) branch. Jonas was the second child and eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth Platt (*nee* Wood) who (with his brother Epenetus) founded the "Older Huntington" branch. Isaac was

probably born in England, being the third son of Richard and Mary Platt, who came to this country from England in 1638, landing at New Haven, Connecticut, where he afterward acquired valuable landed possessions. The old family seat, however, is at Milford, a few miles thence west, where the first American progenitor is buried, and where have ever since dwelt the honored descendants.

The English seat of the emigrating branch is believed to be Bovingdon, a village near Hertford, England. The Herald's College shows some seven coats-of-arms assigned and granted to different English families by the name of Platt.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mrs. Ingraham, through her mother, represents the eighth generation of Platts in the United States.

NICHOLAS BUSCHWAH.

NICHOLAS BUSCHWAH is, doubtless, the best informed man living in regard to titles to Cook County realty. His long experience of over thirty years in the preparation and examination of abstracts, together with his reliability and unquestioned integrity of character, has earned the confidence and respect of all political parties, and of investors and business men generally. He was born amid the romantic scenery bordering the River Rhine, the place of his birth being the village of Wahlen, Rhenish Prussia, and the date of his advent being the 19th of October, 1842. His parents, Nicholas and Marie (Dewald) Buschwah, were natives of Germany, of French extraction. The father was a carpenter and builder by occupation. In 1844 he sold his beautiful home and grounds in the land of his birth and emigrated with his family, which then included four children, to the United States, in or-

der to secure to them the blessings of political and religious liberty. He located in Chicago, where he followed his trade until death, January 24, 1864. His wife survived him several years, dying at the age of seventy years. They embodied the regular habits and sturdy character for which our German citizens are conspicuous, and left to their posterity sacred memories and a good name. Seven of their children survive and are residents of Chicago. Margaret, the eldest, is now Mrs. John Woltz; Catherine is the widow of Caspar Koerper; and the others are Matthew, Nicholas, John, Peter and Jacob. One died in childhood, and Mary, who was the wife of Michael Schwiser, passed away May 4, 1877.

The subject of this notice received his primary education at the Kinzie School, then the only public school in North Chicago, and known as Alden G. Wilder's School. He afterward became

a student at the Franklin School, Daniel C. Ferguson Principal, and completed the course of study at the age of fifteen years, the Chicago High School not being built at that time. He then entered the real-estate office of James H. Rees, to learn the real-estate business, and subsequently he entered the office of Rees, Chase & Company, abstract makers, with whom he began his clerical career, serving their interests for eight years, during which time the style changed to Chase Brothers. He became very proficient in the preparation of abstracts, and after the termination of his engagement with this house he served one year as money-delivery clerk in the office of the American Express Company. This was a responsible and arduous position, and he often handled a million dollars in a single day. He was next employed by Fernando Jones & Company, the well-known abstract makers, whose office was then located at No. 42 Clark Street. He remained with this firm four years, filling the place of chief abstract maker, after which he was employed in the office of the City Comptroller up to the time of the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871. During the period immediately subsequent to that catastrophe he assisted the Chicago Relief and Aid Society as chief clerk and paymaster of the Third Division of the city. For two and one-half years thereafter he was an assistant in the office of the City Clerk. At this time the firm of Williams & Thielcke sought his services in the conduct of their abstract office, and when, in September, 1885, their books became the property of Cook County, he continued with the work, remaining in the employ of the county over seventeen years—making the first abstract turned out by the county—and was chief abstract maker in the department of abstracts in the Recorder's office throughout this period. During his long experience in the examination and production of abstracts, he has become familiar with all the details and technicalities of the business, and has prepared more instruments of the kind than any other individual.

In April, 1893, he resigned his position in the Recorder's office, since which time he has conducted an independent business as examiner of

titles, in connection with which he does a general loan, real-estate and investment business. The extensive acquaintance which he has formed during his connection with this line of work brings to him an ample and lucrative patronage, and many large investors find it to their advantage to entrust to him the conduct of their financial transactions. For many years past he has conducted a loan and real-estate agency in connection with his other undertakings, and has displayed such judgment and discretion in placing funds entrusted to his care that he has never found it necessary to foreclose a mortgage or trust deed. His integrity, justice and fairness are recognized alike by creditors and debtors, and every man who forms his acquaintance through a business transaction becomes a permanent friend. By his shrewd management many a poor and delinquent debtor has been saved from total loss, while the interests of the creditor have been at the same time fully protected.

On New Year's Day of 1868 occurred the marriage of Mr. Nicholas Buschwah to Miss Harriet A. Dye, daughter of Prof. Nathan Dye, whose life history appears on another page of this work. She was born at Truxton, Cortland County, New York, and at an early age began to develop a talent and taste for music, taking her first lesson from her father at the age of three years. At fourteen she became a teacher of music, and for many years previous to her marriage gave instruction in both vocal and instrumental work, often assisting her father in the conduct of his classes and concerts. Ida A., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Buschwah, is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and a teacher of recognized ability in musical circles. She is the wife of Leroy Grant, with whom she resides at Laramie City, Wyoming.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Buschwah were members of Unity Church of Chicago, the society established by Rev. Robert Collyer, who conducted the ceremony at their wedding and the wedding of their daughter, Ida A. They are among the original members of the Independent Liberal Church, organized by Rev. T. G. Milsted in October, 1894. It is a society founded upon prin-

ciples of benevolence and Christian brotherhood. Mrs. Buschwah is one of the trustees of the society, and both she and her husband are enthusiastic and active in good works. She is a member of Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Buschwah is a member of the Exec-

utive Board of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Club, and has been a life-long supporter of the principles of that party, and numbers among his friends many of the leading citizens of Cook County, irrespective of political or other connections.

GEORGE DEARLOVE.

GEORGE DEARLOVE, a prominent pioneer of Northfield Township, now living in Chicago, was born in Harrowgate, Yorkshire, England, in May, 1824. He is the only surviving child of Richard and Hannah (Matterson) Dearlove, who in 1836, with their family, came to America, settling in Northfield Township, Cook County, where they became the owners of an extensive tract of land on Milwaukee Avenue. This tract, which is still retained in the family, includes several of the finest and most productive farms in Cook County, well supplied with first-class improvements.

The children of Richard and Hannah Dearlove were Mary, William, Peter, Richard, Thomas, George and Hannah, all of whom became leading citizens of Northfield Township, but, as stated above, are now deceased, with the exception of George. The latter became the owner of several fine farms in Northfield Township, but in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he has since dealt in real estate, his long acquaintance with the county giving him an intimate knowledge of land values which has helped him materially in his business.

Mr. Dearlove was married in 1872—Miss Mary A. Dwyer, daughter of Peter and Maria Dwyer, of Newport, Herkimer County, New York, becoming his wife. Mrs. Dearlove, who is a lady of refinement and ability, acquired her primary

education in the public schools of Herkimer County, and later attended a select school at Newport for one year. She then took a three-years course at Fairfield Seminary, and still later attended the State Normal School at Albany, New York, but did not finish the course on account of sickness. From the age of seventeen years she was engaged at intervals in teaching. She came to Cook County in the year 1867, and taught for several years after her arrival, she and her sister being the first teachers of the Normal System in Cook County.

March 5, 1888, Mrs. Dearlove graduated from Bennett Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, with the degree of M. D., and afterwards graduated from the Chicago College of Ophthalmia and Aural Surgery. Since her graduation she has practiced her profession with marked success, and has won the confidence of the public and of her associates to a most flattering degree. Dr. Dearlove holds membership in the Chicago Eclectic Society, and in the State Eclectic Medical Society, and during the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition was in charge of the Illinois Woman's Hospital at the Exposition grounds.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dearlove were born the following children: George M., whose biography appears elsewhere in these pages; Thomas, a student at the North-Western Military Academy;

and Mabel H. In his religious adherence Mr. Dearlove is a member of the Church of England, and in his political leanings he is a Republican, though not a strict partisan, and never an as-

pirant for public honors. He is a successful farmer and business man, and he and his family enjoy the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased, was for years connected with the business and official interests of Cook County, and was a prominent and representative citizen. He was born in Buffalo, New York, October 14, 1832, and died in Chicago on the 1st of February, 1894. His father, Peter Crawford, is mentioned elsewhere in this work. John spent the first twelve years of his life in the Empire State and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Chicago. Here he became his father's assistant in the lumber trade, and was thus employed until nineteen years of age, when he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he pursued a preparatory course of study. Later he entered Hamilton University (now Colgate University) of Hamilton, New York, and when his literary education was completed he taught in Cicero Township, Cook County, for several years.

At the age of twenty-four Mr. Crawford began reading law in the office of Judge Buckner S. Morris, of Chicago. He did not complete his legal studies, but yet obtained a knowledge of law which proved of great benefit to him in his subsequent business and official transactions. For many years he dealt largely in real estate, handling not only his own subdivisions at Crawford Station, but also much other property. He served for several terms as Supervisor of Cicero Town-

ship, also as Trustee and Assessor, and in numerous other local offices. He was County Commissioner for two terms, being a member of the Board at the same time with Carter H. Harrison, about the beginning of the latter's political career. They were elected on the "Fire Ticket," as it was called, the election being held soon after the great fire of 1871.

On the 22d of August, 1861, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide F. Neff, daughter of William and Olive Neff, of Chicago, and a native of Buffalo, New York. When a little maiden of six summers she came with her parents to this State. Her father died in March, 1887, but her mother is still living in Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were born three children: John H., a real-estate dealer of Chicago; Florence, who is now deceased; and Genevieve.

Mr. Crawford was a member of the Millard Avenue Baptist Church, and the family still attends that church. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and in his political affiliations was a Republican. He was a man of earnest convictions and conscientious motives, and by straightforward dealing and uniform courtesy he won the good-will of all with whom he came in contact. Probably no man in Cook County had fewer enemies.

CHARLES P. BRYAN.

CHARLES P. BRYAN was born in Chicago, October 2, 1855. His childhood was spent at Elmhurst, where his parents took up their residence in 1856. Young Bryan completed his education at the University of Virginia and the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in Washington, D. C., in 1878. The following year he removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and in editorial and literary work. He edited the Denver *Inter Ocean* and the *Colorado Mining Gazette*, which he owned, and was elected President of the Colorado Editorial Association in 1884. A year after his arrival in the Rocky Mountains he was chosen to represent Clear Creek County in the Legislature, of which he was the youngest member. He was Chairman of the Railroad Committee. As champion of the people against monopolies, he was called the "Plumed Knight of the Rockies." He had a voice in every Republican State convention during his sojourn in Colorado, and stumped the State for Blaine. Twice he was urged by the slate-makers, but declined to allow his name to be presented to the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Secretary of State. The probable nomination for Lieutenant-Governor was also offered him as an inducement to remain in Colorado. Filial duty, however, called him back to Illinois in 1885.

In 1890, Col. Bryan was, unsolicited, nominated for the Legislature and elected. In 1892 he was re-elected to represent DuPage County. His chief efforts in the Legislature have been directed toward ballot reform, World's Fair and National Guard measures, and those locally of interest to

his constituents. As a boy, he entered the First Regiment of Illinois National Guards, and has nearly ever since served in the State troops of Illinois or Colorado, having been commissioned Aide-de-Camp by four Governors. Col. Bryan is now on the general staff of the Illinois National Guard. His occupation is that of contributor to newspapers and magazines, his line of work being editorial, historical and descriptive.

The paternal and maternal families of the subject of this sketch, the Bryans and the Pages, settled in Virginia about 1660. They intermarried with the Lees, the Carters, Barbours, Crawfords and Penns. Daniel Bryan, the grandfather of Charles, made speeches in the Senate of Virginia as far back as the '30s advocating the abolition of slavery. On account of his pronounced Union views he endangered his life at Alexandria at the beginning of the late war. His son, Thomas B. Bryan, came to Illinois in 1852. As a member of the Union Defense Committee, as president of the Soldiers' Home and Sanitary Fair, and in aiding to equip regiments for the war, he constantly showed his loyalty to the Union. Company H of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, composed of the flower of the youth of DuPage County, was called the "Bryan Blues" in honor of the liberality of Thomas B. Bryan. As champion of Chicago for the site of the World's Fair in speeches made in Washington and other cities, as Vice-President of the Columbian Exposition, and as Commissioner-at-Large to Europe, Mr. Bryan has won international fame. His son has seconded him in all these efforts. Famous men from all over the world have been entertained at the

"Bird's Nest," the Bryans' home. Edward Everett, President and Mrs. Harrison, the Logans, Blaines, Cardinal Gibbons, princes, nobility and ministers and commissioners from nearly every

land have been guests at this beautiful home, whose hospitalities have helped to give renown to Elmhurst and to DuPage County.

AZEL FARNSWORTH HATCH.

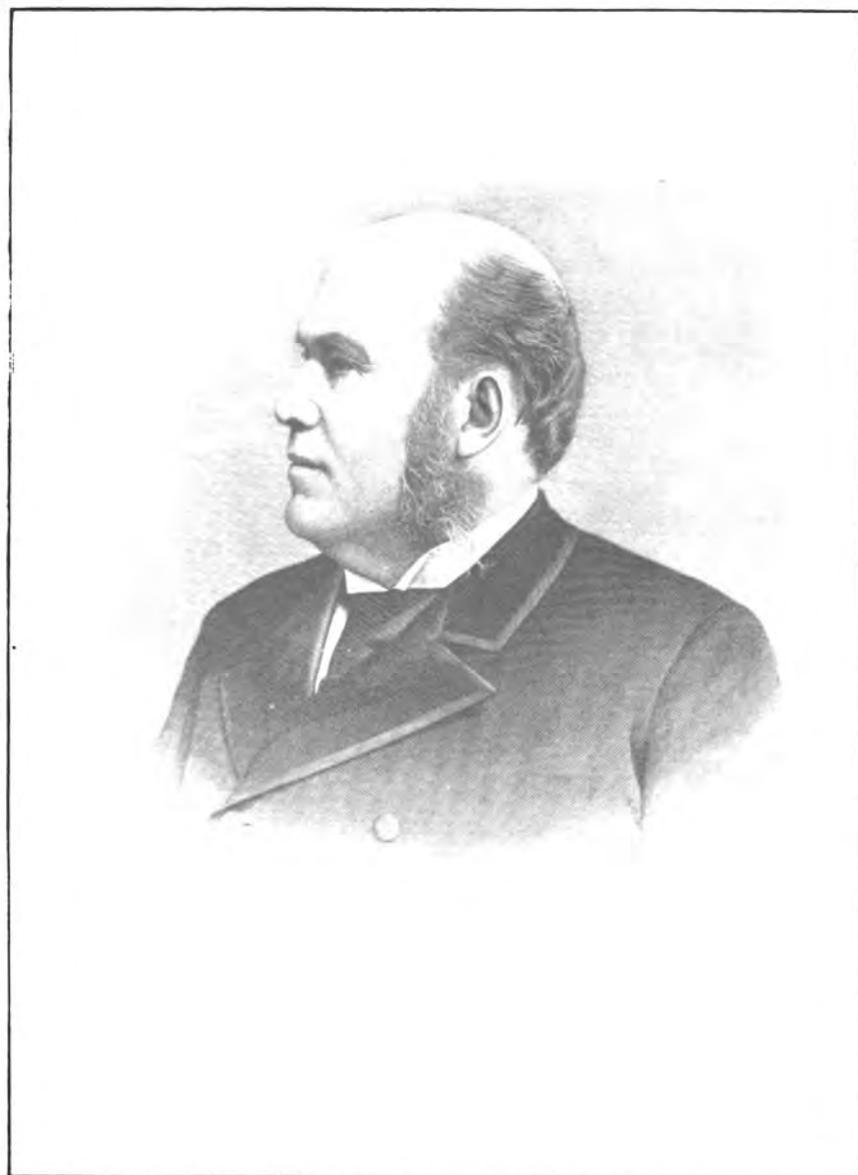
AZEL FARNSWORTH HATCH, a prominent and well-known attorney-at-law of Chicago, living in Lisle, was born on the 6th of September, 1848, in Lisle Township, DuPage County, and was the fifth in a family of six children born to James C. and Charlotte (Kidder) Hatch. He remained upon the home farm until sixteen years of age, and attended the public schools of the neighborhood, there acquiring his primary education. In 1867 he entered Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio, where he continued his studies until 1870, when he became a student of the senior class in Yale University. In 1871 he was graduated from that institution, after which he accepted the principalship of the High School of Sheboygan, Wis., where he continued for a year.

Mr. Hatch arrived in Chicago in 1872, and began the study of law in the office of Shorey & Norton, attorneys, with whom he continued for about two years, when, in September, 1874, he was admitted to the Bar. In December following he entered upon the practice of his profession, and during the first year was associated with Messrs. Norton and Hulburd, under the style of Norton, Hulburd & Hatch. In 1880 he formed a partnership with O. F. Aldis, and under the firm name of Hatch & Aldis these gentlemen continued business for several years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Hatch is now alone in business. He has been very successful in his legal practice and has won an enviable reputation therein.

On the 5th of February, 1880, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Grace H. Greene, of Lisle, daughter of Daniel Greene, of DuPage County. By their union were born four daughters: Alice V., Helen, Laura and Grace P. All are still with their father. The mother's death occurred in Chicago, on the 18th of April, 1886.

Mr. Hatch is a Republican in political sentiment, but is not strongly partisan, and has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his legal practice and other business interests. He is connected with various important concerns of the city. He is one of the Directors and owners of the Chicago *Herald* and the Chicago *Evening Post*, and is also one of the exchequer committee of the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago. He is a Director of the United Press, and is also connected with several other enterprises. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Library for three years. He had charge of the organization of the committees of the World's Fair and of the first meeting of the stockholders. This was one of the most wonderful corporations ever formed, as there were at that time over twenty-eight thousand stockholders. He took an active part in promoting the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition, and did all in his power toward making the Fair a success. He is a well-known and leading citizen and a worthy representative of the enterprise and progressive spirit which have made Chicago the second city of the Union.





Philip S Ammons

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR, who is known throughout the world through his extensive business interests, is also widely known for his efforts in behalf of his fellow-men. While his financial gains have been great, he has not neglected opportunities for devoting a fair proportion to benevolent and educational work. Through his generosity and fostering care, the Armour Mission, originally established in 1881 by a bequest of \$100,000 from his brother, Joseph F. Armour, has grown to cover a very wide extent of educational and philanthropic work, being permanently endowed and supplied with adequate buildings and apparatus and a large corps of instructors. This institution is recognized as a powerful factor in the city's literary development, and one of Mr. Armour's benevolent works is thus made too prominent to be hidden. Of his many private and quiet acts of charity the world will know but little.

Philip D. Armour was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., on the 16th of May, 1832, being one of a family of six sons and two daughters given to Danforth Armour and Juliana (Brooks) Armour, his wife. The parents left Union, Conn., in September, 1825, and settled at the above-named place, where they engaged in farming. The paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish lineage, and were early established in this country. The maternal progenitors were, no doubt, of English blood, though they must have early renounced allegiance to the mother country, as we find them honorably mentioned for acts of daring in the struggle for American independence.

Amid the simple surroundings of a New York country home, P. D. Armour and his brothers and sisters grew to maturity, imbibing the frugal and industrious habits which have been handed down from New England, and have done so much to develop and husband the resources of the United States. Wherever the New England spirit has been prevalent, schools, churches and manufactories have risen simultaneously, and society has rapidly advanced in the arts and sciences. The mother of this family was noted for a joyous disposition, and under her loving care its members grew up in a strong affection one for another, and readily adopted habits of cheerful industry, which led them all to material success.

Circumstances so favored Philip that, in addition to the district school, he was privileged to attend the village academy. Here he became a leader in both sports and studies, and it was considered a privilege to belong to his "set," for he early developed a perseverance and determination that carried through whatever he undertook. His ambition had already looked beyond the narrow limits of a country hamlet, and when the discovery of gold in California became a topic of general interest throughout the country, he eagerly joined a company which proposed to make the overland trip to the land of gold. They left Oneida, N. Y., in the spring of 1852, and reached their destination after six months of toilsome and dangerous journeying. Not all the dreams of all the Argonauts were realized. They found the country full of desperate adventurers, who had everything to gain and nothing to lose, with little or no law to restrain them. Here the habits

and ideas absorbed in early life by young Armour served him well. He went to work, and after four years of moderate success, in which the salient points of his character were more fully brought out, he returned for a short visit with his parents and the companions of his youth.

After a visit of a few weeks at his native place, he again started West, and located at Milwaukee, Wis., where he entered into partnership with Frederick B. Miles in the grain and commission business. To this business he gave his time and energies, with the result that it flourished and gave him a high standing among business men. In 1863, the firm was dissolved, and in the spring of that year he formed a connection which gave ample scope to his energies and abilities, and hastened his pecuniary advancement. This was a partnership with John Plankinton, a widely-known merchant and provision dealer, who had been long established at that point, and the new firm engaged extensively in pork-packing for the market. At this period, the tendency of prices was ever upward, because of the large demands and limited supply made by the Civil War, and business prospered with Plankinton & Armour. Herman O. Armour, a brother of the junior partner, had established himself in the grain and commission business at Chicago in 1862, and three years later he was induced to take an interest in and charge of a New York branch, under the style of Armour, Plankinton & Co. At the same time, the Chicago business of H. O. Armour & Co. was placed in charge of Joseph F. Armour, and so continued until 1870. In 1868, Armour & Co. began packing meats in Chicago, and two years later absorbed the business of all the Armour brothers in this city. In 1871, Armour & Plankinton established a packing-house at Kansas City, under the supervision of Simon B. Armour, who gave the same judicious and active care to its interests which have characterized all the business undertakings of the Armours. In 1883, the Kansas City business was assumed by the Armour Packing Company, in which Kirkland B. Armour was the leading spirit. For four years previously it had been op-

erated by the Armour Brothers Packing Company, with Andrew Watson Armour as President.

In 1875, P. D. Armour came to Chicago, and from this center of the provision business has ever since manipulated the business of the several plants. The extent of this can be judged from the fact that the distributive sales of the Chicago branch exceed the receipts of any single railroad corporation in the world. Mr. Armour has as yet relaxed but little of his labor, and is found at his desk at seven o'clock in the morning directing business. To all he is most affable and courteous, and he is regarded by his friends as the most genial of men. His only departure from attention to his private business consisted in the acceptance of a directorship in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the earnest request of his friend, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, now deceased. He has been a stockholder in the Milwaukee Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and many other enterprises which deserved and needed his sanction and support. The simple habits and healthful surroundings of his boyhood gave him a vigorous physique, which, seconded by a sound constitution, has enabled him to perform wonders in the line of business, and he still possesses a wonderful vitality, which promises many more years of labor to him. He is ably assisted by his sons, Jonathan Ogden Armour and Philip D. Armour, Jr., who have proven themselves apt pupils in the school of business in which their sire is past master.

Mr. Armour was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1862, to Miss Belle, only daughter of Jonathan Ogden. Starting in life with the same sound New England training, Mrs. Armour has been a true sharer in the labors and successes of her husband. The family is affiliated with the Plymouth Congregational Church, in the work of which strong organization Mr. Armour takes a deep interest and bears his due share. If the ambitious American youth seeks an example worthy of his emulation in the struggles of life, let him study the qualities which have made Mr. Armour financially successful, and which have led him to share his prosperity with those around him.

THOMAS EDWARD LEWIS.

THOMAS EDWARD LEWIS, a self-made, enterprising and progressive citizen of Wheaton, is one of the pioneers of Illinois, having come to the State with his parents in 1839. He is a native of Swansea, Wales, born on the 2d of July, 1826. His ancestors were prominent in the military service of Great Britain, and were among the most ancient in that country. His grandfather, Joshua Lewis, was a farmer, and lived to be over ninety years old, being succeeded on retiring by his son Joseph, father of Thomas E. Lewis, all being born on the same farm. Joseph Lewis married Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Roberts, a neighboring farmer. Beside this daughter, Mr. Roberts had two sons, John and Thomas. The former was a very stalwart specimen of manhood, being six feet and six inches in height. He led the choir in the Independent Church near his home.

As above stated, in 1839 Joseph Lewis came with his family to America. Proceeding at once to West Northfield, Cook County, Ill., he preempted a quarter-section of land, on which he passed the balance of his life. His wife died in her seventy-first year, and he lived to see his eighty-eighth. Of their thirteen children, twelve grew to maturity, the third dying in Wales, and nine are now living. Following are their names: Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Thomas, Evan, John, William, Sarah, David, Charles, Eli, Maria and Margaret. The eldest mastered Hebrew, Greek, Latin, navigation and surveying before he was twenty years old, and became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. He died at the early age of twenty-seven years, at Norwood Park, Ill., where he was buried, though his home was at Beloit, Wis., where he built the first Methodist Church

of that city. David and Mary are deceased, and William is a resident of Portland, Ore. Charles is practicing medicine in Chicago.

Thomas E. Lewis attended school in his native place till he was nine years old, when he went to work. His first week's wages were eighteen cents, which he kept as a souvenir for many years. With the exception of about a quarter's attendance at night school in Chicago, the balance of his education has been supplied by contact with the world, and he has proved a most apt pupil. Nature blessed him with a sound mind and constitution, and he is considered one of the solid men whose presence in the community is a blessing, for his judgment is correct and he has the courage to carry out his convictions. With no early advantages, with no aid save his own industry and adherence to an ideal, he has amassed a modest competence, and has earned the respect and good-will of his fellows.

The old proverb says, "Where there is a will, there is a way," and one morning in the spring of 1843 young Lewis set out on foot for Chicago to find the way, his capital on starting consisting of fifty cents. His feet becoming sore from the action of a pair of new and stiff boots, he made a bargain with a teamster bound for the city to carry him thither for eighteen cents. Arriving on South Water Street, he came opposite the lumber-yard of Sylvester Lynd, the first person to whom he had spoken after alighting, and he at once engaged to work in the lumber-yard at such remuneration as Mr. Lynd found him worth after trial. This was soon fixed at \$12 per month, and in addition his kind employer provided him with a new suit of clothing, complete, in order that he might attend Sabbath-school. He soon made

himself familiar with the lumber business, and was promoted to the position of inspector, with a corresponding salary. He remained in the city for seven years, being for a short time in the employ of the late Deacon Philo Carpenter, a well-known pioneer of Chicago.

In the spring of 1850 Mr. Lewis took a help-mate, in the person of Miss Margaret, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, all of Bala, Wales, where the family has dwelt for many generations on the same farm, called "Nanthir," and which is still occupied by some of its members. Mrs. Thomas J. Evans, a pioneer of Racine, Wis., is a sister of Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Lewis immediately took his bride to a farm of his own at Arlington Heights (then called Dunton), Cook County, where he broke up and improved wild land and got a good start in the world. He remained there eighteen years, serving continuously as School Director, and then removed to Blue Island, in the same county, and continued his agricultural pursuits, being there also a school officer for six years. Beside farming, Mr. Lewis has dealt extensively in lands, and is a large owner of Chicago and Hyde Park real estate, as well as numerous farms. He dwelt two years in Englewood, and removed thence on the 1st of May, 1891, to Wheaton, where he built a handsome home on an eminence near College Avenue Station. He still occupies himself with the care of his large farms near Wheaton, though he finds time to give attention to all matters of public concern, especially education, on which his judgment is eminently sound and practical. He has striven to equip his children for the battle of life, and six of his daughters are graduates of the Cook County Normal School, and successful teachers.

Like all true Welshmen, Mr. Lewis is proud of his native land, its people and their achievements, though this does not detract in the least from his loyal American spirit. He is a Director and Treasurer of the Cambro Printing Company, of Chicago, which publishes a Welsh and English newspaper called *Columbia*, the largest of its kind in the world. For a short time Mr. Lewis was President and General Manager of this company, but as soon as it was firmly established he re-

signed those positions, because he could not devote his time to them. When it was found necessary to provide a bond for the payment of prizes offered for competition in the International *Eisteddfod*, in Festival Hall, at the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Lewis, with true patriotic spirit, came forward and gave his personal security for \$12,500, which was ultimately paid out of the receipts of the festival, thus justifying his faith in his compatriots and the Fair.

In religious matters, Mr. Lewis is liberal and progressive. He attends the Congregational Church with his entire family. In political concerns, he adheres to the Republican party, because he believes it rests on true underlying principles, but has never found the time nor had the inclination to seek preferment. He took a deep interest in the public school management, because he had a large family to educate, and gave much time to this interest, always insisting on the conduct of the schools with a sole view to the public welfare, sometimes making enemies by his course, but always triumphing in the end. He is now serving as Alderman from the Second Ward of Wheaton. He is a member of the Welsh Society, *Cymrodorion*, and the League of American Wheelmen, he being an expert bicycle-rider.

On the 6th of May, 1889, death entered the home of Mr. Lewis and took the kind, faithful wife and mother, leaving, beside the bereaved husband, seven of her nine children to mourn her absence. The eldest of these, Margaret J., wife of George H. Brewster, of Wheaton, died July 9, 1891. Joseph W. resides at Blue Island, where he is engaged in manufacturing; and Sarah M., who for some time held the position of Critic Teacher at the Cook County Normal School, is now her father's housekeeper. Alice U., wife of James H. Kerr, resides at Amsley, Neb., and is prominent in temperance and Sunday-school work, making frequent public addresses in their behalf. Mary A., Mrs. William H. Hoar, died a few weeks before her mother. Cora E. graduated at the Blue Island High School, at the Cook County Normal (being valedictorian of the two-years graduating class), and at Oberlin College, Ohio. She is now Principal of the Belle

Plaine School in Chicago, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Teachers' Association. She makes frequent addresses on educational topics, and was chosen to conduct the model school which served as a World's Fair exhibit near Jackson Park, and carried it through successfully. Ada L., widow of J.W. Bannerman, with her son Tommy, resides with Mr. Lewis. Edward J. is engaged in the real-estate and fire-insurance at Wheaton, Ill. Grace May (often called Minnie) is pursuing a medical course at the Woman's College in Chicago.

Mr. Lewis is a frank, whole-souled gentleman, with refined instincts and manly self-respect,

which forbid his doing a mean or low act, and his conversation is always cheerful and entertaining. Out of a ripe experience, he has gathered a large stock of general and useful knowledge. Now, in his sixty-eighth year, he is in the full vigor of a temperate and well-spent life. He has a closely knit frame, weighing one hundred and ninety pounds, and has promise of an extended continuance of an existence which has blessed himself, his family, and the community at large. When his time comes to lay down the active duties of life, which have been a perennial source of pleasure, he can safely consign the good name that he has won to the care of a worthy posterity.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.

RICHARD S. GOUGH, Manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company at the stock yards in Chicago, although doing business in the metropolis of the West, makes his home in Turner, preferring the quiet of a small town in which to spend his leisure hours. England has furnished a number of valued citizens to DuPage County, among whom is our subject. He was born in Buckingham, England, February 6, 1844, and his parents, James and Ann (Scott) Gough, were also natives of the same country. The paternal grandfather was an English farmer, and spent his entire life in his native land. The maternal grandfather, William Scott, who was also an agriculturist, was a member of the regular militia, and was an Episcopalian in religious belief. He reached a very advanced age.

James Gough was an extensive farmer of Buckinghamshire, and died in the land of his birth in 1851, at the age of forty-two years. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1892, at the age of eighty. They were both members of the Episcopalian Church. He was one of the parish

officials, and belonged to the Royal Bucks Yeomanry, a cavalry association. In the Gough family were three sons and three daughters, but only two are now living: Richard S., and Rebecca, who is now a resident of Great Marlow, England.

Richard S. Gough left his native land in 1859, at the age of fourteen years, and, coming to America, located in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he spent one winter. The next summer was also spent in the Empire State, and in 1861 he made his way westward to Chicago. He there enlisted in the war, in the telegraph service, and served for two and a-half years, when he was discharged on account of sickness. After the war he went to Dixon, Ill., as telegraph operator, spending one year at that place, and going thence to Bureau Junction, where he served in the capacity of operator for two years. His next location was in Muscatine, Iowa, and subsequently we find him in Wilton Junction, Iowa, where he was employed as agent for the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, remaining in that place until 1867.

That year witnessed his arrival in Chicago, and saw him employed in the Chicago Union Stock Yards, as chief operator in the office of the Western Union Company. In May, 1872, he was appointed manager of the office, which position he filled until 1881, when he resigned to accept the position of manager for the Mutual Union Company at the stock yards. With that company he remained until 1883, when the two companies consolidated, and he then accepted the position of manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, which he has filled to the present time, employing two assistants. He now has charge of thirty-seven men, and the business has increased from \$3,600 to \$200,000 per year.

On the 8th of June, 1864, Mr. Gough wedded Miss Sarah E., daughter of E. H. and Jane (Sherman) Ketcham. Seven children have blessed this union, two sons and five daughters. Gertrude, the eldest, married Connell Sheffler, who is engaged in business in the stock yards in Chicago, and they have two sons, Richard and Rankin.

Julia is the next younger. Jennie is the wife of Charles E. Trescott, a printer of Choteau, Mont., by whom she has two children, Gertrude and Richard. The other members of the family are Alice, Rea and Raymond. One died in infancy.

The family occupies a pleasant home in Turner, which is the property of Mr. Gough, who also owns several town lots. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Modern Woodmen, and of the Telegraphic Mutual Benefit Association. For about two years he was President of the School Board in Turner, and discharged the duties of that position with the same fidelity which has characterized all his affairs, both public and private. He now occupies a very responsible position, and that he discharges his duties faithfully and well is manifest by his long continuance in the service. He is a man of good business ability, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and has the confidence and good-will of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

EDWARD HAMMETT.

EDWARD HAMMETT, Cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, Chicago, and a resident of Wheaton, is descended from an old New England family of English origin. His great-grandfather, Nathan Hammett, spent his life in Newport, R. I., where he had an estate on the harbor front, which he divided at death between his surviving sons, Edward and Nathan. He passed away July 18, 1816, and his wife, Catharine Yates, of Providence, R. I., survived him many years, dying February 17, 1837.

Edward, eldest son of Nathan Hammett, was a builder and vessel-owner, interested in the whaling industry, and passed his life at Newport. He died about 1858, being upwards of eighty

years old. His wife, Amy Lyon, was of English descent, and was, like himself, a native of Newport. They had five sons and two daughters. Albert, the youngest of these, is still a resident of Newport, being seventy-two years of age, and being still, as always, engaged in the lumber trade, occupying the site of his grandfather's estate on the harbor front. For a few years he dwelt at New Bedford, but returned to Newport in 1853. His wife, Sarah Swasey, was born in Salem, Mass., and was a daughter of Alexander Swasey, a captain in the merchant marine service, making voyages to China. Through her mother, Mrs. Hammett was descended from Jerathnel Bowers, who came from England about the mid-

dle of the seventeenth century, and settled on the Taunton River, near Somerset, Mass. He was an extensive shipbuilder and slave-owner, and built a magnificent mansion near his shipyards. On account of its commercial surroundings, this is now an undesirable residence property, and is used as a tenement for laborers.

Edward Hammett was born at New Bedford, Mass., June 26, 1848, and was reared at Newport. He attended the public school and a private school there, and a business college at Providence, but left school at the age of fifteen years, and has since been actively engaged in business. He was employed for a time in the Newport postoffice, and later in his father's lumber office. With an ambition to be numbered among the citizens of the growing West, he set out for Chicago at the age of nineteen. He secured employment as a clerk with S. H. McCrea & Co., grain and produce commission dealers, and remained in their employ fourteen years, which is a strong testimonial to his ability and faithfulness. For several years subsequently he was a partner in the firm of W. F. Johnson & Co., in the same line of business. He was one of the original stockholders and incorporators of the Lincoln National Bank, and was one of its first officers, and after two years in other business, resumed his connection with that bank, of which he is now Cashier. In the spring of 1883 he became a resident of Wheaton, and purchased sixteen acres of land, with a handsome mansion facing College Avenue, at the corner of President Street. This house occupies an elevation commanding a view of the city of Wheaton and surrounding country, and is an ideal home in which to rear a family.

On November 28, 1870, in Chicago, Mr. Hammett married Miss Mary E. Culver, who is a native of that city. Her parents, John Breese Culver and Margaret A. Boyd, were born in New Jersey, and the city of Leith, Scotland, respectively, the latter being a daughter of John and Jeannette Boyd. Mrs. Hammett's paternal grandfather, Phineas Culver, was born March 17, 1764, in Bernard, Somerset County, N. J. His father came from Shrewsbury, England, to Bernard when an old man, and Phineas was early left an orphan.

With three elder brothers he joined the fortunes of the Continental Army, being employed for several years as errand boy, and carrying a musket at last. He settled at Horseheads, N. Y., and became wealthy, owning five hundred acres of land, but he refused to employ slave labor, as did many of his neighbors. His wife, Phœbe Breese, was a daughter of John and Hannah (Gildersleeve) Breese, the former one of the first settlers at Horseheads, N. Y., and his wife a scion of an old Protestant-Irish family. John, father of John Breese, was born in Shrewsbury, England, in 1713, and settled at Bernard, Somerset County, N. J., in 1735. His wife, Dorothy Riggs, was also a native of Shrewsbury. John Breese, their son, was born at Bernard in November, 1738. Hannah Gildersleeve was born in June, 1750, and they were married June 30, 1769, a date which is supposed to have followed his settlement at Horseheads. Phœbe and Deborah Breese, their twin daughters, were born in February, 1773. From the Breese family are descended many noted American citizens, among whom may be mentioned the late Judge Samuel Sidney Breese, Chief Justice of the State of Illinois; Samuel Findlay Breese Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph; and Samuel Sidney Breese, Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, who was buried at Newport.

John B. Culver, one of the prominent early citizens of Chicago, now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Hammett, at Wheaton. The children of the latter, nine in number, are as follows: Albert, a student in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor; Llewellyn; Edith May; Edward; Helen; Amy; Lawrence; Dorothy and Margaret. The eldest married Mary Ione Cook, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammett are communicants of the Methodist Church, and in many ways are active in furthering the best interests of the community. Their home bears many evidences of refined and cultivated taste, and is the domicile of a happy and well-trained group of children, the central figure being the cheerful wife and mother. Mr. Hammett has never taken a prominent part in political affairs, but has always adhered to the Republican party, as the advocate and adminis-

trator of sound principles of government. He has served as a member of the Town Council of Wheaton, and is now a Trustee of the Adams Memorial Library. Without any sound of trump-

ets, he proceeds daily to perform to the best of his ability his duty to himself, his family and his fellow-men.

PASCHAL P. MATTHEWS.

PASCHAL P. MATTHEWS, one of the highly respected citizens of Hinsdale, who well serves representation in the history of his adopted county, is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Herkimer County, August 3, 1811, and is a son of Edmund and Lucy (McClelland) Matthews, the former of French descent, and the latter of Scotch lineage. Edmund Matthews was twice married, and by his first union had a son, Charles. By the second, there were five children: Henry; Lucy, deceased, wife of Reuben Wellington; Paschal P.; Emery, and Lucretia, deceased, wife of Myron Everetts. In early life the father of this family was a carpenter, and helped to build the first market-place in Boston. Later, however, he followed agricultural pursuits. He served during the War of 1812, as Quartermaster, and died on his farm in New York September 2, 1848, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife survived him some time, and passed away February 17, 1862. They held membership with the Presbyterian Church in Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y.

Mr. Matthews whose name heads this record spent his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, remaining at home until he had reached his twentieth year, when he began to earn his own livelihood. Later, he attended school for a few months, and then engaged with a stage company for ten years. He was afterward for nearly ten years captain of a packet-boat on the Erie Canal, running between Syracuse, Schenectady and Utica. With the hope of bettering his financial condi-

tion, he determined to come to the West in 1859, and, carrying out this resolution, took up his residence in Chicago. He embarked in the grain business, and was connected with the Board of Trade for many years, continuing operations along this line until 1883, when he retired from active business.

On the 21st of May, 1840, Mr. Matthews wedded Miss Louisa Vinton, and they became the parents of one child, a daughter, Alice, now the wife of Nelson R. Davis. The mother died in 1891, since which time a niece of Mr. Matthews has been keeping house for him.

For many years our subject has been a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. In early life he exercised his right of franchise in support of the Whig party, but on its dissolution joined the ranks of the new Republican party and has since fought under its banner. It was in 1889 that he came to Hinsdale, where he has a beautiful home and ten acres of valuable land within the corporation limits of the town. He has now reached the age of eighty-two, but his years rest lightly upon him, and he is still strong and active. His eyes are bright, his mind clear and keen, and he is a good and rapid penman. While not a church member, he has always attended religious services and contributed liberally to church and benevolent work. He is a man of fine physique and excellent carriage, and bids fair to live for many years to come. His life has been honorable and upright, and his many friends hold him in high regard.





MARSHALL FIELD

MARSHALL FIELD.

MARSHALL FIELD, the merchant prince of Chicago, who believes in sharing his prosperity with his fellow-citizens, comes of the hardy New England blood which has done so much toward developing the whole northern half of the United States. He was born in Conway, Franklin County, Mass., in 1835, and is a son of a farmer of that town. His early life differed none from that of lads of that time and region. His education was supplied by the local public school and academy, and his attention was early turned toward a mercantile career, which accorded best with his tastes and ambition.

The student of human progress, and the youth who seeks an example worthy of his emulation, in the struggle for success will find in the career of Marshall Field one more proof that the road to prosperity is a plain and narrow path, which lies open to almost every American youth. With no capital other than an active brain and the energy of youth, he laid the foundation of a magnificent estate, and a firm adherence to a simple rule of business has enabled him to complete the superstructure. He has never borrowed money, and has always insisted on the same rigid completion of contracts on the part of others which has characterized his own actions.

At the age of seventeen, young Field went to Pittsfield, in his native State, where he spent four years as clerk in a general store. Having thoroughly mastered the details of the business, he began to look about for a field that promised a wider opportunity for a young man. At that time (1856), Chicago was a city of about sixty thousand people, and he resolved to cast his lot in the growing town, which showed an energy that promised a rapid development. On his ar-

rival in Chicago, he at once secured employment in the wholesale dry-goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., which soon after became known as Cooley, Farwell & Co. Though he occupied a subordinate position, his ability and familiarity with business soon became apparent to his employers, and at the end of four years he was taken into partnership, and the largest house of its kind in the West became Farwell, Field & Co. In 1865 this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Field entered into a partnership with Potter Palmer and L. Z. Leiter, under the title of Field, Palmer & Leiter, which connection continued two years, at the end of which time Mr. Palmer withdrew, and the house was henceforth known as Field, Leiter & Co. until 1881, when, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Leiter, the style became Marshall Field & Co., and has so continued. For almost thirty years Mr. Field has been the head of the firm, and under the operation of his simple business rules it has steadily prospered. In 1868 the business was located at State and Washington Streets, where the buildings and stock were totally consumed in the great fire of 1871, entailing a loss of three and one-half millions of dollars. After serious delays, and with much difficulty, two and one-half millions of this were collected from the insurance companies, and with a dead loss of one million dollars, the business was continued, being temporarily located at State and Twentieth Streets, while the rebuilding of the house at State and Washington went on. This has been gradually increased in size by purchase and construction until it covers more than one-half of the block bounded by State, Washington and Randolph Streets and Wabash Avenue. In the year

1893, the portion covering the southeast corner was constructed, embodying every essential of comfort and convenience known to the modern builder's art. The wholesale department was separated from the retail in 1872, and removed to the corner of Madison and Market Streets. This location was soon found inadequate for the needs of the business, which was continually increasing, and in 1885 the construction of a building for the wholesale business was begun on the block surrounded by Fifth Avenue and Franklin, Adams and Quincy Streets. This was completed in 1887, and at once occupied, and continues to be the model of its kind for the whole world.

Such, in brief, is the record of achievements. Let none ask for further details. To the subject of this biography all publicity is extremely distasteful. The public demands all the knowledge obtainable, some from motives of mere curiosity, others from honest desire to benefit from the experience of a successful man. If one would emulate his example, let him adopt the same rules of life: Always pay cash, never give a note or mortgage, labor steadily, and never speculate or spend anything idly. In the conduct of the great wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co., goods are purchased for cash and sold on short time. Customers are strictly required to meet their payments, and are thus led to be cautious in contracting obligations, and prompt in their cancellation. By this method, the house retains the trade of the best and most successful merchants, and the interests of all are conserved. Under this safe and wholesome system,

the trade has grown to the annual dimensions of \$35,000,000. The pay-roll of the two stores includes from 3,500 to 4,000 persons, and to all of these, as well as any who may have business with him, Mr. Field is always accessible. With a wonderful power of organization, and the ability to gauge the qualifications of his subordinates, he encourages each by uniform kindness and consideration, and all are most loyal and faithful aids in the prosecution of business.

Mr. Field's home is the seat of quiet luxury, with no ostentation. He goes little into society, but takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city of his home, and responds liberally to all just calls upon his purse, though much of his benevolence is secretly bestowed. When the establishment of the new University of Chicago was made possible by the liberality of Mr. Rockefeller and others, Mr. Field donated a valuable tract of city ground as a part of the site. This gift seems all the more liberal in view of the fact that the institution is controlled by the Baptist Church, while Mr. Field is a Presbyterian. After the World's Columbian Exposition was closed, the people of Chicago began to agitate the idea of preserving as much as possible of the exhibits in a permanent home, which was made possible by Mr. Field's gift of one million dollars. On the second day of June, 1894, this institution was formally opened, under the title of "The Field Columbian Museum," with a few simple ceremonies, and its benefits are likely to extend to many generations and many millions of the American people.

JOHN ANTON DOLLINGER.

JOHAN ANTON DOLLINGER, a traveling salesman residing at Wheaton, is numbered among the early residents of DuPage County, and has made his own way in the world since he was ten years of age. He was born in Baden,

Germany, on the 24th of December, 1845, and is the eldest child of Christopher Dollinger, a native of the same place. His mother died when he was an infant, and when he had arrived at the age of twelve years his father brought the four children

to America. The second child, Adelaide, Mrs. George Rieser, resides in Naperville Township, DuPage County. Christopher, Jr., is a resident of Colorado Springs, Colo.; and Margaret, Mrs. Luther, dwells in Fredericksburg, Neb. Christopher Dollinger engaged in farming in Naperville Township, where he died in 1873, aged about sixty years.

From the time of his arrival in America, our subject has been independent of parental aid in supporting or educating himself. He took employment in a hotel and meat-market kept by his maternal uncle, Nicholas Graff, at Danby, now Glen Ellyn, attending school a portion of the time, and continued in this way until the death of his uncle. He was afterward employed in a general store until 1862, when he entered the military service, as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, in defense of the American Union. This service continued about three years, and involved a participation in many of the most decisive battles of the war. Mr. Dollinger was mustered out at Washington in June, 1865. While in front of Chattanooga, he was excused from duty on account of illness, but refused to leave his comrades, and remained at the front to the finish.

Since 1867 Mr. Dollinger has been in mercantile business, and for some years kept a grocery in Chicago. For the last seventeen years he has traveled in the capacity of salesman, and twelve of those years have been passed in the service of his present employers, Franklin MacVeagh & Co. In 1872 he became a resident of Wheaton, and he is the owner of a handsome brick residence on Wesley Street, near Scott. He takes an active interest in the social affairs of the town, being a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of Pythias, as well as a genial, magnetic gentleman, whose friends are numbered by his list of acquaintances. He entertains liberal religious views, and is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

In 1868 Mr. Dollinger married Miss Emagene C. Wicks, who was born in Carthage, N. Y., and bears in her veins the blood of the principal European settlers of New England and New York—French, English and Dutch. Her parents were Stutley and Ann E. (Strong) Wicks, the former being a son of Stutley Wicks, whose wife's maiden name was Treadway. Three children complete the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dollinger, namely: Anna W., Charles A. and William.

DEACON NEWTON CHAPIN.

DEACON NEWTON CHAPIN, deceased, a prominent resident of northeastern Illinois, was a man widely and favorably known. He was born in Chicopee, Mass., April 17, 1821, and was a son of William and Lucy (Day) Chapin. The family is descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin, who emigrated from England about 1640. He was one of the seven men who founded Springfield, Mass., and was prominent in the government of that town for many years. Twenty

thousand of his descendants contributed to the erection of a monument to his memory in Springfield a few years since. His direct descendants now number fifty thousand people, about three-fourths of whom are professed Christians, many of them being widely known in church work and other fields of labor. The family is indeed an honored one.

Newton Chapin spent his boyhood upon a farm, aiding in the labors of the fields from an early

age. His school privileges in youth were limited, but, wishing to acquire a good education, he attended Andover Academy after reaching the age of twenty-one, meeting his tuition with money saved from his wages as a mechanic. Leaving school, he engaged in carpenter work in Springfield, and followed that occupation and bridge-building until 1856, when he decided to seek a home in the West, hoping thereby to benefit his financial condition. Coming to Illinois, he located in Chicago. The previous season he spent a few months in St. Louis, Mo. In 1867, he removed to Lombard, where he made his home until 1874, when he returned to Chicago. In this city Mr. Chapin was engaged in bridge and depot building, his first contract being the building of the first Van Buren Street bridge. He was associated first with William B. Howard, and later with D. L. Wells, and built many bridges for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and other corporations. He was the inventor of the "Newton Chapin Clamp and Key" for truss bridges.

In the great fire of 1871, he lost all his property, but managed to pay off his creditors in full, although he never afterward became a wealthy man. He was a man whose word was as good as his bond, and no one ever suffered loss at his hands. After the fire he became interested in the manufacture and sale of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, and was also associated with his son in the stationery business. He was the publisher of "Chapin's Lumber Reckoner," which is now in general use throughout the United States and Europe. A short time before the great fire Mr. Chapin had returned home after a fifteen-months trip abroad. He was accompanied by his family, and visited many places of interest in Europe, Asia and Africa. The journey was made chiefly on account of the health of Mr. Chapin, and in 1876 he went to Denver, Colo., hoping thereby to benefit his health. He returned to Chicago in 1878, where he continued to reside until his death, December

17, 1887. He was married forty years previous, in 1847, to Carra B. Sawin, a native of Ashland, Mass. They became parents of six children, four of whom died in childhood. William Newton Chapin, the eldest, now has charge of the production of the Ticonderoga Paper Company, of Ticonderoga, N. Y. He married Ella T. Hull, daughter of R. E. Hull, of Detroit, Mich., and they have had five children, of whom one died in infancy, while Edna, Mary, Helen and Newton are still living. Charles O., the other son of the family, is engaged in the manufacture of stationery specialties in Chicago. He resides in Lombard and is a member of the Congregational Church of that place. He takes a very active part in the work of the church, and the Christian Endeavor Society, and is always ready to aid in promoting the best interests of the community in which he lives. In Denver, Colo., he wedded Fannie E., daughter of J. G. A. and S. E. Finn. They have adopted three children, two of whom died in infancy, and Ruth Sawin Chapin, the third, died June 20, 1893, at the age of four years and three months. Mrs. Carra Chapin, wife of our subject, was called to her final rest November 24, 1885, at the age of fifty-nine.

Mr. Chapin became one of the Deacons of Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago as early as 1857, and was ever prominent in its work and upbuilding. He contributed liberally to the erection of the house of worship, and on removing to Lombard became the prime mover in the building of the Congregational Church at that place. He was always active in church work, and at his death was a teacher in the Sunday-school of the Union Tabernacle Congregational Church. He was a man of fixed principles and strict integrity, whose whole life was governed by conscientious motives. Always interested in the spiritual welfare of the community, he left to his family an untarnished name, well worthy of perpetuation in the history of his adopted county.

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON.

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON, deceased, late Mayor of Chicago, was one of the most prominent citizens of the western metropolis for the long period of thirty-six years, and was its most popular citizen. The record of his life is interwoven with the history of the community, with its social, business and political career. A native of Fayette County, Ky., he came of an old Virginian family, which was connected with the struggle for independence, and which had among its members one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a gentleman planter, and from his birth, February 15, 1825, until his sixteenth year, he remained in the old southern home. After completing his common-school and academic education, he studied under Dr. Marshall, of Lexington, brother of Chief Justice Marshall, thus preparing himself for his university course. He entered the sophomore class at Yale in 1842, and was graduated in law and letters in 1845. At college he was a member of the Scroll and Key Society, whose roster embraces the names of the most prominent men who claim Yale as their *Alma Mater*. After his return to Kentucky, Mr. Harrison attended a post-graduate course of law lectures for a year. He then went back to his boyhood home, and was the manager of the large plantation from 1847 to 1851.

In the latter year, Mr. Harrison went abroad, spending some months in visiting Paris, London, Edinburgh and the cities of Germany and Austria. The ostensible purpose of this trip was the purchase of some blooded cattle, and this business brought him in contact with the Earl of Ducie, at whose country seat he made a long visit. It was during this trip that he studied the French and German languages, his knowledge of which proved of immense benefit to him in later years, and made him one of the best representatives of

the nation in receiving the foreign visitors at the World's Columbian Exposition, so lately closed. Leaving Europe, Mr. Harrison then spent many months in travel through Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor, in company with Bayard Taylor, who was then gathering material for his book, "The Land of the Saracen," in the preface of which the author refers to "my traveling companion, Mr. Carter Henry Harrison, of Clifton, Ky."

Returning to his native land and State in 1852, Mr. Harrison completed his law studies and was soon afterwards admitted to the Bar. In 1855, he married Miss Sophie Preston, of Henderson, Ky., and unto them were born four children who are yet living: Lina, wife of Heaton Owsley, of Chicago; Carter H., Jr.; William Preston and Sophie G. There were six other children, all of whom died in early youth.

Chicago was first visited by Mr. Harrison the year of his marriage, and so well pleased was he with the young city that he sold his Kentucky home, and in 1857 made a permanent location here. The \$30,000 which he secured from his Kentucky property he at once invested in real estate. One of his earliest purchases was the block at the corner of Clark and Harrison Streets, which he still owned at the time of his death, and which in the years that have passed has become very valuable. He also bought unimproved land on the West Side, which was later made the Carter Harrison Subdivision. His first home was at the southwest corner of Hermitage Avenue and Congress Street, where he erected a residence in 1860. Six years later he purchased the Honore home at No. 231 Ashland Avenue, where he continued to reside until his death.

On coming to Chicago, he engaged to a limited extent in law practice, but he who was to become so well known as an orator and extempor-

aneous speaker was then so timid about public speaking that he abandoned the law. In 1871, he entered upon his official career, being elected County Commissioner. In 1872, he was prevailed upon to make the race for Congress against Jasper D. Ward, but was defeated by seven hundred votes. In 1874, he again accepted the nomination. He and his opponent, Mr. Ward, who had defeated him two years previously, both claimed the election, and on a recount of votes Mr. Harrison was declared the winner by a majority of eight. It was while he was in Congress that, in September, 1876, his wife died. She passed away in Gera, Germany, where the elder children were attending school, and was there interred. While Mr. Harrison was crossing the ocean to bring his motherless children home, his Democratic constituents nominated him for Congress, and a few days after his return he was re-elected, defeating Col. George R. Davis by six hundred votes. Later the remains of his wife were brought back to Chicago and interred at Grace-land. He refused the re-nomination for Congress in 1878.

In 1879, by the vote of the people, Mr. Harrison was placed in the Mayor's chair, which he filled for eight years, being three times re-elected. During his second term, he was again married, the lady being Miss Margaret Stearns, daughter of Marcus C. Stearns, one of the oldest settlers of Chicago. The ceremony was performed in July, 1882. In 1887, Mr. Harrison was offered a fifth nomination, but declined. Even after this his name was put before the convention as a delegate, and he was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Harrison, who had hitherto been absent, then appeared before the convention, and his coming was the signal for an ovation. Cheer after cheer rent the air. When quiet had been restored, he said that he would only accept on one condition, namely, that every man in the convention should by raising his right hand pledge himself to loyally support his candidacy. Every hand went up, and again a mighty cheer shook the building. The local press antagonized his nomination bitterly, and friends of President Cleveland gave it out that the administration at Washington de-

sired Mr. Harrison's defeat. Worried by this opposition in his party and the illness of his wife, who died a few weeks later, he sent a letter of resignation to the Democratic Committee.

Two months after the death of his wife, Mr. Harrison started on his journey around the world, and during his travels the public was made familiar with his wanderings through his letters to the *Chicago Mail*. On his return he was urged to put these into book form, which he later did, under the happily selected title, "A Race with the Sun." His was certainly one of the most comprehensive journeys ever made in one circuit of the globe. He visited the north-western part of our own country, the Pacific Coast, and sailed from Vancouver to Yokohama. He spent many pleasant hours in Japan; studied the habits and quaint customs of the Chinese; became intimate with the King of Siam; visited the various points of interest in India and Ceylon; sailed the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Suez Canal; took a trip up the Nile, and afterwards studied Greece in the light of its past and of its present, and drew his conclusions as to its future. In conclusion he wrote: "Again I look out of our window; clouds are gathering over the sky; the curtain of the far West is dyed in purple and salmon. Through a cloud-rift the round, low-down sun is bloody red. Nearly five hundred times has he run his course since we started in our race with him around the world. He has reached our home and passed it, and we are not yet quite there. He dips his rim and is gone. He has won the race. To him and to you good-bye."

Mr. Harrison reached home on the 8th of November, 1889, and the following year was again urged to become the candidate for Mayor, but he refused the honor, and during the two succeeding years lived a quiet, retired life. At the expiration of that period, however, he was again a nominee for Mayor on an independent ticket. Nothing else could have so indicated his personal popularity. There were four candidates in the field, and Mr. Harrison polled a very large vote, the three leaders being separated by but three thousand ballots. Members of the Democracy

greatly opposed his course, but the majority of the party believed in him, and he became their candidate for the campaign of 1893. He was elected by an overwhelming majority to a position all the more important from the fact that his city, where the World's Fair was to be held, would receive distinguished visitors from all lands, and he would virtually be the country's representative in welcoming them to the United States. All summer long as a courteous host he presided, and each day added to the number of his friends. Again and again he had presided on different pub-

lic occasions, and on the 28th of October, two days before the official closing of the Fair, Mayors' Day was celebrated, a day set apart for the Mayors of all the cities of the Union. Mr. Harrison, in his capacity of host, presided, and at the close of the ceremonies returned to his home. A few hours later a shot was fired which terminated his life, and the city, which was making such extensive preparations to close the Fair with brilliant ceremonies, went instead into mourning for its Chief Executive.

GEORGE FRASER.

GEOURGE FRASER is an influential Scotch-American citizen, who has made his home in Chicago for nearly thirty years. Allen Grange, near the village of Munloch, in Ross-shire, Scotland, where he was born, has been the home of his ancestors for more than a century, and three generations of the name are now living there.

His father, Donald Fraser, was a blacksmith by trade, succeeding his father, John Fraser, in that occupation. Donald Fraser died at Allen Grange in 1875, at the age of seventy years. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella Young, still lives there, having attained the venerable age of more than ninety-one years. She is a native of the same place, her father having been a farmer in that locality.

George Fraser was born on the 2d of June, 1840. He attended the parish school at Munloch, and when he was old enough went to learn the trade of a baker at Dingwall. He served a four-years apprenticeship without wages, and subsequently spent two years in working at his trade in Edinburgh, and one year in London, England. In 1866 he resolved to come to Amer-

ica. Upon reaching Brooklyn, New York, he tarried a few months in that city, but in the following spring continued his journey to Chicago. Here he immediately found work at his trade, and in 1868 he opened an establishment of his own on Division Street, near his present location. In common with most of his neighbors in that vicinity, three years later he lost everything he possessed by the Great Fire, and for a few months thereafter moved to the West Side. For twenty-three years past he has been in his present location, and the constant arrival and departure of customers attests the popularity which his business has attained.

About sixteen years ago Mr. Fraser united with St. Andrew's Society, an organization in which nearly all of the best of his countrymen in Chicago are interested. His active interest in this association has caused him to become one of its most popular members, and for six years past he has officiated as one of its Board of Managers. He has been a member of the Caledonian Club for ten years, and, with few exceptions, has voted the Republican ticket since becoming a citizen of the United States.

In 1867 Mr. Fraser was married to Catharine Ross, a native of Invergordon, Ross-shire, Scotland. She is the daughter of David Ross, a representative of one of the oldest Scottish families, in honor of which their native shire was named. Mrs. Fraser is a valuable helpmate to and adviser of her husband, and the mother of five children, named, respectively, Anna, Isabel, Donald George, Kate and Margaret.

Born and reared amid the historic and picturesque scenes of the Highlands, Mr. Fraser is a typical representative of the Gaelic race, a people noted for their sturdy character and industrious and frugal habits. Their adherence to principle has led them to endure much in past centuries, and they have exerted no small influence upon the progress and civilization of America.

JOHN J. RUSSELL.

JOHN J. RUSSELL, an esteemed pioneer of Cook County, now deceased, was born in Sharon Springs, New York, on the 14th of August, 1810, and made farming his life work. Emigrating westward, he reached Chicago on the 14th of February, 1836, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber-land, including the site on which Rush Medical College now stands. About a year and a-half later he sold and removed to Niles Township, where he lived six months. He then became a resident of Northfield Township, purchasing land on section 14, to which he afterwards added until he had on sections 14, 15 and 22 three hundred and forty acres of rich land, all in one body, which yielded to him a good income. Here he devoted the greater part of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, winning success in his undertakings. He married Ann Eliza Legg, daughter of Isaac Legg, a native of Tennessee. The lady was born in Kentucky on the 9th of October, 1813, and with her parents came to Chicago in 1833. Her death occurred at Wilmette, August 20, 1886. She was a lady of many admirable qualities, and she and her husband had been for many years

identified with the Methodist Church. They contributed liberally to its support, and were always considered among the leading members.

To Mr. and Mrs. Russell were born six children, three sons and three daughters: Isaac H., who is now proprietor of a paper and paint store in Chicago; John J., deceased; Edward, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work; Lizzie, wife of B. F. Kay, who for twenty-four years has been connected with the postoffice of Chicago; Ella, wife of Henry McDaniel, a policeman of Wilmette; and Lena, who completes the family. After many years spent in farming, John J. Russell removed to Wilmette, where his death occurred April 30, 1889. He always advocated the principles of the Republican party, and kept well informed on the issues of the day. He took quite an interest in military affairs and belonged to the State militia, in which he held a Lieutenant's commission from Gov. Ford. He was for ten years a member of the Board of Supervisors and for several years County Commissioner, a faithful officer in both positions. He was ever a public-spirited citizen, and the best interests of the community found in him a friend.





Mr. H. Jones

WILLIAM HUGH JONES.

WILLIAM HUGH JONES, the President of the Plano Manufacturing Company, one of the substantial industries of Chicago, is a native of Wales. He was born in 1845, and is one of eight children whose parents were Hugh and Jennett Jones. The father was a farmer by occupation and was comfortably situated. In 1812, when eighteen years of age, he crossed the Atlantic to America, locating near Utica, N. Y., where the death of his first wife occurred. He afterward returned to Wales, where he was again married, the second wife being the mother of our subject. They were both members of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, in which the father served as Deacon. In 1857 he again came with his family to this country, and located in Wisconsin, from where he removed to Iowa in 1873. His death occurred in Howard County, Iowa, in 1876, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife survived him for about four years. Her father, Richard Jones, was an extensive farmer in Wales, and reached the advanced age of ninety-two years. The family to which our subject belongs numbered six sons and two daughters, but only four are now living: William H., Hugh H., John H. and Owen W. The last-named is Secretary of the Plano Manufacturing Company.

We now take up the personal history of W. H. Jones, who is truly a self-made man, in the best sense of the term, for he started out in life empty-handed and has worked his way upward by untiring labor, making the most of his opportunities and overcoming the difficulties and obstacles in his path by a determined effort to succeed. He continued in his native land until twelve years of age, and then accompanied his parents to this country, and with them went to Wisconsin. He was early inured to hard labor, but thereby he developed a self-reliance and force of character

which have proven of incalculable benefit to him in his later years. His youth was spent in work upon the home farm, and to his father he gave the benefit of his services until the spring of 1866, when he had attained his majority. He now turned his attention to other pursuits, and became agent for the Dodge Reapers and Champion Mowers in Berlin, Wis., selling those machines until 1868, when he became traveling salesman for the firm of L. J. Bush & Co., of Milwaukee. Two years covered his continuance with that company, and in 1870 he formed a connection with E. H. Gammon for the sale of the Marsh Harvester, which at that time was the only machine of the class on the market. Subsequently, the firm became Gammon & Deering, and Mr. Jones continued in their employ as general traveling salesman and supervisor of agencies until the partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1879, on the retirement of Mr. Gammon. Mr. Jones, however, continued to serve in the interests of Mr. Deering until 1881, when he, in connection with Mr. Gammon, Lewis Steward, and others who had been previously interested in the Harvester Works in Plano, Ill., organized the Plano Manufacturing Company. He became its President and has since continued at its head, and owing to the good management, keen foresight and excellent business and executive ability of the President, the Plano Manufacturing Company now is one of the prominent industries of this city. During his business career, Mr. Jones has kept informed concerning all inventions along this line, and no agricultural implement is put on the market without his knowledge. His early life as a farmer made known to him what was needed in farm work. His later experience made him familiar with all kinds of farm machinery; hence in placing upon the market such machinery he would

combine in its construction his knowledge of the mechanical necessities with that which was required for the actual work. Many inventors who know nothing about farm work in itself fail to do this. The wisdom of his method is shown in the result, for the Plano machines have met with unqualified success and fill a long-felt want in farm implements. Through the dark hours of the greatest panic known to commerce (in 1893), the company built and now occupies a new factory, which for completeness and detailed perfection is without an equal, covering twenty-five acres. It is located on 120th Street, West Pullman. In the old factory, although it afforded extensive facilities, it was unable for several years to satisfy the popular demand. With improved machinery and perfect arrangement for manufacturing, it is now prepared to meet the full demand not only of its American but rapidly increasing foreign trade.

In 1867, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Owens, and unto them have been born three sons, Hugh W., William O. and Gar-

field R. The parents are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contribute liberally to its support, and take an active interest in its work. Mr. Jones is now serving as one of its Trustees. In politics, he advocates Republican principles, but in voting does not feel himself bound by party ties. He has never sought official honors, desiring rather to give his entire time and attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of the home and the companionship of his family. In April, 1872, he came to Evanston, where he has resided almost continuously since, and among the people of this beautiful suburb he is held in the highest regard, for he is a man of upright character and his example is worthy of emulation. In the fall of 1878 he opened a wholesale implement house in Minneapolis, which has since done a large business, and with which he was connected until 1889. The farm has furnished to this country many of its most prominent and successful business men, and among these is W. H. Jones.

SHEPHERD JOHNSTON.

SHEPHERD JOHNSTON, late Secretary and Clerk of the Board of Education of Chicago, was descended from Scotch ancestry, his paternal grandfather, who was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution, being an emigrant from Scotland to New York City some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mary, the wife of this ancestor, was born in 1761, and died June 12, 1838, at the age of seventy-seven. The paternal grandmother was "Knickerbocker" Dutch.

Shepherd Johnston, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New York City September 28, 1797, and was for many years a well-known educator in his native place. His wife was Jane Sherwood, also a native of New York,

born September 28, 1807. Her parents were natives of Connecticut, and were the descendants of generations of New England ancestors, one of whom was a minute-man in the Revolution. Her death occurred on the 27th of December, 1846, at Big Rock, Illinois. Shepherd and Jane Johnston had a family of nine children, and eight of these grew to mature age. The subject of this biography, who was born on the 18th of September, 1823, laid the foundation of his education in the private school taught by his father. His precocity and the thoroughness of his education are vividly shown by the fact of his entering college at the almost unparalleled age of thirteen years. After spending two years at Columbia College,

New York, circumstances necessitated the abandonment of the further prosecution of his studies—except as a private and independent student—but in this latter capacity it can be no more truly said of any other man in the city of Chicago, that he was throughout his life a devoted, earnest and successful student, consecrating himself to the acquisition of knowledge for the purpose of making it most useful to those for whose interests he spent a lifetime of toil.

In 1839 the elder Johnston, tiring of the constraint of New York, came West by way of the Lakes to Detroit, and thence, in company with his eldest son, Shepherd, crossed Michigan on ponies to Chicago, which they found to be a muddy city of about four thousand inhabitants. Not liking Chicago, they pursued their way westward to Kane County, and there the father bought a thousand or more acres of land near Big Rock, to which he removed his family soon after. There he spent seven years, but, not being adapted either by education or taste to farm life, at the end of that period he returned to New York, where he died in 1853.

After a residence of five or six years on the farm, young Johnston tired of the monotony of rural life and settled in New York City, when twenty-one years of age, and obtained a position as teacher in the Institute for the Blind. He filled this position with that fidelity and ability which characterized his life work in any capacity in which he was called upon to act. On the 27th of July, 1849, at Whitlockville, Westchester County, New York, he married Mary Ann Wild, a native of Sheffield, England, a daughter of James and Mary Ann Outram (Hobson) Wild. Immediately after his marriage he came to Illinois, and tried farm life for a few months, but again returned to New York City in 1850. There for a year he was employed in the ticket office of the Hudson River Railroad. In 1851 he engaged in the retail grocery business in New York, in which he continued for seven years. In the fall of 1859 he again removed to Illinois, locating at Aurora, and in the following year settled in Chicago, where he resided until the time of his death. In

February of the same year he began work as clerk in the office of the Board of Education, and remained there continuously until his life work was finished. He saw the public-school system grow from comparatively insignificant proportions to the wonderful educational power which it is at the present time. When he began work in the office of the Board the population of the city was one hundred and ten thousand, and the number of teachers was one hundred and twenty-three. Now the total enrollment of pupils is one hundred and fifty thousand, and the number of teachers in the public schools is three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, and the amount required to pay this vast army is two and one-half millions of dollars.

Mr. Johnston died at his home on the 3rd of October, 1894, leaving a widow and one daughter, the latter, Laura Ann, being now the wife of John M. Stanley, of Chicago. His only son, Charles Sherwood Johnston, died in 1889, at the age of thirty-nine.

Not only as a worker in the field of education, but also as a zealous laborer in the cause of religion, was Mr. Johnston known. For nearly a score of years he was a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he held the office of vestryman. He also took a deep interest in the affairs of the Sunday-school, of which he was Superintendent. He was a devoted student of the Bible, to the study of which he gave many hours of his crowded life. As might be expected of a man of his intelligence, taking the interest he did in public affairs, a knowledge of and an interest in politics were not overlooked. He was a member of the Republican party, whose great underlying principles he fully understood, endorsed and supported. But he was far above the petty broils of partisan strife, and contented himself with working for those higher principles and ends which interest the thinker and philosopher.

A fitting summary of the life and works of Mr. Johnston can be no more aptly expressed than is done in the following eloquent tribute paid to his memory by the members of the Board of Education, taken from the records of said body:

“At a special meeting of the Board of Education of Chicago, held October 5, 1894, the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

“The Board of Education of the City of Chicago learns with the most profound sorrow of the death of their scholarly, faithful and most tireless Secretary, Shepherd Johnston, after a continuous service of thirty-four years of unparalleled devotion to the educational interests of this great metropolis.

“He had reached the limit of years allotted to man. He closed his books at the office, went to his quiet home, retired to sleep, and awoke no more to consciousness here. The book of his life was gently closed, and he was transferred to the unknown realm which is beyond our mortal sight.

“Mr. Johnston possessed those habits of mind and character which made him eminently fitted for the responsible duties of the office which he held so long and filled so efficiently. His early training and experience as a teacher made him acquainted with the details of educational work,

and gave him a familiarity with the school system of the country, as shown in the financial and statistical reports which were published annually. As his labors multiplied, his ability to cope with them multiplied in like ratio. There was no detail of his office with which he was not familiar. He was a well of information, imparting courteously to all who desired to know aught of the historical progress of the city for nearly two score of years. In the varied and perplexing duties of his office, he won the confidence and esteem of the members of the Board of Education, the Superintendents, his associates in the office, the teachers and citizens of Chicago. The members of the Board of Education take this method of expressing their appreciation of his valuable services and their high regard for his life and character.

“THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that this memorial be entered upon the records of this Board, and that a copy be suitably engrossed and presented to the family.’”

JULIAN S. RUMSEY.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY, a very early resident of Chicago and one of the founders of its Board of Trade, was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, on the 3d day of April, 1823. His parents were Levi Rumsey, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and Julia F. Dole, of Troy, New York. The line of descent is traced from Robert Rumsey, who is supposed to have been of Welsh ancestry, and who settled at Fairfield, Connecticut, before 1660. His name appears in the town records under date of January 23, 1664, the earliest entry in said records bearing date of January 12, 1649, which must have been about the time of the first settlement there. The will of Robert Rumsey appears in the same record,

under date of November 28, 1710, in which he bequeaths to his widow and children a large amount of land and personal property, his interest in commonage and his negro man, Jack. The early residents of New England had to contend with conditions differing widely from those surrounding pioneers of the present day, and few can realize the energy and perseverance required to make a home in the wilderness. Only those of strong body and mind could survive the rigorous climate and overcome the obstacles to human progress. Among the present generation, only those who have made a study of the subject can realize, in a faint degree even, what were their surroundings, ideas and character.

Levi Rumsey was one of the first graduates of Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts (in 1800), and settled at Batavia in 1822, becoming one of the foremost attorneys of western New York and serving as District Attorney of Genesee County. He died there in 1834. At the solicitation of her brother, George W. Dole, already a resident of Chicago, the widow decided to move to the new and growing city with her younger son (the subject of this biography) and two daughters, in the spring of 1835, but death interposed and removed the mother before this purpose could be consummated. With an aunt, Mrs. Coffin, and her husband and Miss Townsend (who afterward became Mrs. Dole), Julian Sidney Rumsey and his two younger sisters came to Chicago, arriving on the steamer "Michigan" July 28, 1835. This vessel was owned by Mr. Dole's partner, Oliver Newberry, of Detroit, and was by far the finest vessel then on the Lakes. The trip was made from Buffalo to Chicago, with a stop at Green Bay, in a little over eight days. Among the passengers were George Smith, who afterward became a wealthy banker of the city; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kinzie and a young infant, and Miss Williams, who became the wife of Mark Skinner, one of the judges of Chicago in later life.

Young Rumsey had attended a private school in Batavia taught by Rev. John F. Earnst, a widely-known educator of that place and Buffalo, and after his arrival here he had the benefit of such schools as the new town afforded for a few months. He soon took employment in the shipping house of Newberry & Dole, where his elder brother, George F. Rumsey, was already established. This association made him acquainted with all the boats coming to Chicago and their officers. These included the bark "Detroit" and brig "Queen Charlotte," former British vessels, which had been sunk in the bay at Erie, Pennsylvania, by Commodore Perry in 1813, and subsequently raised and fitted for commerce.

In September, 1839, the Rumsey brothers, while still in the employ of Newberry & Dole, shipped the first cargo of grain ever sent out of Chicago, consisting of about 2,900 bushels of wheat, put on board the brig "Osceola" for Buffalo. This had

been taken from farmers' wagons and stored, awaiting an eastbound boat. In 1841 Capt. E. B. Ward brought eighty tons of bituminous coal to Chicago, which was probably the first here, and this was sold out by the Rumsey brothers in two years' time, thus indicating that the consumption was small in those days. The firm of Rumsey, Brother & Company ultimately succeeded Newberry & Dole, and became one of the heaviest grain shippers and dealers in the city.

Mr. Rumsey was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade early in 1848, and continued his membership with his life. During the early years of its existence, it was his custom, with others of the younger members, to visit business men in their offices and urge them to go "on 'Change," in order that it might be truthfully recorded that such a meeting had been held. He was elected President of the Board in 1858 and again in 1859, and in the latter year he drew and secured the passage of its charter and code of rules. He also secured, in the face of much opposition, the present system of grain inspection—Chicago being the first city to adopt the plan. During his administration, the current plan of obtaining and publishing statistics of trade was inaugurated, and the first annual report of the Board issued, and in the same period the membership doubled and the permanency of its existence was established.

Mr. Rumsey was one of the organizers of the Volunteer Fire Department in 1844, and at one time was Foreman of Engine Company Number Three, and did much to improve the old and organize new companies. In those days, many of what are now the most prominent and wealthy citizens regularly "ran with the boys." The venerable Stephen F. Gale was Chief Engineer and Mr. Rumsey Foreman in 1847, when the parade was made in honor of the famous River and Harbor Congress of that year. In his report to the New York *Tribune*, Horace Greeley said: "I never witnessed anything so superb as the appearance of some of the fire companies, with their engines drawn by led-horses, tastefully caparisoned. Our New York firemen must try again. They certainly have been outdone." Thurlow Weed wrote to his paper: "Let me here say that the

fremen's display in this infant city to-day excited universal admiration. I never saw anything got up in better taste. The companies were in neat uniforms. The machines were very tastefully decorated. There was also a miniature ship, manned and full-rigged, drawn by twelve horses, in the procession. While moving, the crew on board 'The Convention' made, shortened and took in sail repeatedly."

In early life Mr. Rumsey associated himself, as a political factor, with the Whig party, and joined its successor—the Republican—at its inception. He was often a delegate in the county and State conventions, and was a member of the State Central Committee of his party when Abraham Lincoln was first elected to the Presidency. He had the honor of entertaining Mr. Lincoln at his home in Chicago, was present at his inauguration, and was a member of the committee on which devolved the sad duty of receiving his remains when brought back to Chicago, preparatory to final interment at Springfield. In 1871 Mr. Rumsey was elected County Treasurer and Collector on the "Fire-proof" ticket, the result of a political compromise, and served two years in that responsible capacity.

Before the actual commencement of hostilities, in the War of the Rebellion, early in 1861, a Committee of Safety was organized in Chicago, and Mr. Rumsey was made a member of the sub-committee to carry out its objects. This involved the judicious expenditure of nearly fifty thousand dollars, and required the labor of its members for nearly two years, much of it of a secret character, and all of vast importance to the State and Nation. One of the first undertakings was the fitting out of an expedition to take possession of Cairo, and thus save Illinois to the Union. After four days and nights of arduous effort, a force of five hundred men was dispatched by the Illinois Central Railroad, and the plan successfully carried out. Mr. Rumsey never asked for office, but was elected Mayor of the city in the troublous days of 1861, and maintained the high financial standing of the municipality. During his term of service, the Government sent twelve thousand rebel prisoners here from Fort Donelson, without any warning or previous provision for their care. They were

quartered in the sheds of an old race track, afterwards known as Camp Douglas, until suitable barracks could be erected for their care and retention. Among them were about two hundred officers, most of whom possessed knives or pistols, and with the small police force and absence of firearms (caused by the drain in supplying Union troops), the city seemed entirely at the mercy of its unwilling guests. Through the vigilance of Mayor Rumsey, and his appeals to the Government, the danger was averted—the officers being removed elsewhere, and the privates speedily provided with suitable lodgings, and safeguards created for the city.

July 31, 1848, at Chicago, occurred the wedding of J. S. Rumsey and Miss Martha A. Turner. Mrs. Rumsey, who still survives her husband, is a daughter of John B. Turner, one of the most honored and worthy of Chicago's early citizens, whose biography will be found on another page of this work. This union resulted in eleven children, eight of whom were daughters. One of the latter died in infancy, and one after a short married life. Two daughters are married and reside in Massachusetts and New York, respectively, and the eldest son and two daughters, also married, reside in Chicago.

Mr. Rumsey passed away in Chicago April 20, 1886, aged sixty-three years. He was ever interested in the city and its welfare, and did much to place it in its present proud commercial position. He did not shirk any duty as a citizen, and left to his children an honored name. His recollections of early Chicago are very interesting, and extracts from his pen picture are here given:

"When the 'Michigan' arrived off Chicago in July of 1835, a dense fog covered the surface of the lake, and the town could not be easily located. After reaching the mouth of the Calumet River, the captain was set right by the direction of an Indian, and returned to the city. In the mean time the fog had lifted and when the boat came to anchor the fort and Government pier and lighthouse seemed the most prominent features. No entrance to the river existed for lake craft, and even the yawlboat which brought the passengers ashore grounded on the bar at the mouth of the

river, and a passage had to be carefully sounded before it could be brought in. The river was then but little more than half as wide as at present, and portions of its shores were occupied by wild rice, and near the mouth the abode of the muskrat was prominent. Fish and wild fowl were abundant. There was one 'gallows-frame' hoist bridge at Dearborn Street, crossing the river, one pontoon over the South Branch, between Lake and Randolph Streets, and another across the North Branch, just south of Kinzie Street. The Tremont House was then a yellow wooden building at the southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets, kept by Star Foot.

"The population was about twenty-three hundred, divided in something like this proportion: Eight hundred on the North Side, twelve hundred on the South Side, and three hundred on the West Side. The Postoffice was located in the angle at the intersection of Lake and South Water Streets. There were no sidewalks or improved streets, and cattle, pigs and wolfish dogs occupied

the thoroughfares at will, and sometimes at night wolves came into the settlement. Street lights were unknown, as were sewers, cellars or water service, and there were very few brick buildings. The people came from all parts of the world and included many half-breeds, and all were exceedingly democratic in habit. It was no uncommon thing for ladies to employ a dump-cart, upholstered with hay or buffalo robes, as a means of transportation when making social excursions. There was still a garrison at the fort, and on two subsequent occasions Indians to the number of thirty-five hundred and five thousand, from the Pottawatamie, Winnebago and Sacs and Foxes tribes came here to receive pay for their lands from the Government. During the summer of 1835, the 'Michigan' made four trips between Chicago and Buffalo, and one or two other vessels visited the port. While anchored in the bay off Milwaukee, on her first trip, only one house was discerned at that point, though the weather was clear."

ANDREW ORTMAYER.

ANDREW ORTMAYER, who was for nearly half-a century a resident of Chicago, was numbered among the most substantial and well-known citizens of German birth. He was born in Bartenstein, Wurtemberg, Germany, on the first day of May, 1826. His father, Joseph Ortmyer, was a native of Neuoetting, Bavaria, and his mother, Margaret Uhlman; was born in the same village as her son, where her ancestors had for several generations carried on the saddlery business. Joseph Ortmyer was also a saddler, and when the son had completed the prescribed German term of school, ending at the age of fourteen years, he entered the shop and was able—through being the son of a master—to become

a journeyman at the age of sixteen. He first sought employment in his father's native city, where he remained one year, and was afterwards employed in Saalzburg and other Austrian cities.

By the time he had attained his majority, he determined to follow the sun towards that land of promise, the United States, as he saw little opportunity for a mechanic to better his condition in Europe. His was the same spirit which not only led to the discovery of the Western continent, but to the development of its resources, east and west. Being in London, England, in the spring of 1849, he took passage in March of that year on board the sailing-vessel "Apeona" for New York, where he arrived on the fourth day of

July, the voyage consuming nearly four months. He proceeded directly to Buffalo, New York, where he was able to maintain himself at his trade until the following spring.

Again moved by the spirit of enterprise, he took the first steamer which left the port of Buffalo for the upper lakes in the spring of 1850, and landed in Detroit on the 30th of March, after a two days' voyage. Thence, he proceeded directly by rail to Chicago, arriving on the last day of the month.

His first employment in this city was with J. O. Humphrey, the first carriage manufacturer in Chicago, by whom he was engaged as a carriage trimmer. This continued until Mr. Humphrey went out of business two and one-half years later, when Mr. Ortmyer rented a room in the now idle factory and engaged in trimming carriages on his own account. He had by this time formed business acquaintances and established a reputation for honest and faithful work, and did a fairly prosperous business. At the end of six months, he established a shop on Franklin Street, and in the fall of 1854 he opened a harness shop on Randolph Street, between Canal and Clinton Streets. Though his work as a carriage trimmer had proved satisfactory to his patrons, it did not satisfy himself, on account of the unsteadiness of the demand, and he found business much more remunerative in the harness and saddlery line.

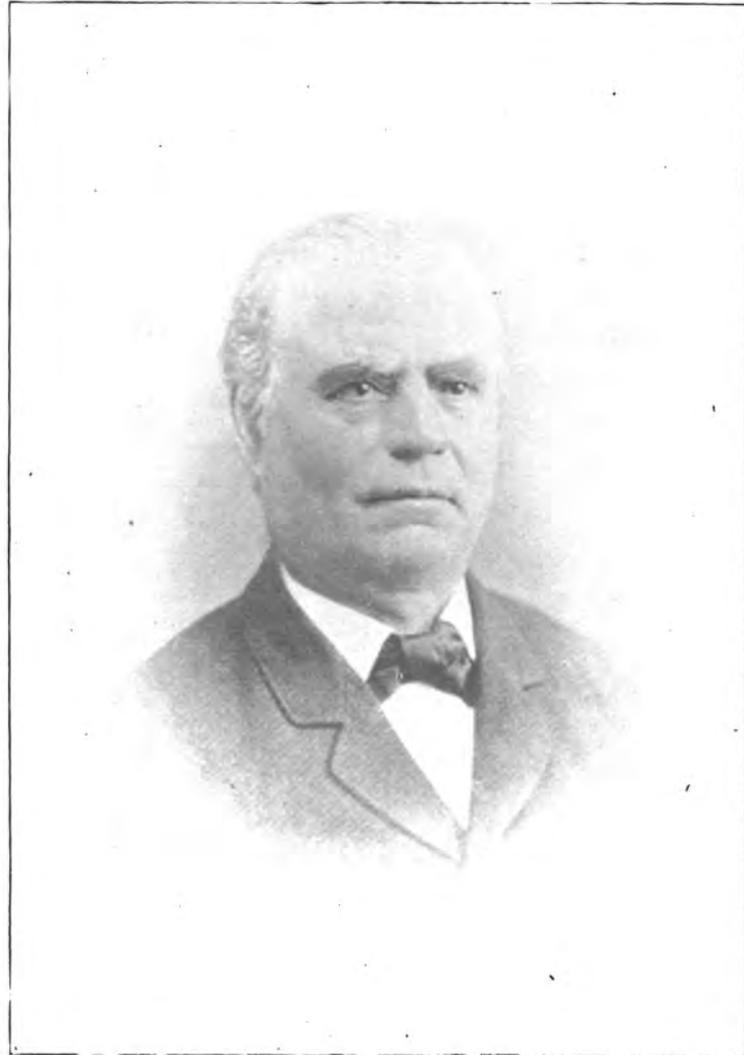
In 1853, he began the wholesale trade at No. 42 Lake Street, in partnership with William V. Kay and William H. Turner, under the style of A. Ortmyer & Company. For a quarter of a century, beginning with 1866, the business was located at Nos. 16 to 22 State Street. Messrs. Turner and Kay successively retired from the firm, and after the great fire of 1871, it was known as Ortmyer, Lewis & Company, until it became A. Ortmyer & Son in 1882. In 1891, the firm purchased of the Farwell estate the building now occupied, on Illinois Street, between La Salle Avenue and Wells Street, to which two stories were added, and the building was fitted for the extensive manufacture of harness and saddlery ware now carried on there.

Mr. Ortmyer was married at Buffalo, New

York, in the spring of 1850, to Miss Marie Cherbon, who was born in the same place as himself, and is descended from French ancestors, her grandfather having moved from France to Germany. In 1876, he built a pleasant mansion at No. 496 Dearborn Avenue, where dwells a united and happy family. Mr. Ortmyer was also possessed of other improved real estate, which was secured through his own industry and prudent management. Having made his way from humble beginnings, he was in sympathy with all honest efforts for success, and held out encouragement not only by word but by his own example, which any American youth may well emulate. The same steadfast and persistent effort which characterized his career in life is sure to bring prosperity to any one. He never spent time or money in the follies which are all too prevalent among young men of the present day, but resolved on a course of industry and thrift, and adhered to his plans through "good" and "bad times."

Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ortmyer, three died in early childhood. The eldest of the others, Annie, died while the wife of Albert Kuhlmay. Carl G. is manager of the business of A. Ortmyer & Son. Carrie is now the wife of Albert Kuhlmay, and Emma is Mrs. Theophile Pfister, all of Chicago.

Though always a busy man, until failing health compelled him to abandon his activities three years ago, Mr. Ortmyer found time to cultivate pleasant social relations, and was always deservedly popular among his fellow-citizens. He was for many years an active member of the Germania Club, and held membership in Accordia Lodge, No. 277, of the Masonic order. He cherished liberal religious views, and always adhered to Republican principles in politics. He was never ambitious to hold public office, but always strove to fulfill the duties of a good American citizen, and with eminent success. He died on Sunday, February 3, 1895, having succumbed to an acute attack of bronchitis, which, combined with other difficulties, burst the bonds of life.



PHILIP PETRIE

PHILIP PETRIE.

PHILIP PETRIE. One of the most interesting German historical mementos now in our city is hanging upon the wall of a modest cottage on North State Street. It represents, in the oil colors of a foreign artist, a superb specimen of manhood, with gorgeous helmet and breastplate, mounted upon a fiery charger, bedecked with all the brilliant trappings becoming those who were to escort royalty itself, whenever it rode abroad in imperial Berlin. Beneath is the inscription, "Philip Petrie, Garde Cuirassier bei der 2er Escadron des Konig's Preusch Regiment."

Philip Petrie, the hero of this sketch, was born on the seventh day of October, 1814, at Neunkirchen, near Trier, Prussia. His father was Joseph, a veterinary surgeon, who was the son of Louis Petrie, a farmer.

Philip was given a fair education, and then set to learn the trade of a blacksmith. At twenty years of age he was called, according to the custom of his native country, to do his turn at military duty. Being of remarkable physique, standing fully six feet two inches in height, and being well proportioned, he was selected for the Cuirassier Guards, the King's favorite regiment, which was a picked body, carefully selected from the most desirable men in the whole army. And, indeed, strength was necessary for the bearing of their armament, which included a breastplate weighing thirty-four pounds and a helmet of fourteen pounds' weight, enough in itself to unfit an ordinary man for action. After a year and a-half of service, he was made one of the mounted attendants of the then crown prince, the lately deceased Kaiser Wilhem; and in the years 1834 and 1835 was frequently detailed in charge of a detachment of guards, as an escort to the imperial chariot when it was driven abroad through the

gay capital. It is easy to see in one's mind what a dashing picture he must have made; and, no doubt, many a Gretchen went to her dreams thinking that the cuirassier was her ideal of a husband; and such, indeed, he turned out to be to the fortunate one whom Heaven had decreed should be his life-long devoted companion.

After three years of military life, he returned to his native town to resume his calling of a blacksmith. Soon after he met and won his wife, whom he wedded February 7, 1838. Her maiden name was Katherine Laux, and she was born in Grosslosheim, Germany, November 18, 1818, her father being Peter Laux, a blacksmith, who married a Miss Barbara Rohrmann. Peter Laux was a son of Peter Laux, Senior, a lumberman. Miss Rohrmann's parents were Matthias and Bretter Rohrmann. Deciding in 1840 to come to America, Mr. Petrie took passage, with his wife and her parents, at Havre, on a sailing-vessel called the "Kontoullanter." After a stormy passage of forty-three days, they arrived at Castle Garden, New York City, whence they proceeded by canal-boat to Buffalo, thence *via* steamer "Wisconsin" to Chicago, which they reached on the eventful day for the little party and their numerous descendants, August 24, 1840.

Mr. Petrie's first work was upon the Government Pier, then being built; and afterward he was in the service of the late Ashel Pierce, the first agricultural implement manufacturer in our city. Then he began a long and honorable career in connection with the municipal government of the day. A member of the police force under "Long John" Wentworth, he was raised to Sergeant under John C. Haines, and Lieutenant under Levi P. Boone and Thomas Dyer. In 1850 he was appointed Jailer in the "Old Log

Jail," then situated at the corner of La Salle and Randolph Streets, in which he continued for a period of fourteen years, during the administrations of Sheriffs William C. Church, C. P. Bradley, Charles M. Geary and Tim B. Bradley. For a number of years preceding his death, Mr. Petrie, having become well off, lived a life of quiet retirement, honored and esteemed by an unusually large circle of acquaintances.

His speculative mind naturally turned to real estate. One bargain, which he regretted later that he did not cling to with greater pertinacity, was the purchase for \$150 of the entire block bounded by the present streets of La Salle, Randolph, Lake and Fifth Avenue, paying \$10 to bind the bargain. The land being then only a "swamp hole," his mother made such an outcry at what she thought would turn out to be a bad investment, that he forfeited his first payment and never went on with the deal. It is historically interesting to compare that amount of money with what the present owners of the block (one of the choicest in our city) would be likely to ask for it, if approached at this date.

He built the first (a log) house on North State (then called North Wolcott) Street, using it for a residence as early as 1842. Soon after coming to Chicago, Mr. Petrie invested in a piece of land on Dearborn Street, which resulted in making him quite wealthy, his rent-roll at one time being, for the day, quite considerable. But his property in houses was swept away by the great fire of 1871, leaving but little insurance; and had it been insured in the local companies, it would not have been of much benefit, as most of them were compelled by the wholesale losses to go into bankruptcy. But he set about with such determination that he soon made it all, or more, up again.

Some time after the Big Fire, he acquired a valuable piece of property on North State Street, where, at No. 273, he built a modest home, which he called his homestead, and where he lived for the last twenty years of his life. Here he celebrated his golden wedding, February 7, 1888; and here, after a lingering illness, he passed away to his final rest, November 30, 1890, at the

good old age of seventy-seven, fifty-one years of which had been honorably spent in the city of Chicago.

The deceased was one of the founders and staunchest members of the St. Joseph Catholic Church, under whose auspices the obsequies were held, which were attended by a number of the leading members of that sect in the city, and then interment was made in St. Boniface Cemetery. He had worked well, he had established a good family to bear on his name in this new country, and the recent death of a dear son had even further resigned him to the mortal passing of the spirit.

For many years he was a prized member of the German Old Settlers' Society, at one of whose annual picnics Mr. Petrie and his wife, as the oldest couple present, in length of life in America, were awarded a gold medal. Mrs. Petrie, at the Turngemeinde picnic of 1883, was also given a gold medal for being the oldest lady settler present. This is now much treasured by a granddaughter.

Mrs. Petrie survives her husband, filled with charitable thoughts, whose expressions have been so many and valuable that she is known for them all through the city. Although rather infirm in health, it is hoped by her many friends that she may long be spared for their delight and counsel. Eleven children have blessed their union, of whom three were taken in childhood. The following is a brief account of them:

Charles S. was born September 25, 1840, and is Assistant Marshal and Secretary of the Chicago Fire Department, having charge of all machinery, engines and repair shops belonging thereto. He has been with the department ever since 1861, before that time having been employed as an engineer upon Mississippi River steamboats. He married Miss Martha Morton, of Nashville, Tennessee, by whom he has nine living children: Philip, Nicholas, James, George, Charles, Jr., Louis, Mary, Mattie, Florence and Rosa.

Matthias P. was born September 15, 1842. His first business experience was with Berger, Ruhl & Company, wholesale toys, later traveling for a time for White & Company, wooden and wil-

low ware. He then started a grocery at the corner of North Clark and Division Streets. After the fire of 1871, he became a member of the Board of Trade, from which he turned his attention to the malting business with great success. He now has a large malt house at Burlington, Racine County, Wisconsin, where he resides. He married, November 15, 1864, Miss Katherine Weidinger, of this city, by whom he is at present the father of three children: Edward, unmarried, and an engineer in the Chicago Fire Department; Otto and Emma. Barbara, the next of the parental family, was born September 18, 1844, and died January 15, 1868.

Nicholas, who was born on the 7th of November, 1846, was married, on the 24th of September, 1878, Miss Julia Schoen, of Chicago, by whom he has two promising children, Cora and Katherine. He was with the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Regiment in the Army of the Tennessee in 1864 and 1865, and acted some time as Orderly for Generals Paine and Pickett. He was in the Chicago Postoffice for a term of twenty-one years, having been the Super-

intendent of Foreign Mails when he resigned. He is now a wholesale and retail liquor dealer.

Michael, born October 14, 1848, is unmarried, and in the real-estate business, in which calling he is one of the oldest in the city, having formerly been in partnership with Mattocks & Mason. Joseph B., born October 24, 1855, was in the Chicago Postoffice as Superintendent of the North Division Postal Station, but of recent date with Kirk Brothers, as collector. He married Miss Laura Schlegel, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, by whom he is the father of two children, Walter and Gertrude. Katherine, born February 26, 1857, married George Hack, a large wagon manufacturer of Crown Point, Ind.; she died November 18, 1890, without issue. George Philip, born November 2, 1859, was a bookkeeper for his brother Michael; he died, single, September 17, 1891.

The full account of the life of the first American progenitor and his descendants to this date will surely be welcomed by members of the family, both born and unborn; and his face is herein preserved for the pride of friends and relatives for all time to come.

BENJAMIN F. HEAD.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HEAD, an early resident of Illinois, was born in Hillsborough, Ohio, September 30, 1842. His parents, William W. and Sarah (Bidamon) Head, were natives of the same town. The Head family is of English ancestry. Their first American progenitors settled on the east shore of Maryland previous to the Revolutionary War. William Head, grandfather of the subject of this notice, who was probably born in Maryland, became one of the pioneers of Highland County, Ohio, where his wife's father was killed by Indians during the border struggles in which the early history of Ohio abounds.

In 1856 William W. Head moved, with his family, to Macomb, Illinois, where the balance of his life was spent upon a farm. His death occurred in 1891, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died at Macomb, December 14, 1892, at the age of eighty-four years and five months. She was born in Winchester, Virginia, and went to Ohio with her parents during her childhood.

Benjamin F. Head attended the public schools of Hillsborough and Macomb. At the age of eighteen years, he left home and came to Chicago, securing employment as brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad. Being a youth of regular habits and punctual character, he gained promotion

successively to freight and passenger conductor. He served in the last-mentioned capacity for seven years, being employed in the suburban service. He had charge of the first Hyde Park suburban train, and made occasional trips on through trains. His efficiency and faithfulness won the confidence and esteem of the officials of the corporation, and he was in a fair way to further promotion when he resigned his position in 1880. He then began dealing in real estate in Chicago, and has been successful in that line. His operations include all kinds of city and suburban property, and he is well known among holders and investors.

He was one of the original members of the Old Reliable Railroad Conductors' Association, of Columbus, Ohio, but abandoned that organization in 1879, when he became identified with the Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, of which organization he is now one of the Directors. He was one of the early members of Chicago Council No. 58, National Union, and has served as Treasurer

and Vice-President thereof, and is one of the Trustees of the Oakland Methodist Church. In the building of the property of the latter organization, he was an active worker and contributor of his means.

He was married in 1868 to Mary E. Work, daughter of John C. Work, of Hillsborough, Ohio. Two sons complete the family of Mr. and Mrs. Head, named Harry and Paul F., the former being employed in the office of the Rookery Building.

Since 1873 the family residence has been on Drexel and Oakwood Boulevards. Mr. Head has been a life-long advocate of Republican principles, and has frequently served as clerk and judge of elections. In 1889, during President Harrison's administration, he was appointed the first Superintendent of the Hyde Park Postal Station, but resigned that position at the end of fourteen months, owing to private business cares requiring his attention. He is an energetic and public-spirited citizen, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

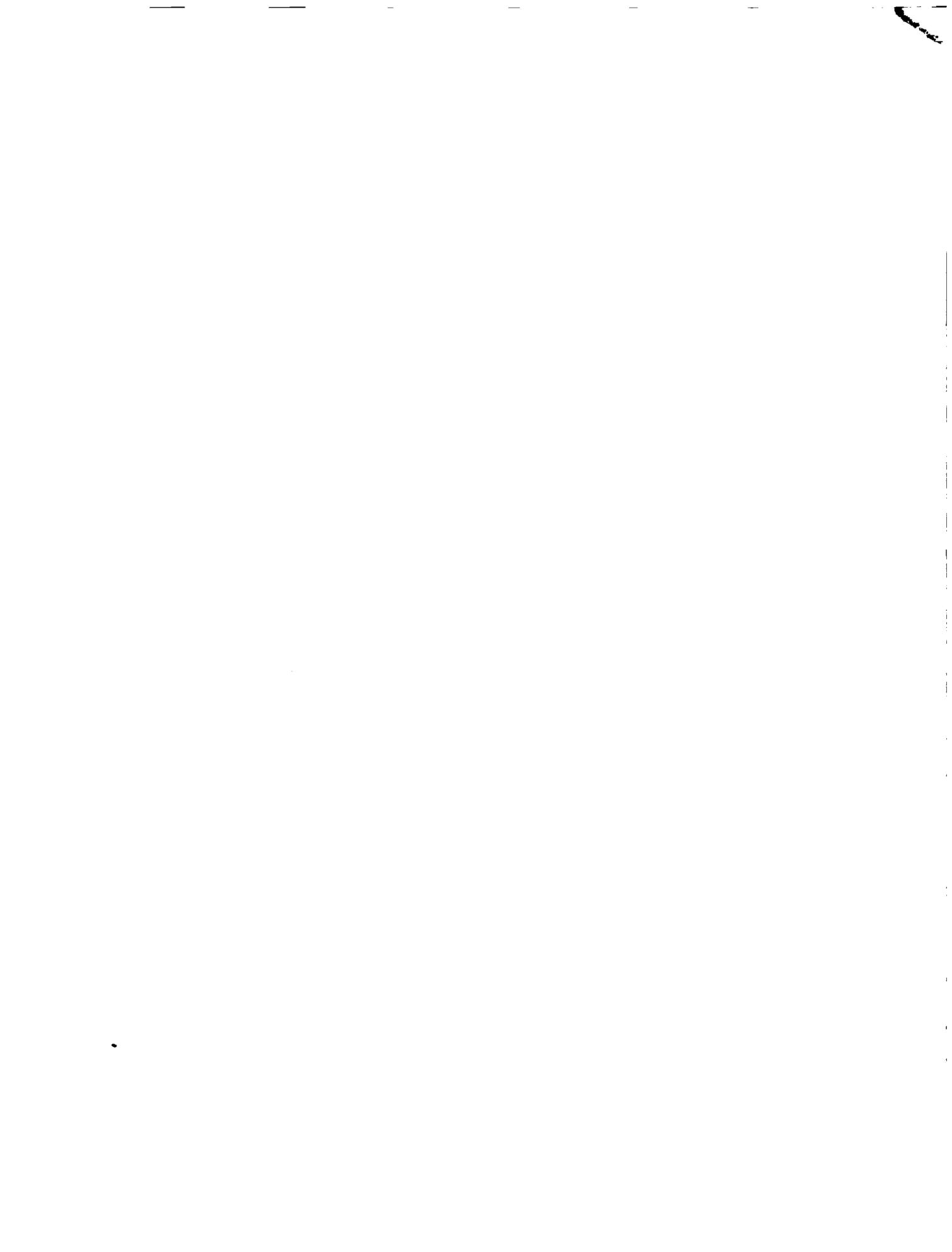
EDWARD D. REDINGTON.

EDWARD DANA REDINGTON, a well-known resident of Evanston and business man of Chicago, son of Edward C. and Caroline D. (Stearns) Redington, was born November 12, 1839, at Chelsea, Vermont. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea and at the St. Johnsbury Academy, whence he went to Dartmouth College, graduating from that famous institution with the Class of 1861. After graduating, he was a teacher in St. Johnsbury Academy for one year, and in the winter of 1863-64, he served as Assistant Cashier of the Passumpsic Bank.

From 1862 to the close of 1865 Mr. Redington was actively engaged in the defense of the Union.

He enlisted in the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers August 23, 1862, and was Sergeant-Major to February 23, 1863, and afterward Second Lieutenant of Company I until mustered out July 14, 1863. On the 24th of February, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and he remained on duty with the Army of the Potomac until June 24, 1865, when he was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, to pay mustered-out troops. He served there until November 30, 1865, at which date he was discharged from service.

From 1866 to 1871 he was employed by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company as cashier and paymaster, residing successively at Wyandotte,





JAMES B. KELLOGG

Photo'd by W. J. Root

Leavenworth and Lawrence, Kansas. In 1871 he engaged in the lumber trade at Lawrence, continuing that business there until 1875, when he removed to Chicago. For the next twelve years he followed the same business in this city. Since 1888 he has been connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in its Chicago agency. These several positions, and his continuance therein, indicate his superior executive faculty, as well as persistence and integrity.

Mr. Redington has been twice married, the first union being with Mary Ann, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Ann Chamberlin, of St. Johnsbury, their wedding taking place there November 15, 1864. Mrs. Redington died in April, 1880, leaving three children, who still survive, namely: Lizzie Stearns; John Chase and Paul Goodwin, twins. The second marriage occurred on the 18th of May, 1882, the bride being Mary Julia, daughter of Ezra and Julia R. Towne, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, by whom he has one child, Theodore Towne Redington. The family affiliates with the First Congregational Church of Evanston, where they have resided since 1884.

Mr. Redington has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as Aide on Commander Veazey's staff in 1891. He is a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Sons of the American Revolution. He has been President of the Chicago Alumni Association of Dartmouth College, was President of the Chicago Association Sons of Vermont for 1894, and on the 22d of January, of that year, he was elected President of the Chicago Congregational Club for the ensuing year. During the last-named year, he was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chicago Association of Life Underwriters. He is a Republican in politics, though while living at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1873, he was the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of that city, and was a member of the School Board from 1872 to 1875. The foregoing is sufficient comment upon the superior social as well as business qualifications of Mr. Redington, and illustrates the confidence and esteem which he enjoys among his fellows. He is cordial in manner, and his easy bearing betokens good breeding and a sound heart and brain.

JAMES B. KELLOGG.

JAMES BRADFORD KELLOGG, a marine underwriter and adjuster of long experience and acknowledged capability, was born in Whitesboro, New York, September 9, 1825. He is the eldest son of Eli C. Kellogg and Lucretia Barnard. The former was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, his family being of Scotch lineage. While a young man, he went to New York, where he was engaged in mercantile business. In 1835 he removed to Monroe, Michigan, and continued in the same occupation for ten

years. At the end of that period he became a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and after conducting a mercantile business for a time, he engaged in milling. His death occurred in that city in 1855, at the age of fifty-four years. Mrs. Lucretia Kellogg, who was a native of the Empire State, died at Whitesboro, while on a visit to that place, in 1838. Of their six children, James is the only resident of Illinois. Edgar, the youngest son, now a resident of Denver, Colorado, is the only other survivor.

James attended a private school at Monroe, Michigan, with the expectation of adopting a professional career, in accordance with the wish of his parents, and in 1841 he entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, becoming a member of the first freshman class of that famous institution. Owing to his father's financial embarrassment, following a crisis which had overspread the country a few years previous, he was obliged to abandon his college course at the end of one year. He then became clerk and bookkeeper in his father's establishment, and for the next few years devoted his energy and talents to the recuperation of the family fortunes. He accompanied his father to Milwaukee in the same capacity, and in 1852 he entered into partnership with his father in the milling business. This enterprise, however, was not successful, but his operations in that city had been marked by such clerical ability and integrity as to secure the confidence of many of the business men of the city, and in 1853 he was tendered the position of Secretary of the Commercial Insurance Company of Milwaukee. This corporation was then in its infancy, and he established its affairs upon a substantial basis, and continued to have charge of its office affairs, with the exception of one and one-half years, until 1864, when the company suspended business, though in a sound financial condition. During the interval above alluded to, he officiated as Cashier of the Exchange Bank of William J. Bell & Company, of Milwaukee, organized under the State Law of Wisconsin.

For several years prior to 1865 Mr. Kellogg was Secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and was presented by his associates on his retirement with a very handsome silver tobacco box, filled with a new brand of the weed known as "Lincoln Greenbacks," as stated by Judge Levi Hubbell, who made the presentation speech, as a token of the regard and esteem in which he was held by them. At the date last mentioned he went to New York City, and entered into a contract with the Underwriters' Agency of that city to manage its lake marine department for three years. His previous experience in underwriting had been largely in the

line of marine risks, and his readiness and business tact proved of great advantage to his employers. At the expiration of this contract he came to Chicago and took charge of the marine department of the Home Insurance Company of this city. A few months later this company discontinued its marine business, a departure which greatly disappointed Mr. Kellogg, who anticipated a large and lucrative line of risks at this port.

Returning to Milwaukee, he re-engaged in marine insurance, and in the summer of 1869 organized the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, intended especially for marine and fire underwriting. Among the principal stockholders and directors of this company were many of the chief capitalists of that city, some of whom have since gained a national reputation as financiers. It is still doing a flourishing business, and numbers Mr. P. D. Armour among its directors. Mr. Kellogg was the Secretary and Manager, and under his skillful conduct it rapidly grew to prominence among underwriters.

In February, 1872, he severed his connection with this company, and the following year became once more a resident of Chicago, where he has ever since been engaged in marine underwriting and in adjusting marine losses. Since 1892 the firm of Kellogg & Robinson, of which he is the head, has been the only one in Chicago giving exclusive attention to marine adjusting. He is thoroughly familiar with marine law, and is considered an authority upon all questions pertaining to marine insurance. His advice is often sought by underwriters, and he is frequently called upon to arbitrate between the companies and their policy-holders. His sound judgment and spirit of fairness, combined with his thorough knowledge of values, conspire to make his decisions just and acceptable. For twenty-two years past he has been a member of the Board of Trade, which connection has proved advantageous to his other interests.

While avoiding club life, Mr. Kellogg has never shirked any proper social duties, and is a patron of those refining institutions which tend to develop the best elements of the people in a large

city. He is a member of the Art Institute and the Field Columbian Museum, and adheres to the faith of the Episcopal Church, in which he was reared. For some years he was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1852 was Grand Representative from Wisconsin to the Grand Lodge of the United States, after serving several years as Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years was active in its councils and labors. While a resident of Wisconsin, he was for some years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of that State. In early life he was identified with the Whig party, and cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor; but since the disintegration of that party he has been an advocate of Democratic principles, though never an aspirant for public position. One of the earliest political events in his

recollection is a gathering at Fort Meigs during the famous "Tippecanoe" campaign of 1840, at which William Henry Harrison was the chief orator. Following the custom of those days, people from several neighboring counties assembled, and the proceedings, which lasted for several days, created a deep impression on the youthful mind of Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg has been twice married, first at Fort Plain, New York, October 14, 1852, to H. Jane Diefendorf, daughter of Dr. James and Nancy Diefendorf, of that place. The only surviving child of this union is Helen, wife of Charles P. Woodruff, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Kellogg was again married, March 10, 1884, at Manchester, Iowa, to Miss Sarah A. Durey. This lady is the youngest daughter of William and Rebecca Durey and a native of Bethesden, Kent, England.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT, for forty years a practitioner of medicine in the City of Chicago, was born in New York City June 14, 1811. In the following year, owing to threatened financial troubles occasioned by the declaration of war against England by this country, he was taken by his parents home to France, where two years later his father died.

The estate left was amply sufficient to allow of a most excellent education being given the son, his medical schooling being obtained at the Royal College of Besancon. Years later, he was also granted a diploma by the Bennett Medical College of Chicago

At the age of twenty-one, he returned to Amer-

ica, settling in New York City, the scene of his nativity, where he was a successful practitioner of medicine for over a score of years. But in 1853, filled with dreams of renewed health and accumulated fortunes in the new Eldorado, he removed to Chicago, locating on State Street, between Madison and Monroe, where for another score of years he kept a home and office, and built up one of the finest practices in medicine enjoyed by any physician of those days.

In 1873, for private reasons, he sold his downtown property to remove to Englewood in the suburbs, at that time but a small village, but now grown to one of the finest residence neighborhoods *en ville*. He here built a fine residence

on Yale Avenue, and quickly came to be recognized, as what he was esteemed to the very last by his friends and associates, a most charming companion, trustworthy friend and superior doctor.

During the latter part of his life, being in affluent circumstances, and having built up a demand for his remedies on the part of patients living long distances from his home, he wished, and was fortunately able, to cease active practice for the most; save in complying with very numerous demands from abroad for his diagnosis and treatment, which were mainly carried on by mail. In this inexacting manner, he was enabled to increase his fortunes in a comfortably easy way; for his final years were weighed down by a complication of maladies attendant upon old age and the wear and tear of a very busily occupied life.

He died at his home on the 10th day of November, 1894, at the hale old age of eighty-three, universally loved and respected. His remains were taken to Mount Olivet.

Doctor Chavett was twice married—first in New York City, at the age of twenty-one, to Miss Catherine Purcell, who, after bearing him six children, died in 1848. Of these children, all but one, Miss Gabrielle Chavett, died before their father. Miss Chavett, whose health is far from strong, passed the final months of her father's life in administering to his wants, as only a dear devoted daughter can. Some years after his arrival in Chicago, the doctor again married, this time Miss Elizabeth Bannon, who died in July, 1894, leaving no children. Aside from the daughter afore-mentioned, there are but two grandchildren, living in the East, who remain of the doctor's line.

Doctor Chavett was in good standing in his profession and thoroughly ethical in all his transactions. He was an honored member of the National, State and local Medical Societies, and an honorary member of the Union Medical Society of Englewood, of which he was for many years Treasurer. Some of the foregoing societies have passed touching resolutions on their loss, since his death.

Doctor Chavett comes of a distinguished French family. His maternal grandfather was a soldier

in the French army; and on the occasion of the visit of Benjamin Franklin to solicit aid from that country for the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War, was acting as sentry at the door of the Chamber of Deputies. This fact gave him an opportunity of hearing Franklin's stirring appeal to his countrymen; being thoroughly stirred thereby, and his term of service under the tricolor having soon expired, he enlisted his fortunes with the great and magnanimous LaFayette, with whom he came to America, and under whose banner he fought in many notable battles, being present at the final surrender at Yorktown. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, he returned to his native country, where he continued to reside until his death. But so deep was his regard for this New World, that he persuaded his daughter (who had married the father of the subject of this sketch) to come to New York City, where Doctor Chavett was born, as hereinbefore narrated. There is a strain of noble blood in the family, readily discernable in the observation by the doctor of the *Noblesse oblige*.

There is melancholy thought inspired by the dying out of a once proud and honorable line. For here ends the male line of which the doctor was descended, and of which he was so worthy a flower. It is therefore with unusual, though sad, pleasure (inasmuch as the last of the lifework of this family is done) that this opportunity is accepted to present with fairly impartial words the name and fame of the deceased. The likeness seen upon an adjoining page is a lifelike picture of the most kindly, intellectual face of him who has spoken words of encouragement to thousands of sufferers, and whose deeds have verily raised from the grasp of death many a poor fellow-creature seemingly doomed to an untimely grave.

His friends, who knew the goodness of his heart, will never forget him in their lives; but since all are destined soon to pass away, it will be with growing satisfaction that future generations will look upon the lineaments of our friend, and pause from active life to contemplate the long and useful career of one of God's noblemen, who first came to the new West to bestow happiness and health upon the wretched.

LESTER D. CASTLE.

LESTER D. CASTLE, who is now living a retired life in Barrington, is numbered among the honored early settlers of Cook County of 1843. His residence, therefore, within its borders covers a period of half a century. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in the town of Florence, Oneida County, N. Y., March 4, 1827, and is a son of Edward Castle, who was born in Waterbury, Conn., December 19, 1800. He was reared, however, in the Empire State, whither he was taken when two years old by his father, Phineas Castle, who was one of the first settlers of Florence. His great-grandfather, Phineas Castle, Sr., was a Captain in the French and Indian War. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jerusha W. Bellows. She was born in New York, and was a daughter of Abner Bellows, an early settler of Florence, Oneida County.

In 1843 Edward Castle emigrated to the West with his family and located in Palatine Township, Cook County, where he made a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, purchasing the land from the Government. It was a wild tract, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but he transformed it into a good farm and continued its cultivation for a number of years. His last years were spent in Barrington, and he was buried in the Barrington Cemetery in 1871. His wife still survives him and lives with her son Lester, a well-preserved old lady of eighty-six years. Our subject is the eldest of four children, the others being Emily, deceased, wife of William Lytle; Rhoda J., wife of ex-Gov. Ira J. Chase, of Irvington, Ind.; and Charlotte, deceased, wife of Alfred S. Henderson.

Mr. Castle whose name heads this sketch spent the first sixteen years of his life in his native State, and in its common schools began his education, which was completed by study in Waukegan

Academy. He then successfully followed teaching during ten winter terms. Having purchased a half of the old homestead, he carried on farming during the summer months. On his father's death he became sole owner of the old home farm, to which he added a forty-acre tract adjoining, making in all a fine farm of two hundred acres of valuable land. Upon it are good buildings, and the place is well improved. Its owner is always regarded as an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and by his well-directed efforts he has acquired a handsome competency. In 1877 he rented his farm to his son, and removed to Barrington, but after two years returned to the old home, and again carried on agricultural pursuits until 1887, when he purchased a residence, and has since lived retired in this place. He owns one of the nicest homes in Barrington.

Mr. Castle was married in Lake County, June 9, 1852, to Miss Lucy A. Taylor, daughter of Samuel Taylor, of Warren Township, that county. She was born in Massachusetts, but was reared and educated in Ohio and Illinois. They have seven children: Arthur L., who is married and resides in Elgin, where he is employed in the postoffice; P. V., a prominent attorney of Chicago, a member of the firm of Cutting & Castle; Charles, who is Postmaster of Austin; Pearley D., who is cashier of the Austin State Bank; Ben B., a salesman in the employ of Farwell & Co., of Chicago; Eva, a successful teacher, now employed in Irving Park; and Lottie, wife of C. W. Coltrin, a dentist of Austin.

Mr. Castle was first a Democrat. In 1848 he cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and in 1852 supported John P. Hale. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, and has since been a stalwart advocate of the men and measures of the Republican party. He has himself been elected to a number of local offices, having served as

Township Clerk, Town Supervisor, and as County Supervisor for two terms. He was also Township Treasurer for about fifteen years, and is now serving his second term as Police Magistrate. He has been a delegate to numerous county conventions. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, and he has done effective service in its interest during the many years he

has been a member of the School Board. His mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Castle is a valued and progressive citizen, who is ever found on the side of right and order, and who has always taken a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he has so long made his home.

DR. O. T. MAXSON.

DR. O. T. MAXSON, who is engaged in the practice of the medical profession in South Evanston, has built up a good business, for he is well versed in everything connected with the science and has spared neither labor nor expense in perfecting himself for his chosen calling. His skill and ability are now recognized, and he has not only won a liberal patronage, but has also gained a high reputation among his professional brethren.

The Doctor was born in Centreville, Allegany County, N. Y., March 29, 1824, and is one of seven children, four sons and three daughters, who were born unto Joseph and Amelia (Ward) Maxson. Only two of the family are now living, the Doctor, and Caroline, who is the widow of Dr. J. W. Beardsley, of Minneapolis, Minn. The parents were both natives of Rhode Island. The father was a trader, farmer and merchant. In 1846, he removed to Bradford, Wis., where he lived for twenty-four years, his death occurring in 1864, at the age of eighty-two. His wife passed away in 1846, at the age of forty-six years. Both were members of the Universalist Church. They built the house of worship in Centreville, N. Y., and for two years paid the salary of the minister. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Maxson, was a very wealthy man. His father also bore the name of Joseph. The grandfather Ward was a farmer and had a family of fifteen

children, all of whom lived to be married, and nine of whom died in 1846.

Orrin T. Maxson was reared in Centreville, N. Y., and there acquired his early education. He afterwards attended Rush Medical College, in Chicago, for he had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, and was graduated from that institution in the Class of '49. He then established a hospital in Nevada, Colo., in connection with Dr. Clark, and was at that place one year, after which he went to the mouth of the St. Croix River, and bought out the old fur company of that place. He there platted what afterwards became the city of Prescott, Wis. He there remained for fifteen years, and during most of the time engaged in the prosecution of his profession.

In 1861, the Doctor entered the service of his country, joining the boys in blue of Company A, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry. He served until after the siege of Atlanta, when he was honorably discharged, his three-year term having expired. He held the rank of captain, yet most of the time was detailed as a surgeon. After the war he engaged in practice in Waukegan and Chicago for a long period, seventeen years of that time being spent in the former city. Leaving Waukegan in 1883, he removed to Evanston, where he has since made his home. He has built up a large practice, and his success is well merited.

In December, 1846, Dr. Maxson was united in marriage with Miss Eunice McCray, daughter of William and Candace (McKinney) McCray, natives of Tolland, Conn. Five children have been born unto them, three sons and two daughters, but Herrick, Orrin and Almira are now deceased. Orrin Prescott, who was the third in order of birth, is now a practicing physician of Waukegan. He married Miss Kittie Sherman, and they have four children, a son and three daughters: Eunora, Evelyn, Leta and Harold. Amelia, who was the youngest of the Doctor's family, is the widow of L. L. Knox, and now lives with her father in Evanston. She has two children, Orrin and Helen.

While residing in Wisconsin, Dr. Maxson served as a member of the Legislature for several years, and was chairman of the railroad committee which disposed of the land grant. He was for six years State Regent of the Normal Schools

of Wisconsin, which included all the colleges and schools that had Normal classes in the State. Gov. Randall was a particular friend of the Doctor's, and, unsolicited, appointed him County Judge of Pierce County, Wis. In politics, he was in early life a Democrat, but at the breaking out of the war he joined the ranks of the Republican party and has since been one of its staunch advocates. In his official duties he has ever been found faithful and true, endeavoring to serve the best interests of the people. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church, their connection covering a period of forty years. The Doctor is a Knight Templar Mason and also belongs to the Odd Fellows' Society. While in Waukegan, he was a member of the Lake County Medical Society. The Doctor owns landed interests in various parts of this county, and a home property and other real estate in Evanston.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

JOHN ROBERTSON, a highly respected citizen of Barrington, now practically living retired, is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Lake County, December 29, 1844. His father, John Robertson, was born in New Hampshire, October 20, 1810, and in 1837 emigrated westward to this State, settling near Deer Grove, Lake County. He was one of the honored pioneers of that locality. He married Charlotte Sutherland, who was born in Vermont, but in her girlhood came to this State with her father, an honored pioneer of Cook County. Mr. Robertson started out in life for himself with no capital save a young man's bright hope of the future and a determination to succeed, but by industry and good management he worked his way upward and became a substantial citizen. He was recognized as one of the leading men of Lake County. He took an active

part in local politics and held numerous official positions of honor and trust, discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He passed away September 8, 1877, at the age of sixty-seven, and his wife died two years previous, in 1875. They lie buried in Fairfield Cemetery, where a monument has been erected to their memory.

John Robertson is the second in order of birth in their family of four sons and five daughters. Lydia, the eldest, is the wife of William Hicks, of Palatine; Silas is living retired in Barrington; Cordelia is the wife of Edward Clark, of Barrington; Persis is the wife of James Diamond, of Normal Park; Joseph died at the age of nineteen years; Mary is the wife of Charles Patten, of Palatine; Elmer resides in Palatine; and Lida died at the age of twenty-one.

In his parents' home, John Robertson spent the

days of his boyhood and youth, and the schools of Lake County afforded him his educational privileges. After arriving at mature years he turned his attention to farming, which he followed in Lake County for twenty years. He owned and operated four hundred acres of valuable land and was a successful agriculturist. In 1887 he rented his farm, purchased a residence in Barrington, and has since made his home in this place. He owns a large and valuable farm at Lake Zurich, where he has a nice summer residence, and each year he and his family there spend about four months. He is also one of the stockholders and directors in the Barrington Bank, and is President of that institution, which is one of the solid financial concerns of the county. He is a man of good business and executive ability, who by careful attention to the details of his business and well-directed efforts has won a success which is the just reward of his labors.

On the 3d of October, 1866, in Lake County, Mr. Robertson married Julia E., daughter of

David Parker, who removed from Vermont to Lake County in an early day, and there spent the remainder of his life. His daughter was born in Erie County, N. Y., but was reared in this State. Our subject and his wife have five children: Cora, wife of A. J. Leonard, of Rockefeller, Ill.; Albert L., who is Cashier of the Barrington Bank; Emma, at home; Frank, a successful teacher of Cook County; and Lydia, who is attending school in Mayfair.

Since casting his first Presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1868, Mr. Robertson has been a stalwart advocate of the Republican party and its principles, and has frequently served as a delegate to its conventions. He is a member of the Barrington Lodge of Modern Woodmen, and is a charitable and benevolent man, who contributes liberally to churches and worthy enterprises, and does all in his power to advance the best interests of the community. His sterling worth and many excellencies of character have made him a highly respected citizen.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, a retired farmer residing in Barrington, is one of the worthy citizens that Massachusetts has furnished to Cook County. He was born in the town of North Adams, Berkshire County, on November 17, 1826, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Thomas Waterman, having been a soldier in the War for Independence. His father, Capt. George T. Waterman, was a native of Berkshire County, and in North Adams married Eunice Hoskins, who was born in the Bay State. He followed farming, and also engaged in teaming. He served in the War of 1812, with the rank of Captain, and afterwards received a pension in recognition of his services. He held a number of local offices of honor and trust, and was ever a valued citizen. In 1842, he emigrated westward, and cast in his lot among the early set-

tlers of Barrington Township, Cook County, where he purchased eighty acres of raw land, but in a short time the unbroken prairie was fenced and transformed into rich and fertile fields. He there carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. His death occurred in 1875, and he was laid by the side of his wife in Barrington Cemetery, where a substantial monument has been erected to their memory. Mrs. Waterman had passed away a few years previous.

In the family were three sons and four daughters: Waitay, wife of S. W. Kingsley, of Barrington; Nancy, deceased; Ann, wife of Charles Hawley, of Barrington; Susan, deceased, wife of Henry Hawley, of Barrington; G. W., of this sketch; J. M., a carpenter of Elgin, Ill.; and Charles H., who resides in Petersburg, Ill.

Mr. Waterman of this sketch acquired a good

common-school education in his native State, and at the age of seventeen years came to Illinois. He aided in clearing and developing a farm in Barrington Township, and afterwards assumed its management. He also bought more land, and thus extended its boundaries. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey, he chose Miss Alvira, daughter of Gilbert Applebee, who resides in Barrington, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Their union was celebrated in Barrington June 2, 1853, and six months later they removed to a farm of one hundred and twenty acres adjoining the old homestead. Subsequently Mr. Waterman made other purchases, until his farm comprised two hundred acres of good land. He built upon it a substantial residence and large barns, together with good outbuildings, and made it one of the model farms of the community. He also owns another good farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He commenced life empty-handed, with no capital, but has steadily worked his way upward, and by his enterprise and industry has become the owner of two valuable farms and a fine residence property in Barrington.

In 1885, Mr. Waterman was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. They had three children: Susan, wife of A. D. Church, of Barrington;

J. W., a substantial farmer of Barrington Township; and F. L., who resides in the village. All are married and have families. Mr. Waterman was married in Barrington, in the spring of 1888, to Mrs. Rhoda Ann Richardson, a widow and a sister of his former wife. She had two children by her first husband: Laura, wife of C. P. Hawley, of Barrington; and Dr. H. D. H. Richardson, of this place.

Mr. Waterman has been identified with the Republican party since becoming a voter, and is a warm advocate of its principles. His fellow-townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called upon him to serve in positions of public trust. He has been Supervisor, and is now President, of the Barrington Mutual Fire and Tornado Insurance Company. He has also been School Trustee for a number of years, and he gives his hearty support and co-operation to all enterprises which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit. He and his wife are faithful members and active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Waterman is a man of upright character and sterling worth, and his honorable career has won for him a large circle of warm friends.

HARVEY B. HURD.

HARVEY B. HURD has been prominently identified with the advancement of Chicago and its interests for many years. For nearly half a century he has resided in the city, or in its beautiful suburb of Evanston, and during this long period he has been a powerful factor in molding not only the destiny of this metropolis, but of the entire West as well. He was born in Huntington, Fairfield County, Conn., February 14, 1828, and is a son of Alanson Hurd, who was of English descent. His mother was of both Dutch and Irish lineage. If ever it could be said of any one

that he made his own way in life from poverty to a high and honorable station, it is true of Harvey B. Hurd. It is said that when he left home to seek a fortune for himself, he carried all his possessions in a handkerchief, and when he arrived in Chicago, some years later, his capital was only half a dollar; yet this poor youth was in subsequent years to play a part which has influenced the career of the State, and aided in molding the preliminary studies of a generation of young American lawyers. Until he was fifteen years of age he spent the summer months in work upon his

father's farm, while in the winter season he attended school.

On the 1st of May, 1842, Mr. Hurd bade adieu to his parents and journeyed on foot to Bridgeport, where he became an apprentice in the office of the Bridgeport *Standard*, a Whig newspaper. With a company of ten young men, in the autumn of 1844, he emigrated to Illinois, and became a student in Jubilee College, of Peoria County, then presided over by Rev. Samuel Chase. A disagreement arose between him and the Principal after he had been in college for about a year, and Mr. Hurd then went to Peoria, where he sought employment, but unsuccessfully. He therefore took passage on a baggage stage for Chicago, where, in the office of the *Evening Journal*, he soon secured work. This paper was then published by Wilson & Geer. He afterwards worked on the *Prairie Farmer*, and in the fall of 1847 began studying law in the office of Calvin DeWolf. In 1848 he was admitted to the Bar, and formed a partnership with Carlos Haven, who was afterwards State's Attorney. His next partner was Henry Snapp, who later represented the Joliet District in Congress, and from 1850 until 1854 he was a partner of Andrew J. Brown. This latter firm had large transactions in real estate, and owned two hundred and forty acres of land, which was platted as a part of the village of Evanston. Mr. Hurd was one of the first to build in this place. He began the erection of the home which is still his place of residence in the summer of 1854, and moved into it in the following summer. It is one of the finest homes in this beautiful suburb, and at the time of its erection it stood alone on a block of ground. Its owner enjoys the distinction of having been the first President of the Village Board.

In May, 1853, Mr. Hurd married Miss Cornelia A., daughter of the late Capt. James Hilliard, of Middletown, Conn. Three daughters were born unto them: Eda, wife of George S. Lord; Hettie, who died in 1884; and Nellie, wife of John A. Comstock. On the 1st of November, 1860, Mr. Hurd wedded Mrs. Sarah Collins, widow of the late George Collins. She died in 1890, and in July, 1892, he married Miss Susanna

Van Wyck, a lady highly esteemed in social circles in Chicago and Evanston.

Mr. Hurd was an ardent Abolitionist, and took an active part in the stirring events which occurred in Chicago before and after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The result of this measure of Congress was to make Kansas a prize for which both the free and slave States contended. The slave-holders of western Missouri crossed the border, driving out many of the free State settlers and killing others, pre-empted lands, and opposed the passage of emigrants from the Northern States through Missouri, compelling the latter to take a more circuitous route through Iowa and Nebraska. Kansas was the scene of continued conflict between these parties during the spring and summer of 1855, the border ruffians of Missouri seeking to drive out the free State settlers by murder and arson, and the free State settlers retaliating. The cry of "bleeding Kansas" echoed through the North, and emigration societies were formed in the free States to aid, arm and protect the Northern settlers in Kansas. A convention was held in Buffalo, N. Y., at which a national Kansas committee was formed and Mr. Hurd, who was a member of the convention, became secretary of its executive committee, with headquarters in Chicago. His assistant secretary was Horace White, afterwards editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and now of New York City. In 1856, Kansas crops proved a failure, owing to the depredations of the contending factions. In anticipation of a lack of seeds for the planting in the coming spring, the committee in New York in February, 1857, passed a resolution instructing the executive committee in Chicago to purchase and forward the necessary seeds, and at the same time appropriated \$5,000 to aid John Brown in the organization and equipment of the free-soil settlers into companies for self-protection. Mr. Hurd found, on returning to Chicago, that the funds in the hands of the treasurer were not sufficient to meet both requirements. He therefore decided to buy and send on the seeds. One hundred tons, including spring wheat, barley, corn, potatoes and other seeds, were purchased and forwarded. When Brown applied for the money

appropriated to him, he found the treasury of the committee empty. At first Gerritt Smith and other friends of Brown were inclined to find fault with the action of Mr. Hurd, but in the mean time the free settlers had been waiting anxiously at Lawrence, Kan., for the seeds. They had been forwarded by a small steamer, which was to ascend the Kansas River to Lawrence, where the settlers assembled to receive them. The steamer was delayed two weeks by low water, and when at last it did arrive, the settlers were overjoyed, and the wisdom of Mr. Hurd's course was amply vindicated. The settlers would have been obliged to leave Kansas had not this timely provision for a crop been made. As it was, the tide of emigration from the free States kept on increasing, and the pro-slavery men, finding that they could not win in the contest, soon abandoned it.

In 1862, Mr. Hurd formed a partnership with Hon. Henry Booth, and at the same time accepted the position of lecturer in the law department of the University of Chicago, which Mr. Booth had aided in organizing three years previous, and of which he was Principal. In 1868 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hurd retiring from active practice. In April, 1869, he was appointed by Gov. Palmer one of three commissioners to revise and re-write the General Statutes of the State of Illinois. His colleagues were William E. Nelson, of Decatur, and Michael Shaeffer, of Salem, both of whom withdrew in a short time, leaving the burden of the work upon Mr. Hurd. He completed his task with the adjournment of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly in April, 1874, and was appointed by that body to edit and supervise the publication, which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the general public. The labor which he performed in this revision is such as only lawyers can fully appreciate. He had not only to compile into one homogeneous whole the various laws which from time to time had been enacted at the biennial meetings of the Legislature, but to adapt them to the new State Constitution of 1870, discarding old provisions which were in conflict with it, and constructing new ones in conformity with it. The success of his work was immediate, and "Hurd's Revised Stat-

utes" is an indispensable work in every law office throughout the State, and in many public offices. The State edition of 1874 of fifteen thousand copies was soon exhausted, and Mr. Hurd has been called upon to edit eight editions since, all of which have received the unqualified commendation of the Bar.

In the summer of 1876, Mr. Hurd was again elected to a chair in the law school, which had become the Union College of Law of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University, and he is now Professor of Pleading, Practice and Statutory Law in that institution, it now being the law department of the Northwestern University. He has here an occupation which is thoroughly congenial to him. He has always been a careful student, and his arguments of cases before the higher courts were always models of clear and accurate statement of legal propositions and logical reasoning. In his academic work he displays the same invaluable qualities, imparting to his class a thorough understanding of principles, and training them to systematic and methodical habits. At the special election for a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, December 11, 1875, Mr. Hurd was nominated by the Republicans, but was opposed by T. L. Dickey, who was then Corporation Counsel of the city of Chicago. Mr. Dickey was a Democrat, and had the entire support of that party; he had, moreover, the whole influence of the city administration, and, to crown all, he had the backing of the railroad corporations, who were disposed to revenge themselves upon him for the stringent measures of railroad legislation which the General Assembly had enacted, which were contained in "Hurd's Revised Statutes," and with the framing of which he had much to do. By the aid of this powerful combination he was defeated. Just before the election a defamatory pamphlet was published against him by a member of the same church to which he belongs, and, though it was of too slight importance to influence the result, it was not a matter to be overlooked by Mr. Hurd, who had always borne an irreproachable character. The author was tried and convicted of slander and unchristian conduct by a church court, and

received its formal censure, while Mr. Hurd made many friends by his forbearing and Christian conduct toward his defamer. Since that time he has not appeared before the public as a candidate for any office, but seems to prefer the honorable retirement which he has so well earned, finding sufficient occupation in his academic duties, and employing his leisure in the pursuits of a scholar.

Mr. Hurd was one of six gentlemen selected to fill the vacancy on the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County created by the conviction of members of that board for defrauding the county. He has the credit of being the father of the new drainage system of Chicago, by which the sewerage of the city, instead of being, as now, discharged into Lake Michigan, the source of the water supply, is to be carried into the Illinois River, by means of a channel across what is known as the Chicago Divide. While he does not claim the credit of having first suggested such a channel (indeed it has been long talked of), he is, without doubt, the author of the plan of creating a municipal district of the city of Chicago—the Chicago Sanitary District—and getting it adopted. Until he suggested this plan it was generally conceded that there was no way of raising the necessary money to construct the channel without an amendment to the constitution, the city of Chicago having reached the limit of its borrowing and taxing power. It was through Mr. Hurd's suggesting of this plan to Mayor Harrison that the drainage and water supply commission known as the Herring Commission was raised. He was the friend and adviser of that commission, and was the author of the first bill on the subject introduced into the Legislature in 1886, known as the Hurd Bill, which resulted in a legislative commission to further investigate the subject and present a bill. The bill reported by that commission, passed in 1887, although it differed in some respects from the original Hurd Bill, was in the main the same, and was supported before the Legislature by him and his friends. He conducted the proceedings for its adoption by the people of the district, and it was adopted at the November election in 1887 by an almost unanimous vote. His resi-

dence outside of the district, in Evanston, although not a legal disqualification, has in the minds of politicians ruled him out as a candidate for Trustee; still he has not ceased to devote his energies to its success. The plan as outlined is now in a fair way of being accomplished, as the channel is actually being constructed upon that plan, and when it is done it will no doubt be regarded as one of the grandest accomplishments of the age. It will at once give to Chicago an excellent system of drainage, pure water and a magnificent waterway, connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi and tributaries and the Gulf of Mexico.

For several years Mr. Hurd has been at the head of the Committee of Law Reform of the Illinois State Bar Association, and is the author of the able reports of that committee in favor of extending the American policy of breaking up large estates through the operation of the laws of descent and wills, by so amending the laws as to limit the amount one may take by descent or will from the same person; and in favor of a system of registration of titles which will make transfers of real estate as simple, inexpensive and secure as the transfers of personal property. The latter of these reports has already borne substantial fruit in the shape of a commission to consider the matter of transfers of title, which was created by the action of the last General Assembly. Of that commission Mr. Hurd was chairman, and in the report of December 10, 1892, it recommended a system of registering titles substantially embodying the essential principles of the Australian or Torrens system. The bill recommended to the convention passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, lacking only seven votes, however, of a majority and becoming a law. Since the report of the commission, commissions of a like character have been raised in a number of States, and the bill which was written by Mr. Hurd bids fair to become the basis of bills for the adoption of the system in the United States.

Among the charities which receive Mr. Hurd's attention and aid are the Children's Aid Society of Chicago, whose work it is to find homeless children and place them in families.



Chas. H. Weston

THOMAS F. WITHROW.

THOMAS FOSTER WITHROW was born in Kanawha County, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 6, 1832. His father, who was a physician, was bound his son should be a medical practitioner, but the son had an early bent for the law, which brooked no opposition; on this account, as his father would not furnish necessary funds, his early years were mainly self-educated. When sufficiently advanced, he taught district schools, thereby earning the means wherewith to attend the Western Reserve College, situated at Delaware, Ohio. By reason of his father's death during his youth, he was obliged to drop his books, leave college, and forthwith proceed to business life in order to support his widowed mother and his sister.

Adopting for a season the journalistic field, that he might lay up money to prosecute ultimate legal aims, at the age of twenty-one he was appointed local editor upon the *Republican*, published at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, removing in 1855 to Zanesville, in the same State, to assume editorship in chief of the *Free Press*. Although exceptionally brilliant in this sphere of occupation (a fact amply vouched for by his rapid rise therein), he felt that his powers were not called upon to their fullest extent, and that he would be altogether unable in any field, save the law, to find a theme whose ringing echoes should sound the melody of his life.

Upon the death of his dearly beloved mother in the fall of 1856, he commenced the study of law in the offices of Miller & Beck, of Fort Madison, Iowa. The following year witnessed his admission to the practice of the local bar of his newly acquired home in Des Moines, Iowa, where he first opened his office. Directly his unusual abilities became voiced, he was sought for private secretary by Governor Ralph P. Lowe (the first

Republican to assume the gubernatorial functions in that State), as also by his successor in office, Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood. Fancy can readily picture what flames were added to his aspirations by such distinguished environment at the inception of his young career. Prosperity, however, far from spoiling him, amplified both his talents and his tact; wherefore, recognizing his fitness for so exacting a function, the proper authorities selected our modestly-laureled subject to act as Official Reporter of the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa; the well-digested results of his long incumbency of such office being embodied in some fourteen volumes of Iowa State Reports, containing decisions upon all branches of law as issues were made on appeals, and which, as the decrees of the court of *dernier resort*, are precedents in that State for future adjudication.

In 1863 the deserts of his exceedingly enthusiastic political services were formally acknowledged in his elevation to the highly responsible position of Chairman of the Iowa State Republican Committee. During this period his alert faculties were so impressed by the necessities calling for better means for effectual campaign work, that he originated a new code of methods, thereupon proven to be so superior in conception that they have been very largely followed and patterned after ever since. The unusual needs of these "war times" so enthused his impressionable mind that he foresaw and spoke as a party prophet or law-giver. None has left a brighter, more wholesome memory in the political annals of that State, so long his honored and honoring home.

In 1866 he was made local Division Attorney for the Rock Island & Pacific Railway, his services manifesting such activity and success that in 1873 he was rewarded by an advancement to the chief post of his department. under the title

of General Solicitor, whereupon removal of residence was made to the *situs* of the general offices of that road at Chicago. Litigation increased in bulk to such a degree, that in after years they found it would be expedient to select two such solicitors, at which juncture Mr. Withrow was installed in the newly created office of General Counsel for the entire system, having a general supervision over a corps of able legal subordinates, in person only going into the highest courts upon questions of weightier import. These duties he continued with conscientious energy to administer until the time of his decease, February 3, 1893, since which time the Rock Island Railway has withheld from elevating any successor to his so peculiarly honored seat.

On the occasion set apart by the Supreme Court of Iowa for the delivering of eulogies upon the life-work and character of Mr. Withrow, among numerous eloquent tributes paid to his superlative worth on the part of professional old friends and associates, we find in the address *par excellence*, spoken by Judge Wright, the following passage: "As a lawyer, he was industrious, conscientious, aggressive, and of the quickest perceptions. He had a genius for hard and effective work, all of which was done thoroughly, slighting nothing. * * He was the very soul of fidelity to his client. * * *His greatest power was fertility of resource.* * * Generous and considerate, alas, that he must pass away in the prime of life!"

It was this "genius for hard and effective work" which led to his untimely, sudden death, through heart failure. The fall previous, in the retirement of his summer home at Lake Geneva, he had spent several very laborious weeks in preparing for hearing an extremely important case for his corporation, from which particular overwork, though he respited, he never fully recovered. Sturdy as an oak, which under careful cherishing outstands the violence of myriad seasons, his ardent temperament recked not of the prudences of life; with him it was always—"This is the battle! This must end in victory!" And so into the seething flames of a too consumingly brilliant professional life, he had cheerfully thrown

that score of years of reserved force which, along more conservative lines, would undoubtedly have sufficed him to meet with heroic fortitude the slowly gathering shadows of a quite advanced age. But who will take upon him to assert that he was not well contented on the whole that it befell as indeed it did? For had not the solicitations of friends often cautioned him against his so lavish expenditure of exceptional energies? Let us take example of this "faithfulness unto death," his most fitting eulogy, and rarest, pure balm of solace to the bereaved.

By religious faith he was a Unitarian; always in attendance upon the inspiring services of the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer while he so long and efficiently filled the pulpit of Unity Church of this city. Of later years a warm friendship had grown up between him and the late Rev. Dr. David Swing, who officiated so feelingly at the obsequies, unspeakably regretful over the loss of his lawyer-naturalist comrade; for they were boon mates together in the woods and fields, mutually worshipping the omnipresent God as they walked.

Like his father, Mr. Withrow was an exceedingly devoted abolitionist, at a period when Virginia was not at all prolific of such citizenship. Many a colored man was able through their agency to breathe the free air of the North. Indeed, so bitter grew the local sentiment engendered by the temerity of so exceptional an attitude, altogether hostile to southern tenets, that it became expedient, and was the chief cause of, the family removal to Ohio. No less zealous in this new field, and grown to great prominence in the dominant party, what pleasure our friend must have experienced over that immortal proclamation of President Lincoln, with its ensuing complete practical ratification! We sincerely believe that no happier moments than these crowned his life, unless, possibly, the contemplation of these signal, national transactions in later years, while seated upon his own magnificent premises overlooking Chicago Lincoln Park, of which he was a Commissioner, being thus in full view of the superb bronze statue of the President himself, of the fund for erecting which he had been a trustee.

Vivacious and sociable, a semi-public life had found him a member of many choice clubs and societies; but with growing domesticity necessitated by maturer years, added to the drains made by constant professional duties upon his vitality, he withdrew more and more into the quiet enjoyments afforded by home life, especially delighting in *belles lettres*, in whose rich domain he was during the thirty-five most busily occupied years of professional activity, never less than an ambitious student and philosophic meditator. Here the richest verbal expressions of genius became again his living legacy, always ready at a necessitous crisis to do his eloquent bidding. At the time of his demise he was still enrolled with the Chicago Literary Club, as for the many years past, as well as with the famous Grolier Club of New York City.

Mr. Withrow was married October 27, 1859, at Hamilton, Madison County, New York, to Miss Jane Frances Goodwin, who survives him, together with three children born unto them, as follows: Henry Goodwin Withrow, born April 29, 1861, whose advanced education was completed in the University of Michigan, now being engaged in railroading; Charles LeBaron Withrow, born in June 1866, matriculated at the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Law School, but now in journalistic labors with the Associated Press in New York City; Bonnie Withrow, born in August, 1867, educated at Ogontz, near Philadelphia, now largely devoted to philanthropic work,

especially the welfare of young women whom fate has thrown upon their own resources.

Mrs. Withrow is a daughter of the sea captain, LeBaron Goodwin, of Old Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Mary, his wife (*nee* Leggett), of Saratoga Springs, New York. Her father removed in mature years to De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, where he led a retired and studious life. The said Mary Leggett was a daughter of Samuel and Susannah Leggett (*nee* Smith); Samuel being a son of Isaac and Rebecca Leggett (*nee* Starbuck), a daughter of Benjamin and Heapsibah Starbuck (*nee* Bunker). The said LeBaron Goodwin was a son of William and Lydia C. Goodwin, (*nee* Sampson), the former a son of Nathaniel and Lydia Goodwin (*nee* LeBaron), a son of John and Mary Goodwin (*nee* Roby), a son of Nathaniel (who died in 1754) and Elizabeth Goodwin.

Mrs. Withrow is related to eminent families, as will be seen from the fact that through her paternal grandmother, Lydia C. Sampson, she traces back to Nathaniel Cushing, born in 1588 (a son of Peter Cushing, of Norfolk, England), an early American colonist; also to Henry Pitcher, born in 1586, who came early to Hingham, Massachusetts, in the ship "Delight;" also to Capt. Miles Standish, famous of the "Mayflower" crew; also to Henry Sampson, compeer of Standish, whose grandson Isaac married Lydia, a granddaughter of Captain Standish, and who became in due time grandparents of the said Lydia C. Sampson, the grandmother of Mrs. Withrow.

JULIUS M. WARREN.

JULIUS M. WARREN, only son of Daniel Warren, a pioneer settler of Du Page County (see biography elsewhere in this volume), was born in Fredonia, New York, June 13, 1811, being the first white child born in Chautauqua

County. He became a member of the New York militia, in which he attained the rank of colonel. With the family, he came to Du Page County in the autumn of 1833, and spent the balance of his life there. He was a very genial and happy-dis-

positioned gentleman, and early became a favorite in society. A recent writer in the Chicago *Herald* speaks thus of the society of that day: "The society of all this region, including town and country, forty-five years ago, had its attractive seat and held its principal revelries in the valley of Fox river. 'The best people' that came out from the eastern states to settle in this region did not stop in Chicago, but made for the magnificent farming lands in this vicinity. Some came from central and western New York, where they had seen families of the aristocracy plant themselves and flourish on the fat lands of the Mohawk and Genesee valleys. To clear off timber and reduce those great farms to productivity, had taken half a century of time and had exhausted the lives of three generations. This was known to the new emigrants, and as they heard of or saw these Illinois lands, bare of obstinate trees, but clothed with succulent grasses, of nature's sowing; in a climate that possessed no torridity, nor yet any destructive rigors; all this being known beforehand, many refined and cultivated families came out with all their effects, and bought or entered land and proceeded to make themselves homes, which, they had no doubt, would be homes to them for their natural lives."

Mr. Warren had a keen sense of humor and was always amiable and cheerful, which made him a favorite in all circles. Instead of disapproving the amusements of the young people, he always had a strong sympathy and interest in their pleasures. He was the constant attendant of his sisters, and often laughingly mentioned them as seven reasons why he should not marry. He was also devotedly attached to his mother who was justly proud of her only son. Together they kept house until her death, when he induced his nephew to bring his family to live on the old homestead at Warrentonville, where he continued to reside. He passed away on the first of May, 1893, his last words being, "Take me home to my mother."

In speaking of Colonel Warren and the village of Warrentonville, we again quote from the *Herald*: "He called in a storekeeper, a blacksmith, a cooper and a carpenter, and a tavernkeeper came in good time. Naperville was a smaller village, hav-

ing but two log houses. Aurora scarcely had a being, and St. Charles was not. But all along on the banks of the Fox river were settlers of a high class, who had knowledge of and correspondence with the eastern portions of the United States. Foremost among these was Judge Whipple, who, acting with the Warrens, father and son, organized and gave direction to local affairs. They were without postal facilities of any kind, and every family had to send a member into Chicago for letters and papers. A letter from Buffalo to any place on the Fox river was from four to six weeks in coming, and to Chicago cost fifty cents postage. Colonel Warren making use of eastern friends, got a postoffice (the first in the valley) established at Warrentonville in 1833, and himself appointed postmaster. He was his own mail-carrier, making weekly trips, on foot some times, to Chicago and out again, with letters and papers for distribution through his office to people in all that section. Colonel Warren held this office for fifty years, and only lost it when President Cleveland came in the first time."

Although chiefly self-educated, Colonel Warren was a thoroughly well-read man, and was admirably fitted for a leader in politics, as well as in society. He represented his district for three successive terms in the State Legislature, from 1840 to 1843, but refused to longer remain in public life, preferring the quiet joys of his home and neighborhood to anything the capital or metropolis might offer. He continued to manage the large homestead farm until his death. He was a loyal adherent of the Republican party, having espoused its leading principles before its organization.

The following incident will indicate the kindly nature of Colonel Warren and his noble mother, as well: A young lawyer of Chicago, now known throughout Illinois as the venerable ex-Chief Justice of the State, John Dean Caton, fell sick of fever while staying at the log tavern in Naperville, one of the two buildings of that village. Hearing of the case, Colonel Warren went at once to see what he could do to render the sufferer comfortable, and soon decided to remove him to his own home, where he could receive better

nursing than at the little frontier tavern. This probably saved the life of the patient, who attributes his recovery to the careful nursing of Mrs. Warren and her daughters, with such aid as Colonel Warren could apply. The last-named saw the completion of his eighty-second year,

full of humor and harmless badinage to the last, and died as the result of an attack of pneumonia, after an illness of only two days, leaving as an inspiration to those who come after the record of a well-spent life.

FERDINAND W. PECK.

FERDINAND W. PECK. Among Chicago's native sons, of whom she is justly proud, is the subject of this sketch. He is the youngest son of P. F. W. Peck, the pioneer settler and merchant of the city (for biography see another page), and was born in the family residence, which stood on ground now covered by the Grand Pacific hotel, July 15th, 1848.

It is not often that one not stimulated by necessity or forced to cultivate self-reliance achieves anything worthy of note among the active men of to-day. Without this stimulus, Mr. Peck applied himself first to the acquirement of an education, passing through the grades of the city schools, graduating at the High School, the Chicago University and the Union College of Law. Next he took up the practice of his chosen profession, and met with the full measure of success vouchsafed to the young lawyer in a field already occupied by a multitude of able and experienced jurists and attorneys. After several years of practice, with growing business that is bound to come to one of his energy and ability, he was forced to abandon the law to engage in caring for the estate which his father had left to the charge of his sons, at his demise. This property consisted principally of real estate, much of which had been stripped of its improvements by the great fire of 1871, and which now required constant and careful attention. Under the conservative management of the senior

Peck's sons, the estate has prospered, at the same time it has conferred upon the city some of its most valuable and permanent features.

Mr. F. W. Peck is a devotee of music and a lover of art, and has been the means of bringing to Chicago much of its culture in these elevating and ennobling studies. For some years he cherished the idea of providing the city with facilities sufficiently ample and substantial to bring hither all that was best in the line of intellectual and refining entertainments. The Opera Festival of 1885, of which Mr. Peck was President, brought to the city the finest musical and dramatic entertainments ever offered to an American audience, and made apparent to the citizens the need of better facilities for such entertainments. Mr. Peck seized upon this sentiment and organized the Auditorium Association, of which he was unanimously chosen President. The stock was distributed among three hundred subscribers, including the most prominent and wealthy citizens, and the result is known to every denizen of the city, in one of its most conspicuous landmarks—the Auditorium.

A recent writer says: "The genius of the world has exhausted itself in devising and erecting architectural edifices. The Parthenon in the age of Pericles, glorious in all the adornments of art wrought by the chisel of Phidias and brush of Praxiteles, was a temple of heathen worship; the mighty walls of the Coliseum were

raised to furnish an arena for gladiatorial brutality. Mediæval architects reared the clustered columns and vaulted arches of Gothic cathedrals to woo men to pious aspirations; the chaste lines and sculptured walls of the "Nouvelle Opera" were raised as a temple of music and dramatic art; each had or has its beauties and special use; but it remained for the genius of Chicago to conceive and its enterprise to provide; by private munificence, a structure as perfect as any in substantial utility, both as a gathering place of the multitude and a temple of all the arts; the perfection of architectural genius. It is more capacious than the Albert Hall of South Kensington, more substantial than the new opera of Paris; chaste, solid and sublime."

Mr. Peck has shown the same zeal, energy and ability in the conduct of public business which has been placed in his charge that mark all his own undertakings. As chairman of the finance committee of the World's Columbian Exposition he assumed a heavy responsibility, and aided in bringing that stupendous enterprise through successfully and paying every pecuniary obligation. This involved the expenditure of over \$30,000,000, and was calculated to test the capacity of the greatest financiers. Mr. Peck is also associated in official capacity with many of the permanent institutions of the city, including most of those calculated to promote an æsthetic sentiment among the people. Some of these official positions are the presidency of the Chicago Athenæum, the Auditorium Association and the Union League Club; he has been Vice-president of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago, and was Vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition, with a seat in its board of reference and control, on its executive committee, committee on legislation and special committee on ceremonies, in addition to the finance committee, as above noted.

Mr. Peck's habits and manners are wholly unostentatious, and he is ever affable and kind to all who may come in contact with him. In the midst of a busy life, full of cares and responsibilities, he gives much attention to the amenities of life and has been an extensive traveler. In sum-

mer he spends much time out of doors, and maintains a summer home at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and enjoys the honor of being Commodore of the Wisconsin Yacht Club. His favorite yacht is named the "Tarpon," in honor of his good fortune in capturing an enormous tarpon while fishing off the coast of Florida at one time. In his handsome home on Michigan Avenue, in the city, are found a happy and congenial wife, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Peck is the daughter of the late William A. Spalding, a sketch of whom appears on another page.

In speaking of Mr. Peck, the History of Chicago says: "One only slightly familiar with the telltale disclosures of physiognomy, looking upon his mild, refined and thoughtful features, cannot fail to be impressed that behind them is character of more than ordinary delicacy of sentiment and maturity of mind, that belongs rather to the æsthetic than to the gross and material lines of thought and action. While not an artist, he is a lover of art; his mind has a constructive quality, which, with sympathy with human needs and enthusiasm for the uplifting of the standard of life among the masses of the people, calls him to undertake enterprises of pith and magnitude, for the education of the people, for inspiring them with higher ideals of life, and leading them from the indulgence of degrading passions, through the ministries of the 'diviner arts,' to higher planes of living and enjoyment. This type of mind is not often found amid the rush and competition of life in our great cities. To its possession and well-developed proportions by so many of the well-to-do young men of Chicago, whose names will readily occur to the observant student of her inner life, is due in great part the æsthetic character which Chicago has taken on, despite her unwonted devotion to the more sordid pursuits of her gigantic enterprises. With her university and schools of every sort, with her art studios and collections, with her social clubs, musical festivals and dramatic entertainments, and especially since her magnificent triumph in constructing and maintaining the grandest exhibition of art and industry which the world has ever seen, Chicago easily leads all other Ameri-

can cities in æsthetic development, and stands not far behind such old-world centers of art and artists as Paris, Brussels and Florence."

The stockholders of the Auditorium Association have caused to be placed in the foyer of the Auditorium a bronze bust of Mr. Peck, upon the

granite pedestal of which has been inscribed: "A tribute to the founder of this structure, from the stockholders of the Auditorium Association, in recognition of his services as their President, in behalf of the citizens of Chicago. 1889."

CAPT. JOHN F. STAFFORD.

CAPT. JOHN FRANCIS STAFFORD, who was for many years connected with the mercantile and maritime interests of Chicago, was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 12, 1820. His father, John Stafford, was a provision merchant, and an intimate friend of Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish patriot. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Mallon.

In the year 1828 the family removed to Port Hope, Canada West (now Ontario), where John Stafford bought and operated a grist, saw and fulling mill. In the following winter he was frozen to death while on the road between Port Hope and Toronto. The next spring his widow moved to Rochester, New York, where, a few years later, her son John began the study of medicine in the office of Elwood & Toby, the former then one of the eminent surgeons of the State, and the latter a prominent physician. Two years later, in 1832, Mrs. Stafford died of cholera, and the son abandoned his medical studies; but he never forgot his mother's counsel and made it the rule of his life, which has always been upright and stainless.

At the age of fourteen he began life on the great lakes in the capacity of cabin boy on the ship "Julia Palmer," of Buffalo, New York. In those days the old custom of serving grog (in this case it was Santa Cruz rum) prevailed, and at eleven o'clock each day the crew had its daily

rations. Being anxious to succeed, young Stafford spent several years as a sailor, and gradually worked up to a position as master, which he acquired in 1849, at which date he became part owner and captain of the brig "Boston," of Buffalo. In this capacity he spent three years on the lakes.

In 1851 he settled in Chicago, and engaged in the business of ship chandler and grocer on South Water Street, in which occupation he remained nine years. During that time he bought vessels, and in 1860 he owned a fleet of ten. One of these, the brig "Banner," made the voyage from Chicago to Buffalo in four days and two hours. In the year 1859 he purchased a half interest in Sans' Ale Brewing Company. This firm manufactured a very fine quality of ale and supplied the United States Government, under contract, with one hundred barrels of ale daily, for use in the hospitals of the sick and wounded, during the War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Stafford was a member and principal capitalist in the firm of Bennett, Peters & Co., then the largest wholesale liquor house west of New York. He sold his interest in the two last-mentioned firms in 1869, and disposed of his fleet of ships the following year, since which time he has not been actively engaged in business. During all these years he had been active in politics, and through this activity became well acquainted with

all the public men of his political (Republican) faith in the State of Illinois since Richard Yates was elected Governor of this commonwealth. Although often solicited to become a candidate for office, he would never consent, and has held but one political position. During Mr. Yates' term as Governor of Illinois Mr. Stafford was prevailed upon to accept the appointment of Coal Oil Inspector, in order to give the city the benefit of his experience and ability in straightening out the irregularities previously prevailing in the administration of that office. This he did in eight months, and promptly resigned. After the great fire of 1871 he was a prominent member of the Aid and Relief Committee, and contributed liberally to assist the sufferers by that disaster.

It was in a work of vast importance to the citizens of Chicago that Captain Stafford most distinguished himself, not only by his steadfastness of purpose, but also by the results of his efforts in a matter which involved the title to millions of dollars' worth of property. In the year 1869 the Legislature of the State of Illinois granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company the use of the lake shore a long distance south of the Chicago River. The company afterward, in the exercise of its riparian rights, usurped the rights of ownership over the adjacent portions of the lake and filled up a portion of the harbor, subjecting so much of the lake as it chose to its own purposes. At the time of the passing of the statute providing for the conveyance of an easement to the company, it was held to be illegal by some of the best lawyers, and a meeting of merchants, capitalists and others was called to take measures to resist the encroachments of the railroad company. As a result of this meeting, J. Young Scammon, Thomas Hoyne and John F. Stafford were appointed a committee to take proper steps to restrain the company from exercising riparian rights on the lake front. In pursuance thereof, an injunction was obtained from the lower court, which was sustained, but the railroad company carried the case up until it finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and there, twenty-four years after its institution, the case

was decided adversely to the company. One hundred million dollars' worth of property, it was estimated, was thus saved to the citizens of Chicago. While the suit was in the courts, Captain Stafford's colleagues had died, and he alone had been left to see the end of this famous suit. During all the years of this litigation Captain Stafford had given the case unremitting attention, and expended his money liberally in forwarding the interests of the people, and did it all gratuitously.

In March, 1854, at Buffalo, New York, Captain Stafford was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Cadwallader, daughter of Michael Cadwallader, City Comptroller of that city, and for many years editor of the *Buffalo Journal*. It is a noteworthy fact that Gen. Thomas Proctor, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Cadwallader, inducted General Washington into the mysteries of Free Masonry. Mrs. Stafford died in 1861, leaving two daughters, Juniata and Minnie, who reside with their father.

Although Mr. Stafford finds no more pleasant place than his comfortable home on the North Side, he has spent much time during recent years in travel, always accompanied by one of his daughters. The summer season of the year was spent in northern resorts and the winter in the South, sometimes as far away as Cuba or Mexico. During the year 1888 Captain Stafford and Miss Minnie spent six months in Europe, visiting the home of his childhood (after an absence of sixty-two years), the four quarters of Britain and the principal countries of Southern Europe.

In politics Captain Stafford has been an earnest and unflinching Republican since the organization of the party. He has never been a candidate for office, but has chosen, rather, to help deserving friends to good positions. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and for seventeen years has been vestryman of Trinity Church. There is no man in Chicago deserving a larger circle of warm friends, or more highly esteemed for public services than genial, warm-hearted Captain Stafford, whose fidelity to the interests of the people of Chicago will be long remembered.





Wm Hawley

HON. CYRUS M. HAWLEY.

CYRUS MADISON HAWLEY was born in Cortland County, New York, in January, 1815. His liberal education, for the times, was received at the Albany (New York) Normal School, under the tutelage of the eminent scholar, Professor Woolworth. His law studies were begun under the guidance of the distinguished advocate, Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, New York. On coming to Chicago, in 1847, he continued his application until admission to the local bar in 1849, and in 1862, on motion, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Says a noted contemporary, "By force of native genius and industry, he directly took a front position in the ranks of his profession." Remarkable indeed was the degree of success which attended his twenty-five continuous years of legal practice here, being annually retained by such opulent clients as John V. Farwell & Company and Field, Leiter & Company; and his professional affiliations being for many years with such legal giants as Senator Lyman Trumbull and his brother, George Trumbull.

In 1869 he was nominated by President U. S. Grant to act as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Utah, which appointment was, on the 15th of April of that year, unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate. To this new sphere of usefulness he was warmly welcomed, delivering the Fourth of July oration at Salt Lake City the year of his arrival, which was very highly complimented and at once established his ability as a public speaker, in addition to his known superior legal acquirements and the laurel crown of jurist about to be won.

Of the succeeding four years, through which he sat upon the Supreme bench of that polygamy-practicing territory, it would be quite difficult to speak in full justice, but, in the language of two

of his conservative biographers, we may chronicle, "Among the distinguished persons who have figured in the affairs of Utah, there is none deserving a more respectful notice than Judge Hawley." "Every subject demanding his official attention has been grasped firmly and fearlessly, and his written decisions and opinions upon the various legal issues which have been submitted to his consideration are noted for their soundness, ability and perspicuity."

Taking a firm stand against the Mormon system, as might have been expected, he encountered the solid antagonism of its united press and public efforts, in which he was made the subject of undeserved censure and even vituperative abuse. But the golden purity of his judgment and decisions continued unsullied by malign traducers, living now in the immortal canons of law of that region, wherein his own bravely sown seeds were among the first and noblest to bear governmental fruit. On all questions involving polygamy or other associated evils, which were a growing menace to these United States, he took the most determined and unwavering stand against further usurpation by, or continuance in the practice of such customs. No more doughty champion of the right has ever thrown down the glove of challenge against Mormon-entrenched hierarchy; for to the subject of this sketch, as much as to any single person, is due credit for the improved present tone and condition of that territory, now admitted to our sisterhood of States.

From among many of his prominent decisions, afterward published in pamphlet form, we make mention of the following: "Opinion of the Supreme Court as to the Jurisdiction of Probate Courts in the Territory of Utah," 1870; "An Important United States Supreme Court Decision for Utah," 1871; "Arrest of Militia Officers in

Utah Territory," after 1870; "Militia Officers in Utah Territory, Habeas Corpus Decision," after 1870; "Habeas Corpus Decision of January 28, 1873;" "The Mormons and the Treaty with Mexico;" "A Review of a Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," after 1870; "Opinion on the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court," Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1873, on appeal.

One of the most memorable acts of Judge Hawley in connection with this epoch of his career was his causing the arrest of Bishop Lee, leader of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, who was subsequently indicted, tried and convicted, the death penalty being executed upon the very spot of the bloody massacre. Because of such heroic and judicial acts as the foregoing, upon the eve of his departure from Utah—for he had been too studious in performance of duties to seek subtle means of continuance or preferment in office—his recent friends and associates, made in these few but eventful years, tendered him a dignified but cordial banquet in this formal manner:

"SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 8, 1873.

"Hon. C. M. Hawley,

"Dear Sir:—Understanding that it is your intention to return to your former home in Chicago, we desire to evince before your departure in some suitable manner our appreciation of your character as a citizen, gentleman, and an able, fearless and incorruptible judge.

"We, therefore, respectfully tender to you the compliment of a dinner on the evening of the 11th instant, when we may have another opportunity of expressing the esteem, confidence and friendship we now entertain and have ever entertained for you in your personal and official capacity."

The foregoing was signed by leaders at the bar, and, upon acceptance, was the occasion of a remarkable gathering, including many distinguished legal lights, federal functionaries and army officers, which called forth many a brilliant and touching expression of sentiment.

From that post of honor, after some journeyings, he settled for a time at Washington, D. C., as a copartner of the Hon. A. G. Riddle, where his, by this time, widely voiced reputation brought distinguished and lucrative retention. But the old home by the lakes always held a warm spot

in his heart, and returning to Chicago, he here passed the final years of a worthy life. The vital spark too soon burned out at his substantial residence, No. 5326 Washington Avenue, at ten o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, August 29, 1894.

Aside from pursuits of law, he was profuse in discursive literary outpourings on social as well as legal problems. Among numerous lectures delivered we find gratifying reviews of those upon these subjects: "What is Life," "Corinne," "The Mutations of Time." He was, at the time of his decease, President of the Hyde Park Philosophical Society. He was very proud of having been one of the founders, as likewise a most active and able supporter, of the Chicago "Old Tippecanoe Club," before whom he repeatedly appeared in edifying contributions, notable among which was a paper in 1891 (afterward published as a pamphlet) upon the Italian *Mafia* trouble at New Orleans. Therein was furnished a learned review of the international laws covering the dispute, together with the treaty in force between the two countries, which was made the occasion for suitable resolutions. Most feelingly of their recent loss the Tippecanoe Club adopted the following resolutions at a regular monthly meeting, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, September 29, 1894:

"RESOLVED, That the President appoint a committee of three to present a paper expressive of the profound sorrow of the Club for the death of Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley."

The President therefore appointed the following committee: Dr. J. W. Harmon, Henry Says and Rev. W. S. Post.

That committee presented the following report:

"Since our last meeting this Club has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley.

"He was one of our most talented and influential members. No member of this Club could speak upon questions which were discussed at our meetings with more force and eloquence. He attended our meetings quite regularly, and always contributed to their interest.

"He was a patriot. Descended from a long line of revolutionary and patriotic ancestors, he was a worthy son of such noble sires.

"He was an able expounder and defender of

the foundation principles of this Club and of the Republican party. In him were embodied the essential and enduring principles which are the foundation of the prosperity of our government.

"Judge Hawley was a man of great ability. He was a logical and consecutive reasoner. His keen intellect enabled him to see the pith and very essence of questions which he discussed, and he always supported his propositions with consummate skill, force and ability.

"He was the author of many papers which have been published.

"He also left a large number of manuscripts, which the writer of this has read, and they all give evidence of profound study and research and great ability.

"The death of Judge Hawley is a great loss to this Club. We all mourn the sad event. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of Judge Hawley, the old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago loses one of its most esteemed and valuable members, and that we all deeply deplore the sad event.

Resolved, That this report be entered upon the records of this Club, and that a copy of it be sent to the family of the deceased."

It is thus apparent that the subject of this sketch was in political views a Republican, in whose ranks few were more modestly conspicuous. An Abolitionist, he lived to see the greatest stain upon national and domestic annals wiped away; an early advocate (in 1861) of the right and duty of government to issue treasury notes as a circulating medium, as a means with which to meet immediate fiscal governmental demands, he saw that opinion become an established administrative dogma.

What affords a more impressive spectacle than to see one pass away in the fullness of years and fame? Prominent, as lawyer; consummately able, as a jurist; staunch, as a friend; devoted, as husband and father; independent in means acquired through channels of laborious honor; surely we may safely leave his memory and his fame to the goddess of impartial hand, who considers the consciences, and records for all eternity the deeds of each.

Judge Hawley's charities were dispensed with quiet unostentation, but were none the less very substantial both in amount and judicious selection of the donees. Witness, during his lifetime he

was a periodical giver to the Chicago Presbyterian Hospital, the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum, his contributions to each of these often amounting to as much as \$500 yearly. In his will he provided for the annual payment to all of said institutions of \$500 during the lifetime of two of his immediate relatives, and upon their deaths the whole of his ample estate is devised in fee to be divided among the said institutions. Who can foresee the amount of good thus accomplished, the suffering relieved and the buds of many noble manhoods forever quickened? Thus he reared a monument in the hearts of unborn thousands who are yet to arise and bless his life and memory.

Judge Hawley was a lifelong Presbyterian in religious faith, having been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, for upward of thirty years. Its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Barrows, preached his funeral sermon in sincerely glowing terms. He was buried at Penfield, New York, beside his deceased wife.

In 1862 he married Sophia Fellows, of Penfield, New York; her father being a lawyer of good abilities, and her grandfather the General Fellows who performed heroic service for the colonies in the Revolutionary War.

Upon her decease, Mr. Hawley, January 19, 1893, married Mrs. Annie Fulton Loomis (a widow), of Chicago, who survives him. Her maiden name was Fulton, the family being of Scotch-Presbyterian descent, one branch of which produced the immortal Robert Fulton, inventor of the first steamboat, successfully launched on the Hudson River in 1814. Her mother was Elizabeth Moore, a daughter of Major Thomas Moore, famed in connection with the War of 1812.

He had two children: C. Myron Hawley, who was admitted to the bar and served his father as Clerk of the Court in Utah, where he untimely died of pneumonia; and a daughter, now Mrs. Charles Bumford, of New York City.

Cyrus Madison Hawley was a son of Lewis and Sarah Hawley, *nee* Tanner, a daughter of James and Hannah Tanner, *nee* Hazard, of Newport, Rhode Island, they having been formerly of Huntington, Connecticut, but removing to Solon,

New York, where they were prominent residents for upward of half a century.

Ascending the lineage in America, we record the following: His grandparents were Joseph and Anna Hawley, *nee* Lewis, a daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Lewis, *nee* Beardsley, of Huntington, Connecticut. Joseph was a son of Captain Francis and Rachel Hawley, *nee* Davis, a daughter of John and Sarah Davis, *nee* Chatfield, of "Great Hill" Derby, Connecticut, residents of Huntington. Francis was a son of Samuel, Jr., and Bethia Hawley, *nee* Booth, a daughter of Ephraim and Mary Booth, *nee* Clark, of Stratford, Connecticut, who lived at Stratford, and later at Derby, Connecticut. Samuel, Jr., was a son of Samuel, Sr., and Mary Hawley, *nee* Thompson, a daughter of Thomas and Ann Thompson (*nee* Welles, of Farmington, Connecticut), of Stratford, Connecticut. Samuel was a son of Joseph Hawley, "Yeoman and Town Recorder," and Katherine Birdsey, of Stratford, Connecticut.

The last said Joseph Hawley came to America about 1629 or 1630, from "Parwidge" (now Parwick), Derbyshire, England, which is a place located about nine miles northwest of Old Derby; he settled upon "Home Lot No. 37," as set off by the "first inhabitants of Stratford, Connecticut." Here he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven, his burial spot being still identified by a well-worn slate tablet (an exceptional mark among early New England settlers), on which is yet legible its inscription, "J. H. May 20, 1690."

From a work embodying the results of great labor and research, into which we have been privileged to examine in connection herewith (the volume being entitled the "Hawley Record, 1066 to 1890," a heavy quarto tome), we ascertain that this family is both very ancient and honorable. The line is of Norman origin; the first Hawley, as appears from the "Roll of Battel Abbey" (that consummate aggregate genealogical tree builded by "The Conqueror," back to whom is traced so much of the good and bad of the past nine hundred years of English history), came into England in 1066 from France with the conquering King William I. The arms of the Derby (England) Hawleys are, "*vert a saltier engrailed argent*. Crest, a dexter arm in armor ppr., garnished or holding in the hand a spear in bend sinister, point downward ppr. Motto, "*suivez moi*." The etymology of this patronymic suggests itself as a compound of the root words, "haw" and "ley," which might be intelligently interpreted as "A meadow field enclosed by hawthorns.

Stratford, Connecticut, the ancestral American seat, is situated very advantageously upon Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, which is not only the southwesternmost in that State, but all New England; here the Hawley family has been prominent for many generations. As one authority states, "The name of Hawley has stood pre-eminent in the ranks of jurists and statesmen of New England."

ISAAC NEWTON CAMP.

ISAAC N. CAMP, one of the prominent business men of Chicago, who has been successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city for more than a quarter of a century, is a

native of Elmore, Lamoille County, Vermont, having been born there on the 19th of December, 1831. His ancestors were colonial settlers in the Green Mountain State. His parents, Abel and

Charlotte (Taplin) Camp, were both natives of Vermont. The father was a farmer, whose sound sense and good judgment gave him the position of leading citizen among the people of the town in which he lived. For several years he held the office of Postmaster and Town Clerk. He died on the 22d of December, 1890, aged ninety years. In respect to his longevity, he was like his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, each of whom lived to a very advanced age. Among other things that came to Mr. Camp, on account of his integrity and financial ability, was the charge of a large tract of land which was left to the University of Vermont by Guy Catlin. In connection with the management of this land was a scholarship in the university held by Mr. Catlin, and placed at Mr. Camp's disposal.

Isaac Newton Camp, after the usual course in the common schools, attended the academy at Bakersfield, Vermont, where he paid his board by teaching music. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Vermont, where he made use of the scholarship above mentioned, and in his spare time earned enough money to pay his current expenses. After four years of hard study, interspersed with a liberal amount of hard work, he was graduated and received his diploma from his Alma Mater in 1856. Soon afterward he became assistant principal in Barre Academy, which had been transferred from Bakersfield during the time he was in college. There he taught mathematics and music for four years, after which he became principal of the High school, at Burlington, Vermont, filling that position until he came to Chicago, April 20, 1868.

In this city Mr. Camp became associated with H. L. Story, and entered the business in which he spent a large portion of his life. The firm took the name of Story & Camp, and continued in business until the spring of 1884, when the Estey Organ Company bought Mr. Story's interest, and the firm assumed the style of Estey & Camp, which has been continued to the present date, 1895.

Mr. Camp's life is an exemplification of what a man may do if he has ability and business methods. He began life on a small capital which he

had saved out of his salary as a teacher. With that as a base, and an abundance of energy, perseverance, enterprise and integrity of the highest character, he was prepared to enter the contest for success in commercial circles with a good prospect of winning, and he succeeded. The house of which he is a member is one of the most reputable and substantial in Chicago, and its status is the outgrowth of the efforts of the gentlemen who have managed its affairs. It grew up on fair dealing and honest and successful competition with its rivals. At the time of Mr. Story's withdrawal from the firm, the capital exceeded \$500,000, and he received \$250,000 for his interest in the business. The capital to-day exceeds \$1,000,000.

Mr. Camp has been prominently connected with public enterprises. He is a director in the Chicago Theological Seminary and the Royal Trust Company. In April, 1891, he was appointed a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and served as a member of the committees on Agriculture and Liberal Arts. In politics Mr. Camp is a Republican, but he does not serve his party with a blind devotion, rather taking a liberal view of political matters, and in local affairs votes for the man whom he thinks best qualified to discharge the duties of the office. For many years he has been a member of Union Park Congregational Church, and is president of its board of trustees. He is a member of the Illinois and Union League Clubs.

On the 1st of January, 1862, Mr. Camp married Miss Flora Carpenter, daughter of Hon. Carlos Carpenter, of Barre, Vermont. Of the four children born of this marriage, three are now living. The daughter, Charlotte, is the wife of M. A. Farr, of Chicago; Edward N., the elder son, is in business with his father; and William Carpenter, the younger son, is also in the business.

Mr. Camp has found time in his busy commercial life to see his native land quite thoroughly, and has also traveled extensively abroad with his family. As a result of his journeyings, he is a better citizen and more loyal American than he would otherwise have been. He is a generous giver to the church and for charitable purposes.

In consequence of his industrious, well-spent life, and his energy, integrity and force of character, Mr. Camp has raised himself from the bottom round of the financial ladder to a position of in-

dependence, and at this advanced period of his life enjoys the luxuries of wealth, the society of numerous friends, and the pleasures of an environment of refinements.

EDWARD A. JEWETT.

EDWARD ADAMS JEWETT, one of the successful sons of Vermont, now identified with the greatest enterprise of Chicago, was born at St. Johnsbury, July 18, 1838. His grandfather, Dr. Luther Jewett, was one of the pioneers of that town, where he officiated first as a clergyman and later as a physician. He was also a member of Congress from Vermont, elected in 1815 and re-elected in 1817. He was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, and reached the age of eighty-seven years. Ephraim Jewett, the father of the subject of this notice, was in turn a prominent citizen of St. Johnsbury, where he carried on a mercantile business. He married Miss Jane Fairbanks, a daughter of ex-Governor Erastus Fairbanks and sister of ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks—a name which is a household word in the Green Mountain State, and familiar in this and other countries in connection with Fairbanks' scales and philanthropic deeds. Mrs. Jane Jewett's grandfather was remotely of English descent, his ancestors being among the first settlers of Massachusetts. Both he and his wife lived to extreme old age, departing this life during the boyhood of Edward A. Jewett—Mrs. Fairbanks at the age of ninety-nine years. Erastus Fairbanks was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1792, and was known as Vermont's "War Governor," his second election to that office having occurred in the fall of 1860. The first election was in 1852.

The ancestry of Edward A. Jewett on both sides was of prime New England stock—a lineage

distinguished for sturdy character, industrious habits and intellectual force—and this scion perpetuates those characteristics to a marked degree. He attended the schools in St. Johnsbury, and later became a student at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, graduating from that famous educational institution in 1857. He then entered Harvard University, but his health having become impaired, he was obliged to relinquish his studies there at the end of the second year.

He soon after entered upon the business career in which he has since been almost continuously occupied. His first employment was with a large wholesale boot and shoe house in Boston, where he remained until 1861. He was then sent to Burlington, Vermont, to settle up the affairs of a boot and shoe store which had become largely indebted to his employers. Having adjusted this business in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the creditors, he purchased the business of the bankrupt concern and carried on the same for four years. At the end of that period he became interested in the construction of a railway from Swanton, Vermont, to St. John's, Quebec, which subsequently became a part of the Vermont Central system. From 1866 to 1870 he was in the service of the United States Government as deputy collector of internal revenue at Burlington, Vermont, after which he engaged in the book and stationery business at that place for three years.

In 1873 Mr. Jewett became a resident of Chi-

cago, and in July of that year he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago division of the Pullman Palace Car Company. On the 1st of June, 1874, he was promoted to the office of Division Superintendent, and held that position until April 1, 1888, when he was appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the company, a position which he still capably fills. This high and responsible position was given to him in recognition of his merits and qualifications. This important trust involves in its operations millions of dollars, under a method so thoroughly systematized that the checks and balances must tally to a cent. The vast system managed by the Pullman Palace Car Company extends throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, its domain being so broad as to be almost incomprehensible—all under the sagacious superintendency of this quiet and unpretentious gentleman, whose hand is felt and recognized as being constantly at the helm. He has been the recipient of many evidences of the high regard in which he is held by the heads of this great corporation.

In 1870 he married Miss Jennie M. Hubbell, of Charlotte, Chittenden County, Vermont, a member of an old and highly-respected family,

the daughter of S. W. and Polly Hubbell. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett in Chicago is the seat of pleasant hospitality, where their friends are always sure of cordial welcome.

In his social and fraternal relations Mr. Jewett occupies an enviable position. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Washington Lodge, Burlington Chapter and Council, of Burlington, Vermont; of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Chicago; and Boston (Massachusetts) Consistory. He served one year as Deputy Grand Master of the State of Vermont, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter for two years, and Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery for one year. He was an early member of the Sons of Vermont in Chicago, and one of the vice-presidents of that society in 1894. He is a staunch supporter of Republican principles of government, and in 1872 and 1873 he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Julius Converse, of Vermont. His bearing is uniformly courteous and dignified, and inspires the confidence and regard of all who come in contact with him. He can have the proud satisfaction of knowing that it has been to his own capacity, diligence and careful observance of the highest rules of business that his uniform success is due.

GOTTLIEB MERZ.

GOTTLIEB MERZ. Among the self-made and patriotic citizens of Chicago of foreign birth, is the subject of this biography. His ancestors were among the prominent people of Menziken, in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, and he does honor to his lineage. His grandfather moved from that city to Erlach, Canton Berne, where his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Merz, were born. Jacob Merz was a carpenter, and

passed his whole life in the pursuit of his occupation at Erlach.

Gottlieb Merz was born at the last-mentioned place on the 14th of October, 1838, and attended the public schools of his native place until he was fourteen years old. He was then apprenticed to a cabinetmaker and became a journeyman two years later, at the age of sixteen. After this he worked at his trade in several of the Swiss cities

bordering on the Lake of Geneva, such as Neufchatel, Locel, Lucerne, Vevey and Morges. He was also employed for some time in the principal city of Geneva.

At the age of twenty-four, possessed by that spirit of enterprise which has made the American Nation pre-eminent in the world's progress, he determined to settle in the western world, and came direct to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. After working six months in a cabinet shop there, he went into a factory employed in the manufacture of picture frames, mirrors and show cases, and after being there two months, was made foreman and had charge of a large business.

Mr. Merz became a resident of Chicago in 1865, and was employed for two years by Stotz & Wolz, makers of cabinet ware. In 1867 he established his present business—the manufacture of cigar boxes—which has grown under his energetic and judicious care to enormous magnitude. His first shop was in the old Turner Hall on Kinzie Street, where, in 1871, he lost everything in the great fire. The North Side residents did not suppose the devouring element would cross the river from the South Side, until it seemed to leap over all along the river front, and Mr. Merz was surrounded, like many others, before he could make arrangements to save anything, and was glad to escape with his family to a place of safety. After this disaster he set cheerfully to work to repair his losses, as far as possible, without wasting any time in repining. He began on Twenty-second Street, whence he removed in June, 1872, to North Franklin Street. His business continuing to grow until he was again compelled to move, he built the brick buildings now occupied by him at 209 to 215 Superior Street, in 1879. Here he turns out daily five thousand cigar boxes, beside from one to two thousand other light packing boxes. The establishment is equipped with the latest improved machinery, much of which is the result of Mr. Merz' inventive genius.

Mr. Merz is the founder and builder of his own fortune, and his example is commended to the youth of the land. His success is the result of no sudden turn of fortune, but to the persistent

pushing of his enterprise, which is the only real "luck" in the world. Sometimes a fortune is rapidly accumulated, but an examination of the case will show that, with rare exceptions, the foundation of such success was laid by long years of patient preparation which fitted the individual for seizing the opportunity when it came. Mr. Merz labored patiently many years at his trade to secure a start in the way of a small capital and a business experience and knowledge of the English language, which fitted him for the prominent position he now holds in the business world of Chicago, that typical city of American enterprise.

While he has been energetic in business, Mr. Merz has also fulfilled his duty to society. He has long been an active member of the Grutli Society, an organization of Swiss-born citizens, of which he was treasurer for ten years. He is a member of the Schweitzer Mænnerchor, the North Side Turners' Society, and was for many years identified with the Sons of Herman. He holds membership in Miethra Lodge, No. 410, in the Masonic Order, beside that of the Consistory and Shrine of the same order. In religious faith he adheres to the German Lutheran Church, and has usually affiliated with the Republican party in matters of public policy.

Mr. Merz was married, in 1864, to Miss Josephine Boppart, who is a native of St. Gallen, Switzerland. Two sons and a daughter of this family died in childhood. The living are, Emilie, widow of Henry Kallemberg; Louise, Mrs. Charles Stierlin; Edward G., who is associated with his father in business (the firm now being G. Merz & Son); and Lily, still in the home of her parents. All reside in Chicago.

By his uniform courtesy and fair dealing, Mr. Merz has won the confidence and good will of all with whom he comes in contact, and he is unanimously voted one of the most popular of the North Side citizens. He has never aspired to public station, but has been content to fill his place as a gentleman among his fellows and at his own fireside, where he is the center of conjugal and filial regard.





W. Wilmarth

HENRY M. WILMARTH.

HENRY MARTIN WILMARTH was born January 25, 1836, at Newport, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, a son of Jonathan Monroe and Lucy Wilmarth (*nee* Cheney). He was educated at Kimball Union Academy, situated at Meriden, New Hampshire, which was a preparatory school for Dartmouth College. Coming to Chicago in the early days of 1856, he began active business life in the employ of Gerould Brothers, dealers in gas fixtures, an old house on Clark Street, opposite the present site of the Court House; and upon the death of the senior member, acquired and succeeded to the business, under the style of H. M. Wilmarth, which he increased to very considerable proportions. After his demise, his younger brother, Thomas Wilmarth, who for a period of years had been associated with him, became and is at present the owner of said business, located at No. 225 State Street, in a valuable structure owned by the subject of this sketch at the time of his death.

Mr. Wilmarth was one of the projectors and incorporators of the Chicago First National Bank, that pillar of financial strength through all panics and monetary trials, of which he remained a Director from its inception to the date of his demise. Speaking of his long connection with that corporation, one of its present leaders was pleased to use the following language: "When the final record of the old First National comes to be made up, it will plainly be seen, that no one stood higher in financial acumen or wiser in management-counsels during its first quarter of a century than Henry M. Wilmarth."

The brevity of this narrative, to the many who knew the subject of this article, will appear strangely incongruous, in the light of remem-

brance of his exceedingly long and prominent service in our midst as a man of noteworthy affairs. But perhaps this apparent discrepancy will partially disappear, in the future light of that general knowledge that Mr. Wilmarth was a very modest and unassuming man; alas, further, that such was the pertinacity and concentration of the business genius which he undoubtedly possessed that he allowed himself to engage seriously in but a few matters; but whatever he embarked in was worthy and invariably successful.

His lifelong Republicanism was rewarded, unsought, by election to the responsible chair of Alderman during the Civil War. He was a member of several clubs, among them, the Chicago and Calumet; but he never in his life joined any secret society. In spiritual views, he was both liberal and honest, being one of the first to assist in the organization of Central Church, where, together with his family, he was, from the time of the coming of the late lamented David Swing to the South Side, an habitual attendant upon services.

Mr. Wilmarth, like so many of our active business men, was fond of his outings and rustic summer life with rod and gun. He was a prized member of that club which owns a preserve at Marquette, Wisconsin, where many an enjoyable month was spent, recruiting from the arduous labors of exacting city life. Indeed, it was owing to exposure, following a railway accident, returning from one of these trips, that we are obliged to chronicle the beginning of his decline in health. His end, which was sudden, for one who had always enjoyed good health, came February 27, 1885. The obsequies were conducted by the late Rev. David Swing, and interment

was made at Graceland Cemetery. And so passed away in the very height of his powers and reputation one of the worthiest of the fathers of Chicago.

The possessor of many noble traits, perhaps that which more than any other was instrumental in conspiring toward his advancement was his natural tact for managing and planning ahead for men. He carried command in his bearing. As instancing how rapidly this faculty accomplished its end, old friends still recall his action upon that eventful morning of the Chicago Fire, when by his house on the South Side, at whose very step further destruction in that direction was stayed, he called to his assistance a handful of neighbors, and set to work with saving energy an engine, which had been abandoned by its crew, after long and even perilous service. Many believed that by this move the fire was stayed at this point; but Mr. Wilmarth never in his life alluded to it in any boastful terms, or in any way to make a listener believe he had done anything more than an ordinary deed. And small indeed it was to his dauntless mind.

The subject of this sketch was married May 21, 1861, to Miss Mary Jane Hawes, a daughter of Capt. Shubael and Nancy Blackmer (Smith) Hawes, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Mrs. Wilmarth, prominent in social and charitable functions, survives her lamented husband, living with the still surviving daughter of the children she bore him, as follows: Fanny Hawes Wilmarth, born October 21, 1863, died December 12, 1863; Stella Wilmarth, born August 28, 1865, died September 28, 1885; Anna Hawes Wilmarth, born January 27, 1873, unmarried, and a student, at present writing, in the University of Chicago.

The American Wilmarths are of Norman-French blood, descended from one who in early times settled near Wantage, Berkshire, England; a later branch went into Wales, where in ancient times, they maintained a feudal castle. The patronymic, which was "Wilmot" under the "Conqueror," is still kept by the English stock; but was changed by the Welsh branch to the present "Wilmarth." Their coat of arms is:—Argent, on a fess gules, between three eagles' heads erased sable reaked of the second, an uni-

corn couchant, between two *fleur de lis*. From the latter branch came the progeny emigrating to this country, in the forefront of the eighteenth century, which settled at the old homestead town of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

While not as distinguished as some families, the numerous persons descended are of uniformly sterling integrity, and the men very successful in business life. In Revolutionary times, they filled the posts and played the part of heroes; many of them, remnants of the survivors, being upon the pension rolls. In fact, the very last person to be killed in that War of Independence was a Captain Wilmarth, who was killed in the final skirmish a few miles out from Charleston, South Carolina, and singularly enough, his being the only fatality.

Henry M. Wilmarth was a son of Jonathan M. Wilmarth, who married Lucy Cheney, and lived at Newport, New Hampshire, where he was, during a long and useful career, a bank director, county treasurer, selectman and recruiting officer. Daniel Wilmarth was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, living at Newport aforesaid, where he was a farmer and mechanic; his wife being a Nancy Monroe, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. John Wilmarth was great-grandfather; he married Phebe Briggs, of Massachusetts, and removing from the ancestral seat of Attleboro, went to the said Newport by the aid of "blazed trees" for a trail, representing the ninth family to settle in that town.

Mrs. Wilmarth's father, Capt. Shubael Hawes, was a son of Shubael Hawes, Sr., who died in 1802 at Charleston, South Carolina, he being (probably) a son of Benjamin Hawes, who married a Miss Dorcas Smith. The last-named was a daughter of Benjamin Smith, who married Miss Jedidah Mayhew a daughter of Rev. Thomas Mayhew, a son of Gov. Thomas Mayhew.

Mrs. Wilmarth's mother, Nancy Blackmer Smith, came from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, being a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Hulsart, of New York) Smith; the Smith line, which is of Edgartown and neighboring towns on Martha's Vineyard, runs as follows: Ebenezer Smith, a son of Ebenezer Smith, son of the Ben-

jamin Smith who married Miss Jedidah Mayhew, and had the Dorcas Smith above spoken of as the paternal grandmother of Mrs. Wilmarth. The second Ebenezer Smith married Mrs. Jane Claghorn Mears, daughter of John Claghorn, a son of James Claghorn, a son of James Claghorn, who married Mary (or Mercy) Mayhew, daughter of Gov. Thomas Mayhew. [The conspicuous intermarriages are probably largely due to the insular nature of Martha's Vineyard, with the emphasized isolation imposed upon the early colonial settlers.]

The said Thomas Mayhew, in 1671, was made "Governor of the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all others embraced within the limits of Duke's County as originally constituted."

Rev. Thomas Mayhew, only son of the Governor, when about twenty-one years of age, entered upon the work of preaching to the aborigines in 1643, about three years before his more widely

distinguished co-laborer, John Eliot, known as the Apostle to the Indians. He took passage in November, 1657, in a large ship, of four hundred tons burden, James Garrett, Master, bound from Boston to England; but the ship was never heard from after leaving port.

The above mentioned Benjamin Smith, Esq., was chosen Representative to the General Court in 1693, 1703 and 1713; was constable in 1701; and selectman in 1693, 1696-97, 1702 and 1703.

The oldest Ebenezer Smith was born in 1700, and was a selectman in 1738 and 1739.

His son, Ebenezer, Esq., was born in 1734, and was a housewright and a man of considerable local influence; was selectman in 1773-74-75, 80-81-82-83, 1790 and 1794.

The said Benjamin Hawes was one of a committee of five in 1719 to consider the matter of building the meeting house for the town. He was a selectman for 1711 and 1712.

EZRA T. SHEDD.

EZRA TWITCHELL SHEDD, a commercial traveler, who has been identified with the business of Chicago for nearly thirty years, was born at Norway, Maine, May 11, 1837. He is the third child born to John S. and Sally (Coffin) Shedd, and represents the sixth generation of one of the oldest and most respectable American families, as shown by the following record:

Daniel Shedd, a native of England, settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1642. About fifteen years later he removed to Billerica, Massachusetts, where the balance of his life was doubtless spent. He was a man of sterling character and determination, qualities which have been impressed upon his posterity, as illustrated by the

fact that of four thousand whose history has been traced, none were ever convicted of misdemeanor. Over forty of his descendants are known to have participated in the Revolutionary War. He was the father of five sons and six daughters, of whom the third son, Zachariah, born 1656, was three times married and had seventeen children. Several members of this family were massacred by the Indians, at Billerica in 1692. Five sons of Zachariah Shedd grew to maturity, of whom the youngest, Benjamin, born 1724, had four sons and one daughter. His third son, Lemuel, born 1762, served seven years in the Revolutionary War. He was one of General Washington's life guards, endured all the hardships of the encampment at Valley Forge and was employed much of

the time on scouting duty. During the Burgoyne campaign he was sent from Washington's headquarters with an express order to General Gates. Passing through a country infested with tories, he was in constant danger of his life, and one time was obliged to abandon his horse and run through the woods to escape capture. He took shelter behind a sheet of water which fell over a precipice, leaving a space in which his body could be concealed. After his pursuers had passed he resumed the journey on foot and succeeded in delivering his message.

In 1788 Lemuel Shedd became one of the first settlers of Norway, Maine, where Joseph Stevens built the first house in 1786. He married Ruth Simonds, a descendant of Samuel Simonds, a prominent Puritan of Boston. They had four children, three of whom grew up, namely: Nathaniel P., Abigail (Mrs. Joseph Holt), and John S. The last named lived and died upon a farm in Norway. He passed a peaceful, uneventful life, and was never involved in litigation of any kind. He first married Miss Alice Noyes, by whom he had two children—Clarissa wife of Francis Blake, of Laramie, Wyoming; and Ward Noyes, who lost his life during the Kansas Border War in 1857. After the death of his first wife Mr. Shedd married Miss Sally Coffin, a native of Conway, New Hampshire. The names of their children are, Augustus F. of Chicago; Alice Augusta, widow of Moses Rolfe, now living on the old homestead at Norway, Maine; Ezra T.; and John Wesley, who died in infancy. Sally Coffin was a daughter of James Coffin, and her mother was a daughter of Phœbe (Richardson) Stevens.

James Coffin was a descendant of Tristram Coffin, who settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1642. As early as the fourth century the Coffin family had extensive estates in Normandy. Sir Richard Coffin, knight, accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and the manor of Alwington, in Devonshire, was assigned to him in recognition of his services. His descendants were prominent knights through several succeeding reigns. Tristram Coffin was born at Brixlin, near Plymouth, England, in 1605, and married Dionis Stevens. A few years after coming to

Massachusetts, he became one of a party of ten who purchased Nantucket Island from the Indians. The original deed is still preserved in the family. He and his sons at one time owned one-fourth of the whole island. He transacted much important public business for the settlers, and was a man of affairs. Of his numerous descendants many were Quakers, among them Levi Coffin, of Newport, Indiana, the so-called "president of the underground railroad," and the original "Uncle Phineas" of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The number also includes two admirals of the British navy and a number of eminent Americans, among them John G. Whittier, Lucretia Mott and Carleton Coffin, the journalist and historian of Boston.

Ezra T. Shedd was named in honor of Ezra Twitchell, of Bethel, Oxford County, Maine, the husband of Betsey Coffin, who was a sister of James Coffin. In 1856 he left home and came to Illinois, locating at Aurora, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1868 he removed to Chicago, which has since been his residence and business headquarters. During this time he has represented several of the leading wholesale houses of the city, and was for ten years employed by one concern. Since 1888 he has served the interests of Sweet, Dempster and Co., in Illinois. He has also been successfully engaged in building houses for sale for some years past. He was married, in 1863, to Helen Scarritt, daughter of the Rev. Josiah A. Scarritt, of Sandwich, New Hampshire. The lady was born at Warren, New York, and died in Chicago, June 16, 1894, at the age of fifty-three years. She possessed marked literary ability and was recognized as one of the greatest female parliamentarians of the West. Her life was largely devoted to philanthropical labors. She was a charter member and first vice-president of the Philosophical Society, the nucleus of all the literary societies of the city. She was a charter member and at one time president of the Woman's Club, and for many years served as chairman of the reform committee of that organization, which was largely instrumental in securing the apprehension and conviction of the notorious Chicago "boodlers." Through an address

delivered before the County Board, she secured the appointment of the first lady physician on the staff of the Cook County Insane Asylum. She was also identified with the Fortnightly Club, serving repeatedly as its secretary, and for ten years was president of the Physiological Society. At the United States Woman's Congress, held at Denver in 1889, Mrs. Shedd read a paper entitled "Woman in Affairs," which attracted much attention throughout the country. She was a charter member of the Saracen Club, and was an indefatigable worker in every field devoted to the advancement of modern progress and reform.

Mr. Shedd is liberal in religious views. He is the first vice-president of the Sons of Maine, and has been for years actively identified with the Saracen Club, the Sunset Club and the Philosophical Society. He has always voted with the Republican party on State and National issues,

but is independent in municipal and judicial elections. He is a moderate protectionist, believes in the maintenance of a stable and honest currency and an economical administration of the government. He is a careful student of American history, and his far-sightedness has enabled him to foretell many important political events. Soon after the beginning of the Lincoln-Douglas senatorial campaign, he predicted that Mr. Lincoln would be the next President of the United States, a forecast which was received with much skepticism by his associates. He also predicted the nomination to the presidency of R. B. Hayes immediately after his triumph over "Bill" Allen in the contest for the Ohio Governorship. Mr. Shedd is a gentleman of genial, open character, and enjoys the friendship of a large number of leading citizens throughout the Northwest.

ROBERT A. KINZIE.

ROBERT ALLEN KINZIE. The history of Rome will never be considered complete without the story of Romulus and Remus; the history of New England will always find its most interesting chapter that which tells of the Pilgrim fathers; and the history of Chicago will always begin with the account of the Kinzies and Whistlers. These were the earliest of the pioneers of the settlement which has developed into the present city of Chicago. The father of John Kinzie, our early pioneer, was a Scotchman; his name was John McKenzie, and he lived at Quebec, and, lastly, at Detroit, where he died. The wife of this gentleman, we are told in "Wau-bun," was Mrs. Haliburton, whose daughter by her previous marriage was mother of the late General Fleming and Nicholas Low, of New York. Mr. Kinzie (the name was contracted to Kinzie because of its constant mis-

pronunciation in this country) at his death left a widow and a son, John Kinzie. The widow married William Forsythe. John Kinzie, son of the above John McKenzie, is said to have been born in Quebec in the year 1763, but lost his father in infancy. The step-father and mother removed to New York, and, finally, to Detroit. John Kinzie acquired some knowledge of the business of a silversmith, which occupation he followed in connection with his trade with the Indians. He early entered the Indian trade and had establishments at Sandusky, Maumee, and afterward pushed west, about 1800, to St. Josephs.

He had been doing business in Detroit from 1795 to 1798. He was a grantee of lands from the Ottawa Indians. In the year 1804 he took up his residence, as sutler, at the post of Chicago—the first entry in his books bearing date May 12 of that year. He remained here until after

the Chicago massacre, August 15, 1812, his family escaping unharmed by the Indians on account of the universally kind and courteous treatment accorded to them by the Kinzies, whose friendship for the Indians had always been true and unswerving. No more emphatic statement of the regard of the Indians for the Kinzie family could be made than that "the Indians had not attacked Fort Dearborn the autumn preceding the massacre out of regard for one family—that of Mr. Kinzie." The years between 1812 and 1816—the latter being the date of the return of the family to Fort Dearborn—were spent in Detroit.

John Kinzie married Margaret Mackenzie, a native of the vicinity of Pearisburgh, Virginia, who, together with her sister, was captured by the Indians about the time of the American Revolution, when she was eight or ten years old. Three children were born of this marriage, namely: William, James and Elizabeth Kinzie. John Kinzie and his wife afterward separated, and each married again. Mr. Kinzie's second wife was Mrs. Eleanor (Lytle) McKillip, and from this marriage are descended the subject of this sketch and others. The oldest of these, John Harris Kinzie, afterward Colonel Kinzie, was the husband of Juliette A. Magill, a very elegant and accomplished woman, who gained the reputation of a graceful and intensely interesting writer, which the volume, entitled "Wau-bun, the Early Day in the Northwest," clearly proves. This couple came to live in Chicago in 1833, and the advertisement of John H. Kinzie, forwarding and commission merchant, appears in the *Chicago Democrat* of that year. Colonel Kinzie filled successively the offices of Registrar of Public Lands, Collector of Tolls of the Illinois Canal at Chicago, and Paymaster in the United States Army, which latter position he held at the time of his death in 1865. He was one of the founders of St. James Episcopal Church, and a valuable member of the Chicago Historical Society, which he helped to organize.

The other members of the family were: Eleanor, who became the wife of Dr. Wolcott, of Chicago, and after his death married George C. Bates, of Detroit; Maria, who was the wife of that gal-

lant soldier, Gen. David Hunter, of the United States Army; and Robert, of this sketch, the youngest.

On his arrival in Chicago in 1804, with his family, John Kinzie took possession of the cabin lately occupied by Le Mai, a French trader, who succeeded the builder of the cabin—Baptiste Point de Sable, the first settler on the site of Chicago. This historic structure stood on the north side of the river, and has been stated to have been one hundred feet east of the present Pine Street, near Michigan Street, and occupied a portion of the quarter section taken up by Mr. Kinzie, which to-day is worth millions of dollars. Kinzie's occupation of silversmith, or his paying the natives in silver, caused them to name him Shaw-nee-aw-kee, meaning silver man, and after his death this title descended to his son John. The house of John Kinzie was the first hotel in Chicago, for travelers were entertained there. It was the scene of the first marriage, for here his daughter, Eleanor, was wedded to Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Sunday July 20, 1823. It was, probably, the first court house in Chicago, for Mr. Kinzie was commissioned a Justice of the Peace December 2, 1823, and he doubtless held court at his residence. Mrs. Eleanor Kinzie died in 1834.

Robert A. Kinzie, son of John and Eleanor, was born in Chicago, February 8, 1810. He was a child two and a-half years old, but he could remember, as he told in 1872, sixty years after the battle of Chicago, of the family returning to their old home again, and also the circumstance of his father's cutting a ball from the arm of Mrs. Heald, immediately after the massacre. After a four years' absence the family were again at their old home in Chicago.

The only public school education which he seems to have received was at Detroit. He thus describes his return, overland, from that point on horseback: "Ten days was the distance, and, in company with a couple of half breeds I started, supplied with rations for the whole journey. We were five days out, and our provisions were out also. We ate faster than we traveled. When we came to a stream of any ambition we had to con-

struct a raft to cross it. Hungry and tired, we reached Coldwater, Michigan, then known as Nagg's Trading Post. Nagg was out of everything but cake sugar, and so we stayed our stomachs with that, and would doubtless have died of surfeit of sweetness, but for the fact that one of the Indian boys shot twenty-three pigeons. We ate all at one meal, and reached Chicago heaven knows how."

In 1825 Mr. Kinzie was sent to Prairie du Chien, where he took a position as clerk in the post agency, then conducted by Dousman. John Kinzie, then head clerk, later became agent, and Robert Kinzie succeeded to his place. The latter returned to Chicago in 1827 and in the following year went to Detroit. Returning, he was employed by Captain Leonard, sutler at Fort Winnebago, where he remained six months, but was recalled to Chicago by the death of a sister. From 1825 to 1840 he remained mostly here, including several years in trade at Wolf Point. Early in the year 1832 he erected a store, which was the first frame building in Chicago, except one—that is, the Government structure built by William Caldwell. Mr. Kinzie sent to Du Page for carpenters to build it, and the builders were two old deacons.

Mr. Kinzie became a member of the firm of Kinzie, Davis & Hyde in the year 1835. They were dealers in hardware. In 1840 he moved to a farm at Walnut Grove, Illinois, where he remained three years. In 1845 he was at Des Moines, and thence went beyond the Missouri River to trade with the Indians. He was located at Uniontown, on the Pottawattomie reservation, and later at what is now Greenwood, on the reservation of the Sacs and Foxes. He and his brother-in-law both owned farms, upon which they laid out the town of Burlington, Kansas, named in honor of the birthplace of the subsequent proprietors of that town. In May, 1861, he was appointed Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major, and remained in the service until the time of his death, December 13, 1873. From 1861 to 1864 he was in Washington, District of Columbia; from 1864 to 1868 in Santa Fe, New Mexico; and was then ordered to Chicago, where

he was Paymaster on General Sheridan's staff. Major Kinzie was a very powerful as well as active man. His death, caused by heart disease, was very sudden. He breathed his last at his residence on Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago. It may be truly said of him that he was a man of sterling character and honesty. While his life presented no brilliant succession of great achievements, he deserves a testimonial to his honesty and fidelity in the performance of his duties as a citizen and public officer.

In 1834 Mr. Kinzie married the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Col. William Whistler, an early pioneer, who saw placed or laid the first palisades and timbers of Fort Dearborn. Her grandfather, Captain John (afterward Major) Whistler, the builder and commandant of the first Fort Dearborn, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. From the time of its construction until 1811 he was in command of the post of Chicago, but left a year before the massacre. He died at Bellefontaine, Missouri, in 1817.

William, son of Major John Whistler, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, about 1784, and at the time of his marriage (in May, 1802) was a Second-Lieutenant in his father's company, then stationed at Detroit. The maiden name of his wife was Julia Ferson. She was born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 3, 1787, and her parents were John and Mary (La Duke) Ferson. In childhood she removed with her parents to Detroit, where she met her future husband. In the summer of 1803 Capt. John Whistler, Mrs. Whistler, their son George W. (then three years old), Lieutenant Whistler and his wife came to Fort Dearborn. After five years' sojourn here, Lieutenant Whistler was transferred to Fort Wayne, having previously been made a First Lieutenant. He distinguished himself at the battle of Maguago, Michigan, August 9, 1812, was in Detroit at Hull's surrender, and with Mrs. Whistler, was taken prisoner to Montreal; was promoted to Captain, December, 1812, to Major in 1826, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1845. He died in Newport, Kentucky, December 4, 1863, having rendered sixty-two years' continuous service in the army. In the fall of 1875 Mrs. Whis-

tlar visited her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Kinzie, in Chicago. Surrounded by her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, she was found in good health and in the full possession of her faculties, both intellectual and physical, though over eighty-eight years old. Her appearance indicated that she had been a woman of tall form, and verified the truth of the common report that in her earlier years she had been a person of surpassing elegance. She died at her home in Newport, Kentucky, at the age of ninety-six years.

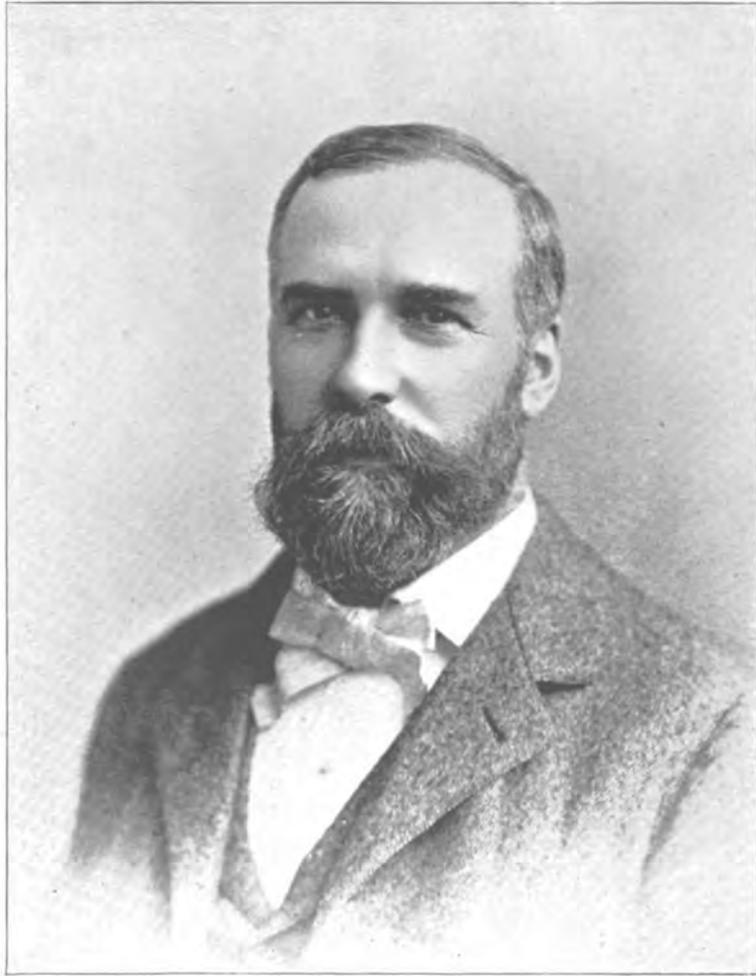
The fifth child of Colonel and Mrs. Whistler was born at Green Bay, July 20, 1818, and given the name of Gwinthlean Harriet. In 1832 Lieutenant (now Captain) Whistler was again stationed at Fort Dearborn, and here his daughter met and married Robert Allen Kinzie, the flourishing, and, indeed, the only merchant at that time in Chicago. Mrs. Kinzie died on the 9th of September, 1894, while on a visit at the home of her son in Omaha. At the time of her death she was the oldest resident of Chicago, except Alexander Beaubien, whose biography will be found on another page of this volume. Miss Eliza Allen Starr, in speaking of her, says she was "of a majestic height and carriage, classical head and features; the expression charming and ingenuous; her soul never losing its enthusiasm and her generosity bounded only by her means." She was spoken of as the "Beautiful Gwinthlean," and to their mansion Mr. Kinzie and his charming wife called around them the choicest and best of Chicago's society, which numbered among its members many enterprising young scions from the most highly educated families of the East. At the time of her death nine of Mrs. Kinzie's children were still living.

Gwinthlean, the eldest of these, is now the wife of Dr. William Manson, of Burlington, Kansas; Maria is the wife of Gen. George H. Stewart, who was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army, and is at present a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Maj. David H. Kinzie, of the United States Army, educated at West Point, is stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, California; Julia Whistler is the widow of the late William B. Parsons, whose biography appears

elsewhere in this volume; Marian, now the wife of John Sueden, resides with him in Algiers, Africa; Capt. John Kinzie, of the Second Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Omaha, was appointed Second Lieutenant by President Grant in 1872.

Frank X. Kinzie, born in Chicago on the 4th of April, 1854, was educated at Barre, Vermont, and in the public schools of Chicago. He was in the office of his father at Chicago for a time, and in 1876 was appointed Second Lieutenant by General Grant and assigned to the Twentieth United States Infantry. He joined his command at Fort Pembina, Dakota, and spent four years on the western frontier. He was second in command of the Gatling battery in the expedition against the Sioux in 1876, and was within a day's march (fifteen miles) of the fatal field where the massacre of Custer and his command took place. At the close of that campaign he married Miss Julia F. Mallory, daughter of the late Herbert E. Mallory and his wife, Lucy (Wakefield) Mallory. He resigned his command January 1, 1879, after having spent some time on the Texas frontier. The following twelve years he was with the firm of Mallory & Brother. He has six children, namely: Claude F., Percy, Earle D., Homer B., Harold and Frank X., junior.

Walter Henry Kinzie, born March 16, 1857, at Burlington, Kansas, then a frontier town in the Indian country, received his education in the public schools, at the College of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, and the Jesuit College of Chicago. At the age of eighteen he was appointed to a place in the Water Department of Chicago, and subsequently entered the employ of B. F. Stauffer, a prominent Board of Trade operator. In 1882 he was with H. E. Mallory & Brother, and later with Martin Brothers, stock commission merchants. Since 1885 he has been in the office of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company. On the 24th of January, 1885, he married Miss Fanny Kintz, daughter of Stephen Kintz, an early settler of Ottawa, Illinois, and now a resident of Chicago. Miss Nellie D. Kinzie resides with her brother at Fort Omaha.



WILLIAM C. MAGILL

Photo'd by W. J. Root

WILLIAM C. MAGILL.

WILLIAM CHARLES MAGILL, a business man of Chicago, residing at Evanston, was born in Buffalo, New York, June 14, 1850. He is a son of Charles J. and Esther S. Magill, extended notice of whom appears on another page of this work.

William C. Magill was about four years old when the family came to Chicago. His primary education was obtained at the Skinner School of this city, and he afterward took a course at Immanuel Hall, a military school at Ravenswood, now a part of Chicago. Leaving school at the age of seventeen years, he entered his father's office as clerk and cashier. The name of the firm at that time was Magill & Latham, but it afterward became Magill & Hall. He was subsequently connected with other commission houses, dealing "on change," and in April, 1874, became the representative on the Board of Trade of the insurance firm of George C. Clark & Company. He continued to be the solicitor and manager of the marine department of this concern for some years. As his time was not all occupied in this manner, he began to devote a portion of his attention to fire insurance. Since 1880 he has given almost exclusive attention to fire underwriting, being successively a member of the firms of Magill & Nichols, George W. Montgomery & Company and Magill & Chamberlain. The last-mentioned firm, which was organized October 1, 1889, is one of the leading concerns among the

many engaged in that line of business on La Salle Street.

On the 12th of November, 1873, Mr. Magill was married to Mary C. Montgomery, daughter of Robert Montgomery, a prominent shipper and vessel-owner of Buffalo, New York. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Magill, Robert, the eldest, is a clerk in his father's office, and the names of the others are: Esther, Irving, Laura, Marion and Eunice. The members of this family are regular communicants of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Evanston, which suburb has been their home since 1874.

Mr. Magill is prominently identified with the Masonic order, holding membership with Evans Lodge, Evanston Commandery and Oriental Consistory. At different times he has been associated with several other social and fraternal organizations, but is not now in affiliation with any. A life-long adherent of the Republican party, he has never been a seeker for public patronage. In deference to the wishes of his friends, he served for four years as a Trustee of the village of Evanston, but has peremptorily declined to accept the office of Alderman since the incorporation of that place as a city. His career has been one of activity and enterprise, and he is accustomed to dispatch business with readiness and decision. All who have occasion to call upon Mr. Magill in relation to business or social matters are certain to receive just and considerate attention.

REV. MYRON W. HAYNES, D. D.

REV. MYRON WILBUR HAYNES, D. D., pastor of the Englewood Baptist Church of Chicago, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, on the 1st of January, 1855, and is a son of Elnathan and Sarah (Wheeler) Haynes, who were natives of the same State. The paternal grandfather was also born in Massachusetts, and was of English descent. The father of Dr. Haynes was a farmer, and died in the Bay State when Myron was a child of eight years. The mother, who is still living, is now the widow of L. Holt, and makes her home in Ayer, Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were born nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Alfred, deceased; Rev. Edwin M., D. D., a minister of Rutland, Vermont; Nathan J., who was a member of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Sharpshooters and lost his life during the Civil War; Alonzo J., deceased; Sarah H., deceased, wife of George F. Parker, of Shirley, Massachusetts; Melissa A.; George H., who belonged to the Fifty-third Massachusetts Infantry and died during the war; Amanda M., wife of Leonard Spaulding, of Ayer, Massachusetts; and Myron W.

Our subject was reared in Lunenburg and Roy-alston, Massachusetts, until about seventeen years of age, and acquired his early education in the district schools. He afterwards attended Belleville Academy, of Belleville, New York, and completed his academic course in Colgate Academy, at Hamilton, New York, after which he was graduated from Colgate University. When his literary education was completed he at once

entered upon the work of the ministry, his first charge being at Frankfort, New York. He was afterward at Marblehead, Massachusetts, and Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in 1888 came to Englewood, where he was one of the prime movers in the erection of the large and handsome edifice known as the Englewood Baptist Church, which has a membership of one thousand. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Shurtliff College, of Alton, Illinois, in May, 1893.

On the 20th of June, 1879, Dr. Haynes was united in marriage with Miss Florence G. Felt, daughter of Warren and Eveline (Alexander) Felt, who were natives of New York. Three children have been born to them: Carey Dana, Ethel Ada and Arthur Stanley. In his political views, Mr. Haynes is a Prohibitionist.

The *State Republican* of Lansing, Michigan, in speaking of the dedication of the new Baptist Church on the 18th of March, 1894, said: "Rev. M. W. Haynes, D. D., who delivered two powerful sermons at yesterday's dedication, is one of the finest pulpit orators ever heard in Lansing. There are orators who are not leaders of men; they are simply mouthpieces, and whatever power they possess dies with the sound of their voices. There are leaders who are not orators, though, as Carlisle has said, they must possess a certain powerful eloquence, however rude or halting their speech. Dr. Haynes is at once an orator whose culture and scholarship does not refine away the convincing logic and the inspiring eloquence that proclaim a high purpose and a single aim of im-

mediate and practical value. He is a graduate of Hamilton College and has filled successive pastorates at Marblehead, Massachusetts, Frankfort, New York, and Kalamazoo, Michigan, with conspicuous and increasing success. In 1888, he was called to the Baptist Church of Englewood, and his first sermon there was delivered to a congregation of less than a hundred. In two years his people had outgrown the old church and had constructed under his leadership one of the finest churches in Chicago, which is weekly packed to its utmost capacity. His church now numbers one thousand members, and his congregation is usually more than double that number. This phenomenal growth is indicative of the magnetic

power of leadership Dr. Haynes possesses and which is established in numerous practical works covering a wide field of activity. In fact, Dr. Haynes' religion is one that is emphatically practical. In proof of this a number of gentlemen who are not members of his church, convinced of the power and practical character of Dr. Haynes' sermons, have formed a company to publish an undenominational journal, *The Plowshare*, for the special purpose of publishing weekly Dr. Haynes' morning sermons. Such a tribute is rarely received by any minister. *The Plowshare* has been published one year and has attained a remarkable popularity, the subscribers including those of different churches and of no churches."

WILLIAM MCGREGOR.

WILLIAM MCGREGOR is a gentleman in whose life is seen the reward of patient industry and wise business management. He was born on the 11th of March, 1826, and the place of his nativity is the parish of Sorbie, Gallowayshire, Scotland. There his father, Dugald McGregor, born in 1788, was a farmer. The latter died in Gallowayshire in 1850, at the age of sixty-two. His wife, Mary (Shaerer) McGregor, was the daughter of Daniel Shaerer and Ann McKnight, his wife. Daniel Shaerer was an attorney of character at Whithorn, Wigtonshire, Scotland. Mrs. McGregor came to America in 1850, and died in Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1887, at the age of eighty-four years.

Dugald McGregor, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, held the position of greve (manager), and had charge of the farms of the Laird of Glasserton. Until eighteen years old

William McGregor spent his time upon his father's farm, and attended school, where he picked up a fair knowledge of the fundamental principles of an education. From his eighteenth to his twentieth year he was at Nottingham, England, engaged in learning the dry-goods business in the store of a relative; but, finding the employment uncongenial, he abandoned it. Sailing from Liverpool in the ship "John Bright," he found himself, seven weeks later, April, 1847, in the city of New York, at the cost of ten pounds, three shillings for passage. After a short visit with relatives there and being dissatisfied with the outlook for business, he went to Newburg, New York, where he found former schoolmates, and engaged in learning the trade of stationary engineer in the Washington Iron Works. Three years later, having completed the trade, he took charge of the machinery of J. Beveridge, brewer, with

whom he remained until April, 1861. The subsequent four years he was in the employ of the Washington Iron Works, where he had the supervision of five hundred men or more, engaged in shipping and setting up machinery. His just and fair treatment of all won him the good-will of his subordinates, and he was the recipient of many marks of esteem, among them a gold watch presented to him by them on the occasion of his leaving the establishment.

In April, 1865, Mr. McGregor was induced to go to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he started a machine-shop on Oil Creek. He also engaged in oil speculations, and at the end of 1867 had lost all of the savings of years of hard work. He next turned his attention to Chicago, and settled here in the summer of 1867, engaging in the business of buying and selling second-hand machinery, having a few men by whose aid he rebuilt and repaired machinery, but having no power.

Here the natural ability and energy of Mr. McGregor showed itself, and in a quiet yet vigorous manner he set out to win back what he had lost by speculation. Year by year he enlarged his business. The Great Fire came but did not reach his establishment. Business was greatly stimulated by the immense local demand that event made for goods in his line. In 1872 Mr. Terwilliger became a partner in the concern, and in 1884 it was incorporated under the name of W. McGregor & Company, Mr. McGregor owning a majority of the stock and becoming President. In 1875 the machine-shop was transferred from Canal Street to Nos. 53 and 55 South Clinton Street, one block away, where it occupies a building fifty-seven by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, a portion of which is three stories in height. The work of manufacturing steam boilers was begun in 1875, and the boiler factory at the intersection of Carroll Avenue and Francisco Street now requires a shop two hundred by four hundred and twenty-five feet, besides other buildings.

In 1852, at Newburg, New York, Mr. McGregor was married to Miss Ann Wilson, daughter of Jacob and Amelia Wilson, both natives of Orange County, New York. There were five children

born of this marriage, namely: Douglas J., now manager of the boiler works of W. McGregor & Company; Mary Ellen, the wife of Charles D. Willard, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, California, who has one child, named Annie; the second daughter, now deceased, late wife of Virgil Kinzie, a wool merchant of Chicago; William G., who is engaged in business with his father; and Walter Herbert, who died at the age of twenty-one years in California, where he had gone on account of his health.

Mrs. McGregor's death occurred in July, 1876. She was a faithful wife and mother, a sincere Christian, and reared her children in the paths of sobriety, honesty and uprightness. Five years later, Mr. McGregor was wedded to Mrs. Maria Pike, widow of Meshick Pike, of Bloomington, Illinois. She survived only five years after this marriage, and died in New Mexico, while returning from California with her husband. June 2, 1886, Mr. McGregor was united in marriage with his present wife, Maria L. Peugeot, daughter of Lemuel H. Flershem, and widow of Edward Peugeot, biographies of whom appear in this work.

In politics Mr. McGregor is a Republican, but is not oblivious of the shortcomings of his own or any other political party. In the last city election he was an earnest worker for George B. Swift, who is his personal friend. He is a leading spirit in the Illinois Club, of which he has been a member since its early days.

He joined the Union Presbyterian Church of Newburg, New York, in 1848, and for fifteen years was an active member, and for some time an Elder, in that organization, and for ten years Superintendent of its Sunday-school. After coming to Chicago he was a warm supporter of Dr. Swazey and an Elder in his church, the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian. He now worships at the Third Presbyterian Church.

Mr. McGregor has lived a busy life and success has come to crown his labors. He has a large circle of personal friends, who are warmly attached to him, and his home at No. 692 West Madison Street is an exceedingly happy one.



GEORGE B. CARPENTER

GEORGE B. CARPENTER.

GEORGE BENEDICT CARPENTER was born in New York City July 14, 1845, going thence in boyhood to his grandparents' home upon a farm near Goshen, New York State, where early development took place and his entire academic schooling was obtained. During the Civil War he continued to live there, being engaged in a store; thereafter going to Philadelphia to travel for a local house, to sell its paper upon commission.

He came to Chicago about the beginning of the year 1866, in his twenty-first year, being helped by an uncle, Charles Tappen, then General Freight Agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to a position with that corporation, in the capacity of freight clerk, in which duties he busied himself the following two years. Then, not finding this occupation congenial, he selected journalism, at a lesser income, commencing as reporter on the *Chicago Republican*. After another two years of faithful service here he became associated with another periodical, *The Interior*, on which a speedy reward of merit advanced him to the chief position as its managing editor, which duties were performed up to the date of the Big Fire. *The Pulpit*, a short-lived weekly, which had for its motive the printing of noteworthy sermons of the previous week, was a creation of his brain; but did not meet with deserved support, and was discontinued. But all this time he was feeling his way; associates had not yet come to recognize his strength.

At this juncture came the inspiration destined to give superb tone to his accomplishments and a worthy home in our city to the Muse. The Star Lecture Course, as planned by himself before the reconstruction of burned theatres, was instrumental in bringing the best lecturers and concert companies to our midst for several years; these entertainments being at first given in two places, namely, the Union Park Congregational

Church on the West Side, and the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on the South Side. The firm of Carpenter & Sheldon was continued after this had grown to be unprofitable upon the rebuilding of old and new playhouses, but turned its attention to the handling of real estate. In 1878 Mr. Carpenter developed mentally his grand scheme for the building of Central Music Hall, which after two years of unwearying energy was an assured success through enlisting the financial aid of leading capitalists. This fine building, now erected at the southeast corner of State and Randolph Streets, is to-day the noblest, most enduring monument standing to the memory of this young enthusiast, whose white heat of action so young in life consumed his usefulness, and whose handsome features, reproduced by the sculptor Volk, now grace one of its halls.

On Friday, the 7th of January, 1881, Mr. Carpenter was called away from a prosperous earthly life, after but a brief illness occasioned by overwork. Obsequies were held in Central Music Hall, to whose creation he had devoted so much of his last years, and which was the pride of his heart. Loving hands did every beautifully graceful act that could be performed to make the final services touchingly memorable. The since lamented Rev. David Swing delivered the funeral address, which was listened to with rapt attention by the *elite* of our city. The opportunity offered by the demise of one so popular passing away in the height of young powers was the means of inspiring that gifted divine with a sympathetic eloquence rarely heard. During the impressive ceremony Mr. Swing made use of the following exquisite language:

"Rarely has there come into this world a young man so full of the study and love of the public. * * Youth forgot all selfish pleasures and honors, forgot that accumulation of money which blinds and consumes so many; forgot the pleasures

of food and drink; forgot the peace of the evening fireside, that it might toil for what pertained to mankind. * * He has fallen the victim of his own impassioned nature. * * He gathered up many years into a few, and compelled us to weep to day the tears which should have been long delayed. * * It remains for me to say farewell to the most useful of all our young men."

His remains were taken to Rose Hill, followed by sincere benedictions of multitudes to whom the results of his work had brought happiness. Those who best knew honored him, while respect and affection were universally entertained for him.

Among the organizations making formal acknowledgement of their loss, were the Apollo Club, the Central Music Hall Company, and the Press Club; the resolutions of which last, being of unusually graceful significance, are reproduced *verbatim*:

"The Chicago Press Club, having learned with sincere sorrow of the death of George B. Carpenter, formerly a member of the journalistic profession in this city, desires to place upon record its appreciation of his many noble qualities. During his journalistic career he won the esteem of his associates; and, had he remained in the profession, his abilities would have enabled him to attain a high position in its ranks. As an amusement manager he achieved success because of his indomitable energy; and in all his career as a manager he catered only to the highest and purest taste, and thus became a public benefactor. As a citizen he was remarkable for his public spirit and enterprise; as a man he was lovable and beyond reproach; as a companion he was eagerly sought; and we who knew his many virtues mourn him deeply and sincerely.

"The sympathy of the club is hereby extended to the family of our departed friend, who has left to them the richest legacy a husband and a father can leave—the memory of a true man."

Mr. Carpenter married, May 25, 1870, Miss Lucy A. Boone, a daughter of Levi D. Boone, M. D., whose wife was Louisa M. Smith, both her parents being very early and esteemed residents of Chicago. Three children greeted their every way congenial union:

Marion Louise Carpenter, born in 1872, educated at Miss White's private school of this city, and upon the violin, being given the superior advant-

ages of the "Hoch Schule" of Berlin, Germany, under the distinguished Prof. Emanuel Wirth;

Susie Tappen Carpenter, born in 1874, also a graduate of Miss White's school; with the added accomplishment of painting, acquired at the Berlin (Germany) School of Art during the family tour abroad.

George Boone Carpenter, born May 7, 1879; now attending the famous Armour Institute of Chicago, where he already evinces marked bias toward the profession of architecture.

Mrs. Carpenter was born January 30, 1852, in this city, and was educated at the Dearborn Seminary, where before graduation she developed rather remarkable vocal talent, which, unfortunately, later exacting duties have conspired to repress. From the time of her husband's death in 1881, she became the agent and secretary of the Central Music Hall Company, with which she continued in that business relation of great demands and personal responsibility for the full period of ten years, having been the lessee of the hall all the said period. Resigning therefrom in 1891, she took her family to the European Continent for a period of two years, wintering in Berlin and dividing the summers among various places of advantage, that the incalculable benefits of both travel and study might fit her children for adorning the more elegant, refined walks of life. Returning to her ever-dear America and the metropolis of her nativity, she at once became deeply interested in musical matters, having acted most efficiently during the last two preceding years as President of the Chicago Amateur Musical Club, one of the conspicuous associations of its kind in the country, being able to boast of a membership of six hundred. Previous to her incumbency of this chair she had been serving upon its Executive Committee.

For the first thirteen years of her married life, the family residence was upon Michigan Avenue, but the cozy home which now welcomes through its portals representatives of our city's *elite* is located at No. 3222 Lake Park Avenue, surrounded by choice neighbors and overlooking that ever changeably interesting panorama of the harbor of Lake Michigan.

Mrs. Carpenter comes rightly by her talents, being the direct descendant of two distinguished old American families, the Rathbone and the Daniel Boone. Of the former we are able to glean the following very satisfactory account from a volume of genealogy published years ago, and which, we are glad to note, is now about to be brought down to the present generations:

Rev. William Rathbone is the first of that name found in the United States, about the year 1637; he was an author, and not in accord with the prevailing doctrines of the Massachusetts Colony, as appears from the Historical Collection of that state.

John Rathbone, Senior (probably a son of the preceding), of Block Island, Rhode Island, was elected Freeman May 4, 1664, and was one of the sixteen original purchasers of that island from Governor Endicott. In 1676 he was a Surveyor of Highways; in 1682, 1683 and 1684, Representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly; in 1686, one of the petitioners to the king in reference to "*Quo Warranto*;" in 1688, one of the Grand Jury of Rhode Island; and in 1689 narrowly escaped the hostilities of the French, who pillaged the island and bore his son into captivity. He married and had eight children, the third being,

John Rathbone, Junior, who married, January 10, 1688, Ann Dodge, and had eight children, the fourth being

Joshua, born February 9, 1696; married, February 16, 1724, Mary Wightman, daughter of Valentine Wightman, of Groton, Connecticut, by

whom he had twelve children, their fourth being

The Rev. John Rathbone, born June 26, 1729, near Stonington, Connecticut; he married, January 8, 1751, Content Brown, daughter of Humphrey Brown, by whom he had thirteen children, their eldest being

John Rathbone, born October 20, 1751, in Canterbury, Connecticut; died March 14, 1843; one of the most distinguished merchants of New York City. He married, in 1775, Eunice Wells, in Westerly, Rhode Island, and had eleven children, of whom the sixth was

Clarissa Harlowe Rathbone, born in Stonington, Connecticut, November 19, 1787; married, June 6, 1808, in New York City, to Theophilus Washington Smith, who was born in that city September 28, 1784, and was an incumbent of the Supreme Bench of the State of Illinois for twenty-five years, during which time he never had an opinion reversed; the writer of several valuable judicial treatises. His parents emigrated from Europe in 1761, his father being a native of Dublin, Ireland; his mother, a native of London, England. They had nine children, of whom their fourth was

Louisa Matilda Smith, born in New York City June 25, 1814; married in 1833, at Edwardsville, Illinois, Levi Day Boone, who was born in Fayette County, near Lexington, Ky., December 8, 1808, and died in Chicago, January 24, 1882. They had eleven children, and their third was

Lucy Adeline Boone, the present Mrs. George B. Carpenter, and representative of the ninth Rathbone generation in America.

GODFREY MACDONALD.

GODFREY MACDONALD has been identified with the railroad interests of the United States for more than forty years, and is one of the best known of the many men connected with that line of business. He is a native of Scotland, a land whose sons have been instrumental

in no small degree in developing the industries and shaping the destinies of the Western World. His father was William Macdonald, of Ballyshear, near Campbeltown, County of Kintyre, Argyleshire, who came to America with his family in 1844. After a few years' residence in Canada he

returned to his native land, where he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the College of St. Andrew's in Fifeshire, and held that position until his death, which occurred in January, 1875, at the age of seventy-six years. In 1820 he married Miss Jane Blair, of Doonholm, on the "banks and braes of bonnie Doon." They were the parents of six sons and five daughters, of whom Godfrey is the sole survivor, and the only one who became a resident of Chicago. The two youngest brothers of the latter died in India, after an active service of over thirty years in the British army, a period which included the famous Indian Mutiny. These were Col. William Macdonald, of the Twelfth Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, who died at Sihchar in 1884; and Maj. Lorne Macdonald, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, who died at Agra in 1883.

Godfrey Macdonald was born in January, 1829, at Ballyshear. He was educated at Edinburgh, in the high school and the Edinburgh University, but left there at the age of fifteen years to accompany his parents to Canada. Their residence was in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls, Ontario, until 1850, when he returned with the family to Scotland. Two years later, however, he again came to Canada and engaged in business at Grimsby, near Hamilton, Ontario.

In 1853 he made his first trip to Chicago, and continued to visit this city at intervals until 1857, when he and his family became permanent residents. At that date he was appointed Assistant Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad at this place. From 1859 to 1863 he was engaged in the cattle and distilling business in central Illinois. At the latter date he was appointed Contracting Freight Agent of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, which was eventually absorbed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He continued his connection with these corporations as General Western Freight Agent until 1876, when he resigned to accept the same position, with charge of their export freight business, with the Michigan Central & Great Western Railroads. In 1881 he was appointed General Through Freight Agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Michigan Railroad, with headquarters

at Milwaukee. Resigning in 1883, he was appointed General Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad in Chicago. This position he also resigned in 1884 to attend to personal business in Colorado. In November, 1887, he returned to Chicago and accepted a position with the "Nickel Plate" line, with which he has since been employed, and at present occupies pleasant offices in the Traders' Building.

There is probably no other man in Chicago, if there is in the United States, who has become so thoroughly familiar with the transaction of freight business as Mr. Macdonald. He has applied himself to the development and mastery of its details with all the vigor and enterprise which characterize his race in its undertakings. In 1871 he published a volume of foreign freight and premium tables, showing comparative measures of capacity and value. It is useful in facilitating the transaction of foreign freight business, and these tables have come into general use by railroad men all over the United States and Canada, by many of whom he is characterized as the "father of the export business of America."

In 1853 Mr. Macdonald was married to Miss Mary Blackwell, eldest daughter of Dr. John Harrison Blackwell, a prominent physician of Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Of the four children born to them, two died before reaching mature years, and the survivors are Charles Blair, Vice-President of the banking house of Tracy, Macdonald & Company, of Chicago; and Godfrey H., First Lieutenant of the First United States Cavalry, now stationed at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Mr. Macdonald has been for thirty years past a member of Christ Church of Chicago, and is one of the most active members of St. Andrew's Society, of which he was President for two years. He has been identified with the Chicago Board of Trade for more than thirty years, and has been a member of the Chicago, Washington Park and other popular clubs. He has acquired an extensive acquaintance, not only among railroad officials, but including many of the leading business men of the nation, and may be justly termed one of the representative citizens of Chicago.





ALEXANDER H. DARROW

ALEXANDER H. DARROW.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON DARROW is one of those gallant men, now residing in Chicago, who cheerfully gave their time and services in defense of the Union when treason threatened its destruction. Though he spent about three years with the Federal army, and was exposed to constant dangers, he has never applied for a pension nor received aught for his services except the regular pay of all volunteers.

His progenitors for more than a century past had been conspicuous for their patriotism and disinterested public spirit. The Darrow family is of English origin, and was one of the earliest to locate in Rochester, New York. John Darrow, grandfather of Alexander, who was a blacksmith by trade, while a young man helped to forge an immense chain which was stretched across the Hudson River to impede the passage up that stream of British war vessels. James, the son of John Darrow, settled on a farm in Orleans County, New York, which he cleared of the primitive forest. About 1856 he removed thence to Clarendon, Calhoun County, Michigan, where his death occurred in 1884, when nearly eighty-four years of age. His wife, Mary Milliken, died there in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. She was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, and represented one of the earliest families of that commonwealth. Her grandfather participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Milliken, who is well remembered by the subject of this sketch, lived to the age of ninety-seven years, her death occurring in Clarendon, New York. Alexander Milliken, a son of this couple and the father of Mrs. Darrow, became an

influential farmer in western New York. His wife, Sally Nay, was a daughter of a Continental soldier who also fought at Bunker Hill. Mr. and Mrs. James Darrow were devout Presbyterians, and were distinguished for their devotion to principle. Their children were: Elizabeth, Mrs. A. C. Hopkins, of Homer, Michigan; Charles E., now a business man of Chicago; Russell; Alvira, Mrs. I. L. Winn, also of Chicago; Alexander H.; Sally Ann, Mrs. L. A. Harris, of Marshall, Michigan; James Henry; and John H. The last two are engaged in mercantile business at Homer, Michigan. All the members of this family are still living except Russell T., who enlisted in 1861 in Company M, Second Michigan Cavalry, and for his gallantry was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. The three years' term for which he enlisted had expired, and he was offered a Major's commission as an inducement to re-enlist. This he declined, but volunteered to remain with his company for a few days, and during this time he was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. James Darrow had been a conservative Whig, as opposed to the Abolition wing of his party, but upon the outbreak of hostilities between the South and the North became a staunch supporter of the Government, and three of his sons, Russell T., Alexander H. and James H., became soldiers in its defense.

Alexander H. Darrow was born at Clarendon, Orleans County, New York, November 20, 1841, and was educated at an academy at Holley, New York, and another at Homer, Michigan. In August, 1862, he enlisted and was assigned to Company M, of General Sheridan's old regiment,

the Second Michigan cavalry. This regiment was employed on the skirmish line at Rienzi, Mississippi, when he joined it as a recruit, and for the next year and a-half he was almost constantly engaged in that line of duty. At the end of that period he was detailed as military book-keeper under Gen. Sooy Smith, Chief of Cavalry on General Grant's staff, with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee. When General Sherman succeeded to the command of this army, he continued in the same capacity, but, having been granted a furlough at the time of the memorable march to the sea, he did not accompany that expedition. Upon his return from furlough he was stationed at Louisville until the close of the war.

During the first part of his service, Mr. Darrow helped to form a detail of two hundred and fifty cavalymen which escorted a wagon train loaded with supplies for the army from Gallatin, Tennessee, to Cave City, Kentucky. Upon arriving at Glasgow, toward evening, he and his comrades who composed the advance guard were surprised to find the town occupied by General Morgan with about six thousand Confederate cavalry. After a hurried consultation, the little band of Federals determined to charge the enemy, and attempt to run their wagons through the town, a design which was quickly and successfully carried out. They had no more than passed the outskirts of the city, however, before the enemy recovered from their surprise and confusion, and, discovering the weakness of the wagon escort, fiercely pursued the train along the road to Cave City, to which point it escaped under cover of a relief party sent to its rescue, though about fifty Federals were captured. Mr. Darrow had his clothes riddled with bullets during the first charge, but escaped without wounds. He became separated from his command, and his horse, which was lame, stumbled and fell, throwing him heavily to the ground. This accident caused a temporary lameness, which prevented his escaping on foot, and he was captured and marched back to Glasgow. During the excitement and confusion of the evening, he managed to elude his guards and, under cover of the darkness, he made his way out of town and reached a farmhouse, where

he was kindly sheltered for a few days until he was able to travel. His host had a brother-in-law who was a Captain in Morgan's force. Mr. Darrow finally reached the Union lines at Mumfordsville, where he was warmly welcomed by his brother and other comrades, who had given him up for dead, as the other prisoners had been paroled and returned to camp several days previously.

In 1868 he came to Chicago, and soon after entered the employ of the Republic Insurance Company. Beginning as a clerk, he was promoted to the position of cashier of the company, which was the only Chicago insurance company which paid in full the losses sustained by the great fire. Its policy-holders received three and a-half millions of dollars. In 1872 he became the state agent of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, New York, with which corporation he has ever since been identified. Since that time the premiums received in this state have nearly doubled, and for twenty-two years past he has been the General Agent for the Western Department, which now includes ten states. The offices of this branch have been for two years past in the Security Building, and under his able management the business has always been progressive, profitable and satisfactory.

In November, 1867, Mr. Darrow was married to Miss Susan C. Johnston, daughter of William Johnston, of Marshall, Michigan, an early settler of that place. Mrs. Darrow is also a sister of Col. Thomas W. Johnston, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, who was for some years subsequent to the war a resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Darrow are the parents of five children, the two eldest sons being employed in connection with their father's business. Their names are: William H., Robert Lee, Zoe, Chrystal and Alexander H., junior.

Mr. Darrow is a member of the Illinois Club, the Masonic fraternity and Columbia Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He supports the Republican party, though never an active politician. His life has been one of quiet, unostentatious industry and sobriety, and all who enjoy his acquaintance accord him the highest respect.

FRANCIS M. BUCK.

FRANCIS MARION BUCK. Among the self-made men of Chicago—that city embodying the most wondrous aggregation of human energy, perseverance and enterprise and their results—is found the subject of this notice. He was born on the 30th of July, 1855, in Germantown, Tennessee, and is the second child of Edwin Gorum and Sophronia Melvina (Harrall) Buck. The family is an old one in America, of undoubted English origin, but little is now positively known of the time of its planting here. Frederick Buck, father of Edwin G., was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, in 1793, and died in Henderson County, Illinois, in 1871. Edwin G. Buck was born January 31, 1823, in North Carolina, and his wife, October 12, 1830, in Tennessee. They were married in the latter State November 7, 1850. Only two of their nine children are now living, most of them having died from the effects of la grippe, and all having passed away within recent years. Following is the record of their birth: Cornelius, October 12, 1851, and Mary Ellen (now living, married), May 12, 1858, in Tennessee; Sarah M., September 21, 1860, in Southern Illinois; Louisa D., May 15, 1864, and Etta S., October 18, 1866, in Henderson County, Illinois; Eddie, March 11, 1869, in Tecumseh, Kansas; Irvin, January 23, 1872, and Alice, March 25, 1874, near Topeka, Kansas. From Tennessee the father of this family removed to Illinois, living for a short time near Golconda, whence he removed to Henderson County, in the same State. In October, 1868, he moved to Kansas by team, and after living a short time in Tecumseh he took a homestead in Dover, near Topeka, where he now resides, at

the age of seventy-two years. His faithful helpmeet and companion passed away in June, 1894, in her sixty-fourth year.

Francis M. Buck was in his ninth year when his parents came to reside near Oquawka, Illinois, and his education, as far as school attendance goes, was completed in the grammar school of that place before the removal of the family to Kansas. When he was about fourteen years old he left home and has since maintained himself. From a humble sphere of life he has risen to a position of great responsibility in the management of one of Chicago's largest enterprises. His father prophesied, on his leaving home, that, on account of his positive and determined character, he would either make a great success or a complete failure. His first employment was in a livery stable in Topeka, where he was engaged by Silas Rain. His first care was to make himself useful, and with such energy and tact did he proceed that he was placed in charge of the barn at the end of two months, and remained in that position over two years. Returning then to Henderson County he was employed by the month as a farm hand by Lewis Duke, of Rozetta, with whom he remained during the summer most of the time, until his removal to Chicago in January, 1879. In the mean time he found employment in winter in the village of Oquawka.

On his arrival in Chicago Mr. Buck began to look for employment, with varying success. In March, 1880, he engaged in the manufacturing department of the Western Toy Company, at \$4.50 per week. Within three months his salary was raised to \$7, and later to \$10. In the mean time he purchased a membership in the night

school of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and on resigning his position with the Toy Company at the end of a year, he attended the day sessions of the business college for several months. His next engagement was with Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers, being placed in charge of their branch warehouse at 39 River Street, where he continued nearly a year. He now resigned to engage in business on his own account. In partnership with H. Jaeschke, a practical butcher, he purchased a meat market at Division and Moore Streets, and immediately took charge of the business management, and in a short time built up from a small patronage a flourishing trade among the best people of the North Side. When his partner undertook to supply their customers with inferior meats, a dispute arose, and Mr. Buck withdrew from the firm, disposing of his interest at a handsome profit on his original investment.

When he took employment with the Chicago Telephone Company, Mr. Buck became associated with employers who soon recognized his ability and appreciated his conscientious efforts to succeed. He was first placed in charge of its American District Telegraph office at 515 Wabash Avenue, with four messengers. In nine months he had so extended the business that it required eleven messengers, and he was then transferred to the main office of the district business, at 118 La Salle Street, with the position of assistant manager. His effort to improve the service here resulted in a strike of the messengers. This he speedily overcame, with the result that the service was improved and the business became at once more profitable to his employers. Soon after this he was appointed assistant superintendent of the American District Telegraph in Chicago, and after a few months general agent, in charge of all its contract work in the messenger, burglar-alarm and watch service. After discharging the duties of this position for a year, he was made contract agent of the Chicago Telephone Company for the city of Chicago, and six months afterward his territory was extended to include its entire field of operations, reaching out about seventy-five miles in every direction from the city.

His responsibility was again extended, at the end of one and one-half years, when he was given entire charge of rates as well as contracts. Some idea of the growth of the business of this concern may be gained from the statement that when Mr. Buck became contract agent there were twenty-five hundred subscribers, while there are now more than ten thousand in the city alone. His practical experience in various subordinate positions made him familiar with the remotest detail of the business, and he is now able to perform more work, and in a much more satisfactory manner at the same time, than one not having had the benefit of a similar training. In this connection it may be mentioned that he was never discharged from any position which he undertook to fill, but has always made himself a useful and profitable assistant to his employers. He is an affable, genial gentleman, and always finds time to be courteous in the midst of a busy and responsible life. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Art Institute, and a Deacon of the Englewood Baptist Church—one of the largest congregations in the city. In political strife he has usually acted with the Democratic party.

In August, 1880, Mr. Buck married Miss Nettie A. Russell, who was born in Dundee, Illinois, January 5, 1862. One child is the result of this union, born in April, 1881, and named Bessie Rue Rose Buck. Mrs. Buck's parents, Ruell D. Russell and Sarah A. Wilbur, were born, respectively, January 22, 1821, and May 11, 1837, and were married November 1, 1855. Mrs. Nettie A. Buck died April 15, 1886.

Mr. Buck was again married, this time, June 30, 1887, to Miss Mollie K. Duke, who was born at Rozetta, Henderson County, Illinois, June 4, 1864. Mrs. Buck's father, Lewis Duke, was born in England on the 30th of December, 1832, and her mother, Fannie King (Coghill) Duke, in Henderson County, Illinois, December 23, 1842.

The history of the Coghill family in England and America is an interesting and well-authenticated one. The founder, so far as the records show, was John Cockhill, who lived in the castle



JOHN NAPER

of Knaresborough, in the County of York, during the reigns of Richard III. and Henry IV., between 1377 and 1413. Either he or his only heir changed the name to its present form, and it thus appears in all the records of marriages, baptisms and burials in Knaresborough Church. The records show a will, dated October 9, 1585, made by Thomas Coghill, of Tentergate, in the township of Scriven, and parish of Knaresborough, who was the eldest son of Marinaduke Coghill. The family was prominent in military and naval affairs. Three fell in battle—one in Africa, one in Europe, and the third in America. One served with distinction in Asia, and another was vice-admiral on the high seas.

Benjamin C. Coghill, grandfather of Mrs. Buck, was born in Carolina County, Virginia, in 1826, and died in 1880. The records of the family, in his handwriting, show that a son of Thomas Coghill, Sr., left England in 1664 and settled in Essex County, Virginia, where he died in 1685. In 1764 a portion of Essex County became merged in Carolina County, Virginia, in which precinct the father and grandfather of Benjamin C. Coghill, William and Thomas Coghill, Sr., respectively, were prominent citizens. The children of Benjamin C. Coghill were Benjamin C., Millicent E., Fannie K. and J. W. Coghill. Mrs. Buck is a worthy descendant of her noble ancestors, and the congenial wife of a worthy husband.

JOHN NAPER.

JOHN NAPER. If New Germany, like New England, is a part of America, surely its capital is not far from our chief metropolis, Chicago, in the fair state of Illinois. Like the early settlers Down East, most of our Teutonic citizens first come among us with limited means, but with a determined will to do and become something respectable, and often honorable. As a race very industrious, sober, healthy and intelligent, they soon prove their right to enjoy in the highest sense the full responsibilities of American freemen; we therefore frequently find those of the second and third generations have become some of our best educated, richest and most influential leaders in both private and public life.

One of these early Germans was born at Hanover in the year 1814, his name being John Naper, the subject of this sketch, who, as one of Chicago's early settlers, and the father of children who already have proven their abilities as representative citizens of the United States, is entitled

to have the worthiest facts of his useful life preserved herein for the benefit of future generations.

Mr. Naper's father was a Catholic, while his mother was a Lutheran. He himself, as often happens, finding his chief strength in the faith of his maternal ancestor, became a conscientious Lutheran, and was for long years preceding his death a member of St. Paul's Church of that denomination in this city.

Coming to America in 1842, he directly made his way to Chicago, and the following year consummated a real-estate transaction which will suffice to keep his offspring in comfortable circumstances for many years to come. It is hard for one, looking at Chicago as it is to-day, to fully realize the village (nothing more) which greeted the eyes of those earlier comers; and thereby hangs the circumstance which enabled those of foresight, within the span of a single lifetime, to become wealthy, by the simple method of holding

to a moderate piece of land. In the spring of 1843 Mr. Naper bought, for the very small price of \$200, two-thirds of the block of real estate now in the center of activity upon the North Side, and within three squares of the great Newberry Library. It is situated between Rush and State Streets, and Walton and Delaware Places, but at that time was without highways, even without survey, being a portion of the old Canal Lands. This right he acquired from a Norwegian named Johnson, who had it direct from the Government. Mr. Naper held it to the time of his death, when it was peaceably subdivided among his large family. A small part of it, at the southwest corner of Rush Street and Walton Place, is now occupied by that magnificent family hotel, The Majestic.

On this block, on the Rush Street side, in the '40s there was a district school, which at the end of that decade was done away with, and aside from a few still remaining building sites of choice property, the ground is now entirely built over with substantial residences.

Here Mr. Naper set up his humble home soon after his arrival in America, and he clung to it with all the tenacity of those home-loving people. His first home was on Rush Street; thence he removed to the Walton Place side, where he was burnt out by the big fire of 1871, after which he constructed at what is now No. 43 Delaware Place a neat frame residence, where his widow and some of his younger children at present reside.

In the earlier days there was less of class distinction, more of common-sense, in men's relations one with another; and so, although but a market-gardener, being an honest man, he was greeted with respect by many of our most famous men, such as Judge Skinner, Cyrus H. McCormick, J. Y. Scammon, John Kinzie, and others, who have, like Mr. Naper, now passed to their long home. Upon this block, Mr. Naper maintained a well-regulated, valuable market-garden, and those whose tables were supplied from the produce of his lands knew they were getting the best and purest that careful husbandry could raise. He was a quiet, peaceable, honest, industrious citizen, of the sort of stuff that best befits

men who start in to build up a new country. A staunch Republican in politics, he never sought public life, though he left a son whose services have been conspicuous in the city's annals.

For about two years prior to his death, he was a quiet but excessive sufferer from that bodily scourge, gastritis. Resigned to the will of his Maker, he passed away on the 15th of October, 1882, and was interred in the family lot at Grace-land, overlooking the lake whose sounds were such music to him in life's struggles.

Mr. Naper was twice married; first, in 1843, to Anna Stuvén, who came from Schauley, Germany (near the boundary of Holland) in that year, with her parents. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy, but Henry G. Naper, born September 30, 1848, lived to grow to an honorable manhood, connected in various capacities with the city government since he became seventeen years of age, having been Chief Permit Clerk in the Water Department at the time he was retired by Mayor Hopkins in 1894, after which he took a trip to California. He married, in 1876, Louise Deverman, of this city, by whom he has four children: Herbert J. (now in the senior class of the Chicago Manual Training School), George H., May A. A. and Erwin G.

Mr. Naper, Sr., married for his second wife Miss Augusta Catherine Dorothea Hufmeyer, a daughter of John Adam and Gertrude (Gang) Hufmeyer. She was born near Osnabruck, Hannover, and came to America with her parents when a little girl of only three years of age, first to Syracuse, but shortly to their future home, Chicago, where she was educated, and married to the subject of this sketch on the 6th of March, 1850. Nine children blessed their happy wedded life, all but one of whom lived to be a comfort to their parents. John Adam was born June 7, 1851, became a bookbinder by trade, and has considerable real-estate interests; he married Frederica Abel, July 4, 1889, by whom he has a pretty daughter, Mabel. Herman, born October 1, 1853, is yet a single man, and for long years has worked for "Uncle Sam" as letter carrier. Helen M., born April 1, 1856, married, October 19, 1886, Frank L. Smith, of this city, where he is employed as a

soliciting agent, having been for a time Government Storekeeper in early days. Mary L. was the next: Lizzie J., born July 17, 1861, married, March 29, 1887, Charles E. Barmm, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Urinalysis of the American Medical College, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Louise W. died single, after she had grown to the flower of womanhood. Edward J., born June 17, 1867, married, April 14, 1892, Anna M. Horn, of this city; he is a book-

keeper by occupation. Amelia B. is the youngest child.

On an opposite page will be seen the honest, kindly face of Mr. Naper, which will be viewed with a proud satisfaction by his descendants for many generations to come, as they turn to this dignified source of information to learn how their first parents in America made the beginning of future prosperity to unborn hundreds.

GEORGE W. SPOFFORD.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SPOFFORD, a well-known citizen of Chicago, was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, August 9, 1831. He is a son of Ira and Miriam (Atwood) Spofford. The first authentic record of the Spofford family is found in the "Domesday Book," showing the allotment of lands in England to the followers of William the Conqueror in 1066. By that division this family was dispossessed of its lands, which were given to the Earl of Percy. Eleven generations of the family are traced in England, and among its members were very many prominent ecclesiastics, one of whom was Thomas Spofford, Lord Archbishop of York. The family coat-of-arms is still preserved, bearing the motto, "Rather deathe than false of faythe." Spofford Castle, in Yorkshire, is said to be the best preserved ruin in England. The earlier generations were devout Catholics, but in 1554 Rev. Bryan Spofford, a contemporary of the Earl of Canterbury, having married, refused to put away his wife and children in accordance with the edict of the church, and became a Protestant.

The first American ancestor was Rev. John Spofford, son of an Episcopalian minister, who came from Spofford, Yorkshire, and settled at Georgetown, Massachusetts, in 1634. The subject of this notice represents the eighth generation in America. His grandfather, Amos Spofford, served three years in the Continental army, entering the service at the age of fourteen years as a sub-

stitute for his father, who was drafted. When the family received notice of this conscription, a sheep was hastily shorn, and from the fleece his mother spun and wove cloth to equip him for this duty.

Ira Spofford, who was a stone-cutter and contractor, lived and died at Peterborough. While but a lad, he also entered the military service of his country, which was then engaged in the War of 1812. He was a relative of General McNeal, a prominent officer of that conflict, who afterward became Governor of Arkansas. Ira Spofford was a man of resolute character and stern convictions. In common with many of his relatives who resided in the South, he gave unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and could tolerate no deviation from its doctrines in his family. The names of Ira Spofford's children were William, Nancy (who was successively married to John Challis, Thomas Upton and Joseph Knowlton), Ira A., Nathan H., Miriam A. (Mrs. F. Farwell), George W., John L., Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Alexander), and twin brothers, Albert and Alvah. Of this family but three now survive.

Mrs. Miriam Spofford's father, Jeremiah Atwood, served for seven years in the Continental army, enlisting from Chester, Vermont. During this time he had no furloughs, and was constantly in the field. After the battle of Yorktown he was honorably discharged from the service, and started for his home on foot. There being no means of public conveyance, most of the veterans were

obliged to travel in this way, and were heartily welcomed by the citizens whom they met along the way, and who were pleased to extend to them their best hospitality and hear the news from the seat of war. Among that number was Mr. Atwood's wife, whose maiden name was Bacon. All the returning soldiers who passed her door were kindly entertained, and when Mr. Atwood arrived, footsore and weary from his journey of several weeks, she failed to recognize him, but gave him the same kind and hearty welcome, at once providing him with a bountiful dinner, but was considerably surprised to find that he did not resume his journey after the repast. Her joy on discovering his identity can easily be imagined.

At the age of thirteen years, George W. Spofford left home and went to Boston in search of employment. He subsequently spent four years at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, with a view to entering Harvard University, and completed the freshman year at Exeter. He abandoned this purpose on account of failing eyesight, and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Edward S. Cutler, of Peterborough, New Hampshire. This pursuit also proved too trying for his eyes, and, coming to Chicago in 1856, he accepted the position of Principal of the Foster School.

He acceptably carried this trying responsibility for fourteen years, retiring in 1871. Since that date he has devoted his attention chiefly to the management of his extensive real-estate interests. He had just completed a fine building at the southeast corner of Clark and Madison Streets when the fearful holocaust of 1871 swept over the city, annihilating the structure and causing a loss which at that time was a serious one. He recovered no insurance, but immediately built with borrowed capital the structure which now adorns that site. He has since erected a number of business blocks in the city, and is the present owner of considerable choice city and suburban property. Among these parcels is a fine farm near Wheaton, Illinois, dotted with several natural groves and pretty little lakes.

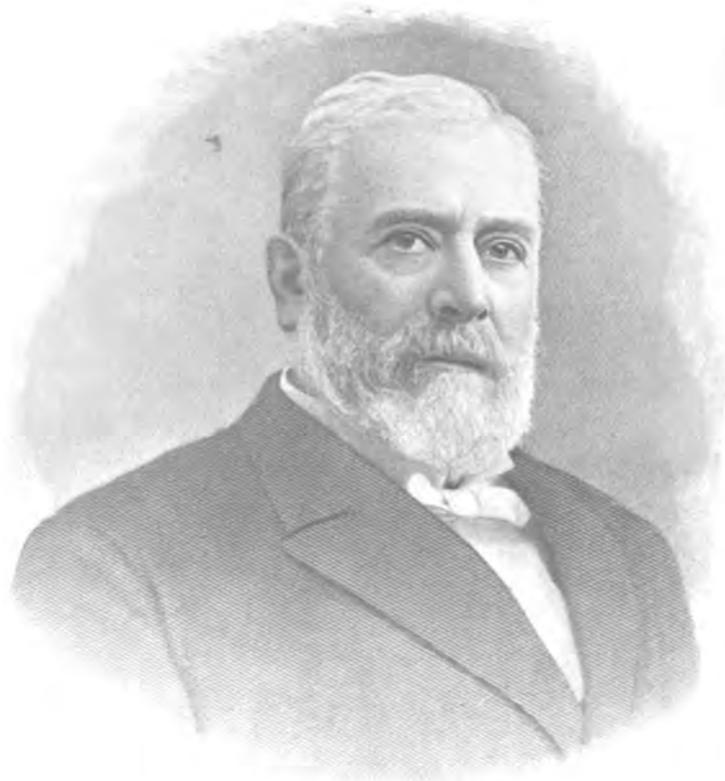
For four years Mr. Spofford served as County

Commissioner, during which time he was Chairman of the committee in charge of the county institutions at Dunning. For some years past he has spent his winters in the South, where he has a number of relatives who are prominent public citizens, and has acquired an extensive acquaintance throughout that section of the Union. In the interests of the management of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, he visited several Southern cities and secured their endorsement of this undertaking.

In 1859 Mr. Spofford was married to Miss Hannah M. Morrison, daughter of Orsemus Morrison, a well-known pioneer of Chicago, whose biography will be found on another page of this volume. Mrs. Spofford was born at the corner of Clark and Madison Streets, and has become the mother of five children, three of whom passed away in childhood. The others are Percy and Florence M., the latter a graduate of Ogontz Seminary, near Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Spofford are leading members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and move in the best social circles. Mr. Spofford is identified with the Menoken and Ashland Clubs, and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of National Lodge, York Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. Having been reared in the atmosphere of Democracy, he cast his first Presidential vote for James Buchanan, but, upon the opening of the Civil War, he became a stanch Republican, although he incurred the displeasure—amounting almost to enmity—of his father and most of his family by so doing.

When Mr. Spofford first came to Chicago the ground now composing Garfield Park, opposite his present residence, was worth but \$9 per acre, and the present value of many other portions of the city real estate was proportionally unforeseen. He has seen Chicago successively become the rival of Milwaukee, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New York. He is one of its most loyal citizens, considering it one of the most auspicious fields of investment in the Union, with nearly every part of which he is familiar.





Elliott Anthony

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, LL. D.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, LL. D. In the career of Judge Anthony, who for twelve years honored the Bench of Chicago, the ambitious attorney may read the way to honor and success. He was born in Spafford, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 10, 1827, and is descended from Quaker ancestors, who early located in New England. Many of the members of the family acquitted themselves with credit as soldiers and officers of the Continental army. It was early in the seventeenth century that Judge Anthony's progenitor located in Rhode Island, whence his grandfather moved soon after the Revolution to Washington County, N. Y. Almost at the same time, his maternal grandfather went from Vermont to the same locality. Isaac Anthony, father of the subject of this biography, was born on Rhode Island, eight miles from the island of Newport, and early imbibed the hatred of British aggression which had been handed down by his father, on account of the abuses heaped upon him and others at the time the English and Hessian forces occupied Rhode Island during the Revolution. While residing in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., he met Miss Parmelia Phelps, a scion of an old New England family, and their acquaintance led to mutual affection and marriage. Isaac Anthony's mother was a member of the noted Chase family, which has given to the United States a famous Chief Justice. Shortly before the birth of Elliott, he moved to the southwestern part of Onondaga County, where he entered upon the work of clearing a farm. With such energy did he carry out this undertaking that he came to be the foremost and most successful farmer of all that region.

Elliott is the youngest of four sons in a family

including the same number of daughters, and all in turn were sent to the Cortlandt Academy, at Homer, the leading educational institution of western New York, to finish their education. Here the future judge prepared for college under Prof. Samuel B. Woolworth, a famous educator of his time. At the end of two years' study here, in the fall of 1847, he entered the Sophomore class of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., from which he was graduated with high honors in 1850. He then became a resident graduate, and took a special course in law and political economy with Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who afterward became so highly distinguished as Dean of the Columbia College Law School in the city of New York. With his accustomed vigor and earnestness, young Anthony followed his studies and was admitted to the Bar at Oswego on the 7th of May, 1851. While pursuing his law course in company with a classmate, Joseph D. Hubbard, he took charge of the well-known Kirkland Academy at Clinton, and had for one of his pupils Grover Cleveland, now President of the United States.

Being possessed of the same pioneer spirit which led his grandfather and father to settle new regions, he resolved to begin practice in the new West, and proceeded to Sterling, Whiteside County, Ill., soon after his admission to the Bar. Returning East in June, 1852, he was married to Mary Dwight, the sister of his preceptor, and in the fall of 1852 he became a resident of Chicago, which city has been his home ever since. None have been more active in the development of the city and State than he, and in both he takes an honest pride. Chicago, as well as Illinois, was fortunate in the beginning, in the fact that the

pioneers were of good blood, the blood which has developed the best of the entire Northwest and West. Wherever the New England blood predominates, churches, schoolhouses, manufactories and highways of commerce have appeared simultaneously and systematically. With a determination to succeed in his chosen profession, Mr. Anthony began practice among the fifty lawyers who constituted the Bar of Chicago at his coming. Throughout his long and busy career, he has been a diligent worker, and in less than three years after coming here he was recognized as a leading attorney of the young city, and his rise was quite as rapid as his ambition had dared to hope. He foresaw the rise of a great city, surrounded by a tributary country of almost boundless resources, and became identified with many enterprises and projects for their mutual advantage and growth. "If a general diffusion of learning, science and the arts at this time is desirable," said he, "then the Mississippi Valley is the chosen spot for their cultivation. The generations are increasing, and the career of duty and usefulness which is to be seen by our children will be under constantly increasing excitement, and the voice which in the morning of life shall awaken a large and patriotic sympathy, will be echoed back by a community vastly swelled in its proportions before that voice shall be hushed in death."

When he arrived in Chicago, the young lawyer had no acquaintance, no influential friends to push his claims to attention, and no capital save individual ability and merit, which won him recognition. During his first year's residence in Chicago, he compiled, with the aid of his devoted wife, "A Digest of the Illinois Reports," which was soon after published and received with great favor by the profession throughout the State. In 1858 he was elected City Attorney for Chicago, and distinguished his administration of that responsible office by the energy and ability with which he conducted the legal business of the city. He became an expert upon all subjects of municipal corporation law, and was for several years specially retained by the city authorities to conduct many important cases in the local courts, in

the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Supreme Court at Washington. While acting for the city he established several new and interesting law points, among which was that the collection of special assessments could not be enjoined by a Court of Chancery; next, that the city of Chicago could not be garnisheed to collect the salary or wages of any of its officers or employes; and lastly, that no execution could issue against the city to collect a judgment; and at a later period, that the city could not tie up its legislative powers by making contracts with the gas companies for the supply of gas, so as to interfere with its legislative prerogatives. These positions were at the time so novel that they were for a time gravely doubted by the most eminent members of the legal profession, and many of the newspapers subjected him to the severest ridicule; but he was upheld by the highest tribunal in the State on every point, and they are now fixed and settled as the law of the State.

In 1863 he was appointed the General Attorney and Solicitor of the Galena Union Railroad Company and all its branches, then the leading railroad corporation in the Northwest, and for many years held that position, until, in fact, the consolidation of that company with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was effected. A contest arose over this consolidation, and he was shortly after retained by a number of the bondholders and non-consenting stockholders to test the validity of the consolidation, and in connection with that case prepared and printed a most remarkable argument upon the law of the case, which grew into a treatise, which he entitled, "The Law Pertaining to the Consolidation of Railroads," which is unquestionably the most complete and exhaustive treatise upon that subject ever made. It is a marvel of legal research and of acute reasoning, and is a most learned and clear statement of the rights and duties of directors of corporations and the rights of minority stockholders, and called forth the admiration of corporation lawyers throughout the country. The late Samuel J. Tilden was directly interested in the questions involved, as well as many of the leading capitalists and railway mag-

nates in New York, and the array of legal talent was formidable, the late Judge Beckwith leading the opposition to Judge Anthony. The case was tried in chancery before Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, and the late Samuel J. Treat, United States District Judge for the Southern District of this State, and Mr. Anthony's position was sustained in almost every particular. The differences of stockholders were shortly settled out of court, however, thus avoiding a legal decision, which could not fail to favor Judge Anthony's clients. At this time Mr. Anthony received numerous letters from some of the most distinguished lawyers and judges in this country, complimenting him upon his masterly exposition of the law. Among these were the late Josiah Quincy and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston; Mr. Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court; the late Thomas A. Ewing, of Ohio, and many others. His brief, which was in the shape of a bound volume of several hundred pages, was in great demand in this country and in Europe, and was most kindly reviewed by several of the leading legal periodicals and journals in Great Britain.

In the last two conventions for the revision of the constitution of the State, in 1862 and 1870, Judge Anthony served as a delegate. In the convention of 1862, Mr. Anthony's colleagues were Henry Muehlke, Hon. John Wentworth, and Melville W. Fuller, now Chief Justice of the United States. In both conventions, Mr. Anthony took a leading part, being regarded as one of the most expert members upon constitutional law and methods of procedure. In the convention of 1870 he served on the Executive, Judicial and Railroad Committees, reporting many of the provisions of the present constitution relating to those matters. He was instrumental in providing for Appellate Courts and additional judges in Cook County, when the public business required it. Whenever he spoke in the convention, he commanded attention, and always spoke to the point, clearly and forcibly.

Judge Anthony was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and was a delegate to the first convention of that party in Cook

County. He took a conspicuous part in the third-term movement in 1880, and was a delegate in the National Convention which nominated Gen. Garfield for President. In the fall of that year he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the city of Chicago, and re-elected six years later, filling the position twelve years with dignity, impartiality and expedition of public business. He was the founder of the Chicago Law Institute, having drawn the charter and visited Springfield twice at his own expense to secure its passage by the Legislature, and was three times made President of the Institute. He has been an extensive traveler, both in his native country and over Europe, and the reviews and periodicals of this country have been often enriched by his observations. His ripe scholarship and keen observation conspire to make his utterances and writings valuable to his fellows.

Judge Anthony is a rapid thinker, and grasps a point with a celerity which contributed no little to his advancement in the profession which he adorns. He writes with facility, and his contributions to legal periodicals are numerous and able. They cover almost every legal topic, and are authorities wherever found. His descriptions of Russian and British courts and methods of procedure are likely to prove interesting to one not particularly versed in law, and are of especial value to the profession. He also gives much thought and study to historical and philosophical topics, on which he has written much. His treatise on the "Law of Self-Defense" should be read and carefully considered by every citizen.

Judge Anthony is one of the founders of the Chicago Public Library, and was a member of its first Board of Directors. He has been especially active in the effort to preserve the memory of the pioneers, whose number is now very small. When all have passed away, who shall commemorate their virtues? "Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost." At the annual meeting of the State Bar Association in 1892, he read a very interesting paper, entitled "Remember the Pioneers," which is replete with interesting reminiscences. At the meeting of the

association in 1893, Judge Anthony was elected President, an honor most worthily bestowed. In 1889 the Judge received from his *alma mater* the degree of Doctor of Laws, to which his merit had long entitled him.

On the 14th of July, 1852, Elliott Anthony married Miss Mary Dwight, a sister of his law preceptor, and grand-daughter of President Dwight, the well-known head of Yale College. A daughter (now deceased) and three sons have been given him, two of whom are associated with him in the practice of law in Chicago.

During his busy life, into which has been crowded an immense amount of labor in the interest of his fellow-men, Judge Anthony has ever kept in sight the wish to accomplish something worthy of emulation and commemoration, as evidenced in his remarks upon the virtues and

works of a co-laborer and brother judge, with which this notice may be fittingly closed. He said: "May our successors in the profession look back upon our times, not without some kind regrets and some tender recollections. May they cherish our memory with that gentle reverence which belongs to those who have labored earnestly, though it may be humbly, for the advancement of the law. May they catch a holy enthusiasm from the review of our attainments, however limited they may be, which shall make them aspire after the loftiest possessions of human learning. And thus may they be enabled to advance our jurisprudence to that degree of perfection which shall make it a blessing and protection to our own country, and excite the just admiration of mankind."

DR. FREDERICK CHARLES HAGEMAN.

DR. FREDERICK CHARLES HAGEMAN, one of the most useful and influential citizens of DuPage County, and a former prominent citizen of Chicago, was a son of Dr. Christoph Hageman, and was born at Minden, Prussia, on the 26th of November, 1817. His mother died when he was a mere child, and at the age of sixteen he set out for America. His first employment was on the Great Lakes as a sailor, and he settled in Chicago in the fall of 1843. His father came to join him, and was one of three persons who escaped from a burning steamer on Lake Erie, the brother and step-mother of our subject being lost in that disaster. The first regular graduating class of five from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1847, included Frederick C. Hageman. In connection with his practice, he opened a drug store on South Water Street, Chicago, removing later to North Clark Street, and

thence to Indiana Street, where he built the first brick structure on the North Side. Here he served as Alderman, and was at one time City Physician.

In the spring of 1852, Dr. Hageman moved to Winfield, DuPage County, and invested in farm lands, becoming in time an extensive owner. He lived there for a few years, but spent most of his remaining years in Wheaton, and was a very successful physician. He was elected Coroner during the first years after coming here, and filled that position several terms, being the incumbent at the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of September, 1869.

Dr. Hageman was an active and public-spirited citizen, and did much to promote the prosperity of the community. He was active in securing the county seat at Wheaton, which involved the construction of a court house as a gift to the

county. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but espoused Universalism, and was an ardent Democrat in political contests, and a member of the Masonic order. He made many addresses in support of the war for the Union through Kane, DuPage and other counties, and materially aided in raising the Eighth and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry regiments, and the One Hundred and Fifth Infantry. He went out as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry, which served a short time in garrison duty. He was a supporter of Abraham Lincoln in his second candidacy for President.

At Buffalo, in June, 1843, our subject married Miss Margaret Snyder, a native of Elsass, Germany, who came to America when seven years old with her parents, George and Anna Mary (Gearhardt) Snyder. George Snyder was a talented architect, but understanding no English, he was obliged to accept any employment that offered when he arrived at Buffalo. While em-

ployed as a hodcarrier in the repair of a church, he noticed that the builders had great difficulty in following the plans. He essayed to explain, and showed such interest and knowledge that an interpreter was obtained, through whom he so intelligently directed the work that he was placed in charge, and from that time had no lack of employment in his profession. Mrs. Hageman was born April 21, 1821, and died November 19, 1887. She was a woman of much intelligence and ability, and conducted her husband's estate with greater skill than had marked his own management of it during his life.

Of the six children of Dr. and Mrs. Hageman, the first died in infancy. Dr. Frederick Christian Hageman, of Chicago, is the second. Mary (Mrs. Henry Grote), George W. and Franklin Julius are residents of Wheaton. Louis B. died at Wheaton February 8, 1892, aged thirty-four years.

BRAMAN LOVELESS.

BRAMAN LOVELESS, eldest son and third child of Ariel C. Loveless, is among the successful business men of DuPage County and Chicago, and prominent in charitable and Christian work. He was born May 27, 1839, in Hadley, Saratoga County, N. Y. He was fifteen years old when the family came West, and remained on the farm with his father until February, 1859, when he started for Pike's Peak, to engage in mining, that "El Dorado" having just been discovered. Proceeding by rail to a point forty miles west of Dubuque, Iowa, then the terminus of the railway, he traveled overland, much of the way on foot, to Omaha, where he joined a wagon train. On reaching the moun-

tains, he was stricken with mountain fever, and was obliged to return home. He again took up farming with his father until the spring of 1861. He had just rented a farm and prepared to engage in business on his own account, when the War of the Rebellion broke out. Stirred by patriotic impulses, he at once offered his services in defense of the Union, and was enrolled as a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, on the 8th of August. Although a member of the regimental band, Mr. Loveless carried a musket through part of his service, taking part in some fierce engagements. The regiment was stationed at first at Rolla, Mo., whence it marched in dead of winter to Pea Ridge, Ark., taking

part in the battle at that point under Gen. Sigel. On the way to Pittsburgh Landing, it marched six hundred miles to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where transportation was taken by boat. Arriving at Pittsburgh Landing, after the famous battle, it proceeded southward, at one time marching eighteen miles in the night to aid in investing Corinth, Miss. From there it proceeded to Cincinnati, to join Gen. Lew Wallace, but was soon transferred to Louisville, where it became a part of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, under Gen. Sheridan. From this time the regiment participated in many severe battles, among which were Perryville, Stone River, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, New Hope Church, Atlanta and Jonesboro. The history of this campaign is one of almost continual fighting, and Mr. Loveless witnessed many scenes of cruel carnage. He was mustered out September 23, 1864, having more than served out his three-years term of enlistment, and without ever receiving a reprimand.

From 1865 to 1872 Mr. Loveless followed farming near Elgin, in Kane County. In May, 1872, he went to Chicago and engaged for seven years in the grain, feed and coal trade. Since selling out this business, he has engaged in the hotel and real-estate business with marked success. In August, 1882, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land at Turner, and five years later added forty acres to this. The entire tract was platted as an addition to the village of Turner in 1893, and is known as Montview. Many lots have already been sold, and this investment is among the best made by a man known for foresight and shrewdness in business. Like many other investments in the neighborhood of Chicago, this has proven a popular site, and is vindicating the sagacity of its projector.

Mr. Loveless experienced religion in January, 1860, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1883 he began to extend the revival work which he had been doing in a quiet way for many years, and became a powerful and much-sought aid in evangelistic work. Until failing strength, in 1889, compelled him to resign this work, he gave his entire attention to it and la-

bored in many Western States, chiefly in Iowa, Illinois and California. In this he was ably assisted by his wife, a lady of strong faith and spirit. In reviewing his work, the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Republican* said: "Though his address had no peculiar charm, and his work seemed devoid of the personal magnetism which characterizes the influence of many public speakers, his earnestness and sincerity carried great power." He still continues, as for many years past, to do mission work in Chicago, and is an active temperance worker, both by precept and example. In 1888 he was the Prohibition candidate for Senator from the Fourteenth Illinois District, and has been three years President of the County Committee of that party, and four years President of the Wheaton Prohibition Club. From Lincoln to Garfield he was a Republican, and is ready to again affiliate with the Republican party when it consents to espouse the Prohibition issue.

October 17, 1860, Mr. Loveless married Miss Mary Tweddale, a native of New York City, a daughter of Garlius and Elizabeth Tweddale, natives of Whithorn, an island in the south of Scotland. Mrs. Loveless was a teacher before her marriage. She died in 1865, leaving a son, Frank Ariel, now a resident of Chicago. On the 3d of April, 1866, Mr. Loveless was again married, the bride being Miss Huldah Elizabeth Holden, who was born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Her parents, John and Mary A. (Clark) Holden, were natives, respectively, of England and Gilsun, N. H., the latter being descended from an old New England family, dating from the landing of the Pilgrims. Three children have blessed the second union of Mr. Loveless, namely: Braman H., Benjamin E. and Gertrude. The second died February 5, 1893, and the first is practicing law in Chicago and residing in Wheaton. Mrs. Loveless taught the first colored school in the North, at Elgin, and continued in the work three years. She is active in temperance work, and is an officer in control of several charitable and philanthropic undertakings in Chicago, independent of her husband's work, for the success of which he gives her large credit.

WILLIAM A. SPALDING.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SPALDING, who for forty years lived a quiet and happy life in Chicago, deserves more than a passing notice on account of his manly, upright character and the appreciation in which he was held by those privileged to enjoy his acquaintance and friendship. He was born at Onondaga Hill, four miles from the city of Syracuse, New York, August 17, 1815, and was the eighth child in the family of Coit Spalding. The latter was born May 10, 1772, and married Rhoda Cobb on the 8th of May, 1799. Of their family of eight sons and three daughters, none are now living. The mother died December 6, 1857, and the father May 22, 1859.

The town and family of Spalding are known to have existed in the southern part of Lincolnshire, England, in the twelfth century, and about 1632 Edward Spalding left that place and settled in Braintree, in the new colony of Massachusetts. From the latter are descended nearly all bearing the name in the United States, many of whom have been distinguished as soldiers, ecclesiastics, jurists, legislators, manufacturers and business men. They were active in subduing the wilderness and in establishing the church, school and factory in New England. Many served in King Philip's War, several distinguished themselves at the heroic defense of Fort Groton, Connecticut, and fifty-two participated in the Revolutionary War, nine of whom were active in the battle of Bunker Hill, where one fell from the back of his disabled horse.

During the period of Mr. Spalding's boyhood, Syracuse was not the commercial center it now is, and the community was wholly rural in its character. He enjoyed the limited advantages of society and school which the time and region afforded in early boyhood, but was thrown upon his own resources while yet a mere youth. He was fond of outdoor life, and took employment as a railroad man, running west from Buffalo. At the age of twenty-five years he had become a conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad, running between Detroit and Chicago. His promptness, faithfulness and integrity are shown by the fact that he remained in that employ until his removal to Chicago, in 1852, to take charge of the union station, operated by the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railways. This occupation further illustrated his capacity and the confidence reposed in him by the officers of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Up to the time of his death he filled this responsible position, enjoying the respect of all who were brought in contact with him. His home on Michigan Avenue was the scene of quiet comfort, and he was always a valued member of a small circle of congenial friends. He loved to select his companions, was always true in all the relations of life, and was most appreciated by those who knew him best. He was loath to talk of himself, consequently it is now difficult to learn much of his early life. That he was somewhat adventurous in youth is indicated by his relation of his experiences while on a voyage to Newfoundland.

during which the boat on which he was a passenger was violently tossed about by the waves in a storm, and he was in imminent danger of losing his life. He was very fond of horses, and one of his first purchases after he began to earn money, was a driving horse. He believed in extracting the most that was possible from life, and sought to make those around him cheerful and contented in mind, as he always was. He suffered from gradual paralysis during the last five years of his life, without murmuring, and passed away at his home, April 16, 1892, his remains being deposited at Rose Hill two days later. It is said that he never had an enemy in the world. He was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church; was a high degree member of the Masonic fraternity, a life-long Democrat in political affiliations, as was his father before him. He was named after William Augustus Ellis, who was a nephew of

his father, and also a prominent early-day Democrat.

April 18, 1852, Mr. Spalding married Miss Jane Ann, daughter of William Augustus Ellis and Prudence Horton, his wife. The Ellis family, like the Spaldings, was early planted in New England. The parents of William A. Ellis were Warren Ellis, born February 26, 1766, and Nancy Spalding, born February 2, 1774. They were married January 17, 1793, and had five sons and three daughters, William A. being the eldest son and second child, born January 17, 1796, and died July 27, 1832. He had two sons and a daughter, Mrs. Spalding being the only survivor at this time. Warren Ellis died August 10, 1813. *The adopted daughter of William A. and Jane A. Spalding is now the wife of Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago (whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work).

JOSEPH KIPLEY.

JOSEPH KIPLEY is Assistant Chief of Police of Chicago. He has reached this responsible and important position through meritorious conduct, which has won for him promotion from rank to rank, until he is now almost at the head of the police department of the second city of the Union. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1848, and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Waller) Kipley. The family is of German origin. The parents of our subject were both born in Baden-Baden, Germany, and there continued to reside until 1845, when they crossed the Atlantic to America, and located in New Jersey. The father is a carpenter by trade, and has made that pursuit his life work. Both parents are still living in Chicago, at the age of seventy-seven years.

No event of special importance occurred during the boyhood and youth of Joseph Kipley, who

was reared in his parents' home, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native State. He thus obtained a good knowledge of the English branches, and has since been a close student of the topics of the time and of current events. When his school life was ended, he came westward, locating in Chicago, and entered the employ of R. B. Appleby, a picture dealer of this city, with whom he continued until he entered upon the work which led to his present position. It was on the 22d of January, 1872, that he became a member of the police force, serving as a patrolman. From that position he has risen successively, step by step, to a position of prominence. When he joined the force it consisted of only two hundred and fifty men, and he has made his way without any political influence.

In 1872 Mr. Kipley was united in marriage with Miss Winnefred Wheeler.





S. E. Cross

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS.

SAMUEL E. GROSS is one of Chicago's best known business men, and especially in real-estate circles has he a wide acquaintance. He has long been active in promoting the growth and advancement of the city, not merely for his own interest, but largely for the benefit of the community as well. He was born on the Old Mansion Farm in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1843. He is descended from Huguenot ancestry, and reliable information shows that the family lived in America in 1726, at which time Joseph Gross was the owner of property in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. His grandson, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, valiantly aided the colonies in their struggle for independence and became a captain in the service, his commission, dated November 25, 1776, being signed by John Hancock, Governor of Pennsylvania. When the war was over he went to Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, where he owned extensive farm and milling interests. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sahler, was of Holland descent on the paternal side, and of Huguenot on the maternal, coming from the Du Bois family, which was prominent in Kingston, New York, as early as 1649. The mother of Mr. Gross was in her maidenhood Elizabeth Eberly. She came of a family of German origin, whose representatives have been prominent in various professional walks in life.

The American people are coming to recognize more fully every day the fact that good blood tells. The most prominent characteristics of Mr. Gross are inherited from ancestors who were active in war and in the same lines of business as himself. His genealogy is traced as follows: Seigneur Jean de Gros, Master of the Chamber of the Count of Dijon, (died 1456), married Peronette le Roye; their eldest son, Jean, of Dijon, Secre-

tary to Duc de Bourgogne, married Philiberte de Sourlam; their son, Ferry, of Dijon, in 1521, married Phillipolte Wielandt; their son, Jean, of Dijon, (died 1548), married Catharine Laurym; their son, Jean, of Dijon, in 1599, married Jacqueline de Berneincourt; their son, Jean, of Dijon, in 1620, married Leonore de Briard; their son, Jacob, married Marie Debar, and removed from France at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots to the Palatinate, Germany, and later removed to Mannheim on the Rhine. Their son, Johann, of Mannheim, in 1665, married Miss Neihart; their son, Johann Christopher, of Mannheim, in 1703, married Elizabeth Metger; and their son, Joseph, in 1719, accompanied the Mennonites from the Palatinate to America, residing for some time on the banks of the Hudson, and removing afterward to Pennsylvania. He married Catherina ———, owned property in the neighborhood of the Trappe, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, previous to 1726, and land in Philadelphia County in 1728, and died in 1753; their son, John, of Montgomery County, married Clara ———, and died in 1788; their son, John, born in 1749, was a Captain in the War of the Revolution. In 1778 he married Rachel Sahler, and died in 1823; their son, Christian, born in 1788, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, married Ann Custer, of Montgomery County, and died in 1843; their son, John C., in 1843, married Elizabeth Eberly, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; and their eldest son, Samuel E., is the subject of this biography.

Through his great-grandmother, Rachel Sahler, wife of Capt. John Gross of Revolutionary fame, Samuel E. Gross is directly descended from Matthew Blanshan, Louis Dubois and Christian Deyo, Huguenots of France, who, like Jacob de Gros, at the time of the persecution, removed to

the Palatinate in Germany, and thence emigrated to America in the middle of the seventeenth century. Matthew Blanshan and his family were the first of the refugees to try their fate in the New World, sailing from the Palatinate April 27, 1660. Louis Dubois and Christian Deyo soon followed, and were two of the twelve patentees who, in 1677, obtained title to all the lands in Eastern New York State lying between the Shawangunk Mountains and the Hudson River, and were instrumental in founding New Paltz and Kingston in Ulster County.

Rachel Sahler was the daughter of Abraham Sahler and Elizabeth Dubois. Her mother, Elizabeth Dubois, was the daughter of cousins, Isaac Dubois and Rachel Dubois. Isaac Dubois, her father, was the son of Solomon Dubois, and her mother, Rachel Dubois, was the daughter of Solomon Dubois' eldest brother, Abraham. The mother of Rachel Dubois was Margaret Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo, the patentee. Abraham Dubois, Rachel's father, and Solomon Dubois, her husband's father, were both sons of Louis Dubois, the patentee and founder of New Paltz, and his wife, Catherine Blanshan, daughter of Matthew Blanshan, the first of these Huguenot arrivals.

In 1846, Mr. Gross came with his parents to Illinois, and after residing for a time in Bureau County removed to Carroll County. His early education was acquired in the district schools, and he afterwards attended Mt. Carroll Seminary. Prompted by patriotic impulses, he enlisted in his country's service on the breaking out of the late war, although only seventeen years of age. He joined the Forty-first Illinois Infantry, and took part in the Missouri campaign, but was then mustered out by reason of the strong objections made by his parents to his service, on account of his youth. He spent the following year as a student in Whitehall Academy, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, but in June, 1863, he again left school, for the Confederates had invaded the Keystone State and he could no longer remain quietly at his books. On the 29th of June he was made First Lieutenant of Company D, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being one of the youngest offi-

cers of that rank in the army. His faithful and valiant service won him promotion to the rank of Captain of Company K, February 17, 1864. He participated in many of the important battles of the eastern campaign, and when the war was over was mustered out at Cloud Mills, Virginia, July 13, 1865.

At this time Chicago was becoming a city of prominence and gave rich promise for a brilliant future. Attracted by its prospects, Mr. Gross here located in September, 1865, and entered Union Law College. The following year he was admitted to the Bar, entering at once upon practice. In the mean time, however, he had invested a small capital in real estate. He built upon his lots in 1867, and as his undertakings in this direction met with success, he gave more and more attention to the business. He was instrumental in the establishment of the park and boulevard system in the winter of 1869. When the great fire broke out in 1871, and Mr. Gross saw that his office would be destroyed, he hastily secured his abstracts, deeds and other valuable papers, as many as he could get, and, putting them in a row-boat, carried them to a tug. When the flames had completed their disastrous work, he returned to the old site of his office and resumed business. A financial depression from 1873 until 1879 followed the boom, and Mr. Gross gave his time to the study of politics, science, and to literary pursuits.

On the revival of trade, Mr. Gross determined to devote his entire time to real-estate interests, and to the southwest of the city founded several suburbs. In 1882, to the north, he began what has now become Gross Park. In 1883, he began the work which has made him a public benefactor, that of building homes for people of moderate means, and the selling the same to them on time. Thus many a family has secured a comfortable home, where otherwise their wages would have been expended in rent, and in the end they would have had nothing to show for it. Unimproved districts under his transforming hand became populated and flourishing neighborhoods. In 1886, Mr. Gross founded the town of Brookdale; platted Calumet Heights and Dauphin Park the following

year, and platted a forty-acre subdivision on Ashland Avenue. A large district near Humboldt Park was improved by him, and some three hundred houses were built near Archer Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The beautiful town of Grossdale has been one of his most successful ventures. He established the town one mile west of Riverside, and beautiful drives, lovely homes, churches, a theatre and fine walks make this one of Chicago's best suburbs. He has also recently founded the beautiful town of Hollywood, and during the last twelve years he has founded sixteen thriving suburban towns and cities. His fortune is estimated at \$3,000,000, or over, and although his reputation is that of a multi-millionaire the United Workingmen's societies showed their confidence in him by nominating him to the mayoralty in 1889, an honor which from press of private business he was obliged to decline.

Constantly has the business of Mr. Gross increased, until his dealings have reached the millions. He buys property outright, and then sells as the purchasers feel that they can pay. It is said that he has never foreclosed a mortgage, and his kindness, forbearance and generosity have won for him the love and confidence of the poorer people and the high regard of all.

Mr. Gross was married in January, 1874, to

Miss Emily Brown, a lady of English descent. He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union Club, the Washington Park, the Athletic, Marquette and Iroquois Clubs. He is a patron of the Art Institute and the Humane Society, and his support is given to other benevolent organizations. He holds membership with the Chicago Union Veteran Club; U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.; the Western Society Army of the Potomac, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1886, Mr. Gross made a trip to Europe, spending four months in visiting the leading cities and points of interest in that continent. He also made investigations concerning city development. In 1889, he traveled through Mexico and the cities on the Pacific Coast, and later in the year attended the Paris Exposition. In 1892, he went to Europe once more, and also visited the Orient. In manner, Mr. Gross is genial, pleasant and entertaining, and the kindliness of his face at once wins him friends. Although he would not be called a professing philanthropist, his life has certainly been characterized by a practical charity, which has probably proven of more benefit than the acknowledged philanthropic work of some others. His success in business seems marvellous, yet it is but the result of industry, enterprise, and careful and well-directed management.

CALVIN DE WOLF.

CALVIN DE WOLF, now one of the foremost citizens of Chicago, is an example of the manner in which men rise to stations of wealth and honor through sturdy moral integrity and unceasing, ambitious toil. His story is that of a young man who came to Chicago with nothing in the days of the city's infancy, and by a sustained effort has grown with the city's growth, until he is numbered among the representative men of the "great city by the inland sea."

Calvin De Wolf was born in Braintrim, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of February, 1815, and was one of the family of fifteen children of Giles M. De Wolf, a well-to-do farmer. His father and grandfather were born in Pomfret, Connecticut, and his more remote ancestors were among the early settlers in Lyme, Connecticut, being colonists who came over from Holland, to which country they had probably been driven from France (where the family originated) by religious

persecution. His mother, whose maiden name was Anna Spaulding, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, and was a descendant of Edward Spaulding, who settled in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1633.

Soon after the birth of Calvin De Wolf, his parents removed to his mother's native place and remained there until he was five years of age, and then returned to Braintrim, Pennsylvania, from whence, four years later, they removed to the adjoining county of Bradford, where his father purchased a farm in the beech woods of that county. This farm was covered with heavy timber, the clearing of which was a task of a different kind and of much greater magnitude than falls to the lot of most farmers of the present day. Putting this land into condition to be sufficiently productive to support the large family of its owner furnished work for every hand for years.

Calvin De Wolf was the eldest of his father's sons who lived beyond the infantile period, and converting the beech forest into tillable land was a task in which he was required to practice, and which, with the tilling of the soil, required all his time except the three winter months, when he attended school until he was twenty-one years of age. After attaining his majority he made up his mind to obtain an education, and, under the instruction of his father, who was a man of more than ordinary ability, had a good common-school education and was well versed in mathematics, he obtained a good knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and surveying. He was also assisted to a knowledge of the elements of Latin by a gentleman of liberal education who lived in the neighborhood. When he had progressed to this point in education, he left home and entered Grand River Institute, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1836. That institution, then famous throughout eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, was conducted somewhat on the plan of agricultural colleges of the present day, in that students who desired to do so could partially support themselves by manual labor and pursue a course of study at the same time. For a year and a half young De Wolf maintained himself at this school and fitted himself for teaching; he also presided for a term or two at the peda-

gogue's desk. At all times, however, when opportunity offered, he was intent on study and made the most of his educational opportunities.

Then, as now, the West was looked to as the land of opportunities and the goal of the ambition of every aspiring young man. Calvin De Wolf, with his industrious habits and ambitious desires, was not content to spend his days in the East, but looked westward with longing eyes, and in those days the West was not so far away as now and Chicago was included in the term. In the fall of 1837, young De Wolf arranged with a trader who was making a shipment of fruit by boat from Ashtabula to Chicago to pay his passage between the cities by assisting to load and unload the fruit and take charge of it in transit, which agreement he faithfully carried out and, in due time, found himself in this city, then covering a small area of territory at the mouth of the Chicago River and having but one four-story brick building—the old Lake House, then the pride of the West. The first thing the young man had to do was to look for employment, for he had come West with very little money. He hoped to obtain a situation as teacher in the city schools, and passed the required examination for license to teach, but his hopes were disappointed and he had to seek elsewhere, as there were others whose claims had to be first considered. Disappointed but not cast down, he set out on-foot across the prairie to seek like employment in some other locality. After traveling thirty-five or forty miles, he at last arrived at Hadley, Will County, Illinois, with only a York shilling in his pocket. He was more fortunate in his quest there, and obtained the position of village schoolmaster, teaching during the winter of 1837-38, and returning the following spring to Chicago. Here he again made application for employment as teacher, and was successful. While teaching school he also engaged in various other occupations which were calculated to improve his financial condition.

In 1838, Mr. De Wolf began the study of law in the office of Spring & Goodrich, a firm composed of Giles Spring, afterward Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and Grant Goodrich, for many years one of the prominent lawyers of the

city. In 1843, he was examined and admitted to the Bar by Judge Richard M. Young, and Theophilus W. Smith, then sitting on the Supreme Bench, and immediately after began practice in this city, which then had a Bar consisting of about thirty lawyers, a large number of whom became prominent as jurists in later years. Up to 1854, Mr. De Wolf was engaged in the active practice of law. He was then elected Justice of the Peace, an office which at that time and place was a highly important and responsible one, as the city was developing rapidly and the amount of business incident to its growth gave rise to a great deal of friction, which had to be adjusted in the tribunal of law. Mr. De Wolf held this office six successive terms, four by popular election and two by appointment. The whole period covered was more than twenty-five years, and more than ninety thousand cases were disposed of by him, a far greater number than any other judicial officer in this State had ever decided. Preliminary examinations in many important cases which afterward became celebrated in the higher courts were heard in the earlier years of his magistracy by Judge De Wolf, as he was then known to the profession and the public.

Judge De Wolf had been taught from childhood to hate slavery, and as early as 1839 became Secretary of an anti-slavery society, of which Rev. Flavel Bascom, a Presbyterian minister, was the first President, and Judge Manierre, Treasurer, and of which many of the prominent business and professional men of the city were earnest and active members. In 1842, the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting in Chicago, at which an organization was effected to raise funds for establishing an anti-slavery newspaper in Chicago. Henry L. Fulton, Charles V. Dyer, Shubal D. Childs and Calvin De Wolf were appointed a committee to collect funds and set the enterprise on foot, Mr. De Wolf being made Treasurer of the committee. As a result of their efforts, the *Western Citizen* came into existence, with Z. Eastman as editor and publisher, and for several years it was recognized as one of the leading Abolition newspapers in the country. It was in 1858, that Mr. De Wolf, in connection with other Abolition-

ists of Chicago, brought down upon himself the wrath of a disappointed slave-hunter and his sympathizers, who sought to inflict upon him condign punishment for facilitating the escape of a liberty-seeking black woman.

Stephen F. Nuckolls was a southern man who had carried his slaves with him into Nebraska. One of these slaves, a young negro woman, Eliza, made her escape, and by some means or other found her way to Chicago, to which place she was followed by her master, Nuckolls, who came near effecting her capture. His scheme was frustrated by the parties who appeared before Judge De Wolf, charging him with riotous conduct. Under the warrant issued from the magistrate's court, the slave-owner was arrested and locked up for a few hours, and in the mean time the colored woman made her escape from the city. Nuckolls carried the matter to the United States Courts, and succeeded in having the magistrate, Mr. De Wolf, George Anderson, A. D. Hayward and C. L. Jenks indicted for "aiding a negro slave called Eliza to escape from her master," she having been "held as a slave in Nebraska and escaped to Illinois." This involved the constitutional questions as to whether or not slaves could be held in free territory. The defendants held that the negro woman was not lawfully held as a slave in Nebraska, and moved to quash the indictment on that ground. This motion was never passed upon by the court, but, in 1861, the case was dismissed by advice of the Hon. E. C. Larned, United States District Attorney.

It is almost superfluous to state that a man holding the radical views of Calvin De Wolf became identified at the outset of its existence with the Republican party, and that he still remains in the ranks of the same organization. But he has never been an active politician. He served two terms as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Chicago, and from 1856 to 1858 served as Chairman of the Committee on Revision and Publication of Ordinances, where he rendered important service to the city in codifying and putting the ordinances in form to be easily referred to, to be generally understood and easily and systematically enforced. He retired from the position of Magistrate in 1879,

and is not now engaged in the practice of law, but devotes his time mainly to the management of his financial affairs.

Mr. De Wolf is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is now one of the Elders of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which he is an influential member, and in the work of which he bears a prominent part. "Do right" is a motto which he has made the rule of his life. In the discharge of his duties as a public official he was

conscientious and upright; as a lawyer, watchful over his client's interests and honorable in his dealings with both court and client; in his general business dealings he has been a man of his word, upright and honest. His residence in Chicago from pioneer times has caused him to be well known, and he is regarded as one of the landmarks of a generation of sagacious business men now rapidly passing away.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH.

DR. CALVIN MAY FITCH, one of the oldest physicians now in active practice in this city, graduated at the medical department of the university of New York in 1852, and subsequently studied in Europe. He came to Chicago in 1855, and is therefore in the fortieth year of his practice in this city. Doctor Fitch was born January 3, 1829, in Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont. His grandfather, Dr. Chauncey Fitch, married the daughter of Colonel Sheldon, for whom the town of Sheldon was named, and practiced there until his death. Colonel Sheldon commanded the Connecticut Cavalry during the Revolutionary War, and the family have several letters of Washington's still in their possession. Doctor Fitch's father, Rev. John Ashley Fitch, an Episcopal clergyman, married the daughter of Dr. Calvin May, who for nearly fifty years practiced medicine in St. Armand, Canada, just across the Vermont line. Doctor May graduated from Yale about the close of the Revolutionary war, and he and Dr. Chauncey Fitch were the pioneer physicians in that section, and although eighteen miles apart, frequently met in consultation.

Doctor Fitch is of old New England stock, the sixth in descent from Rev. James Fitch, who came to this country from Bocking, England, in 1638. Maj. James Fitch, son of Rev. James Fitch, served

in King Philip's War. He was active in promoting the founding of Yale College, donating to the college in October, 1731, six hundred and forty-seven acres of land in the town of Killingsly, and all the glass and nails which should be necessary to build the college edifice. Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, a grandson of this Maj. James Fitch, and brother of Dr. Chauncey Fitch, was a tutor in Yale for several years prior to 1791, when he resigned from Yale to take charge of the Academy at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and when that academy was chartered as a college (Williams College) in 1793. Mr. Fitch was elected its first President, which position he held for twenty-two years.

In 1860 Doctor Fitch married Susan Ransom, daughter of Daniel Ransom, originally from Woodstock, Vermont, and for many years in business in this city. In 1871 Mr. Ransom removed to Longmont, Colorado, where he recently died at the age of eighty-one. Doctor Fitch has one son, Dr. Walter May Fitch, a graduate of Rush Medical College, who is associated with his father in practice.

Doctor Fitch is or has been a member of several medical societies, the Chicago Medical, the South Avenue, the State Medical and American Medical Associations, but has never been connected with any medical school, although a professorship has

been twice offered him. He has always enjoyed the study of languages, and speaks several fluently, and it is partly in consequence of this fact that no small percentage of his large practice is among

our foreign-born citizens. A practice of this character involves much hard work, but carries with it the chance to do much good.

CHARLES HUNTINGTON.

CHARLES HUNTINGTON, a veteran of the railroad service in Chicago and the oldest general baggage agent, in point of service, in the United States, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, May 29, 1824. He is a son of Christopher and Mary (Webb) Huntington. The Huntington family is one of the oldest in Connecticut. All persons of that name in America are supposed to be descendants of Christopher Huntington and his brothers, who came from England in the early days of the Connecticut colony. They sprang from an ancient English family, and the name is supposed to have originated as a military title. Their posterity is numerous, and includes many noted American citizens. The name of Christopher Huntington was perpetuated through seven successive generations, the father of the subject of this sketch being the last. His father, Christopher Huntington, was a physician who practiced in Connecticut. The father of Charles Huntington was a wholesale manufacturer of shoes, and was a member of the Governor's Foot Guards, a regiment of Connecticut militia. He died in 1832, at the premature age of thirty-five years.

Mrs. Mary Huntington was a daughter of Abner Webb, a Revolutionary soldier, who also represented one of the early Connecticut families. She survived her husband but one year, dying in 1833, and leaving three orphaned sons. Charles is the eldest. Henry is now a prominent citizen of Burnham, Michigan, and George died in 1850, of yellow fever, at Mobile, Alabama.

Soon after his father's death, on the 3d of July, 1832, Charles Huntington left his boyhood home and took passage by stage to Albany, en route to the home of an uncle at Penn Yan. His young

heart was sorely tried by this separation from natal ties, but the celebration of the Nation's birthday at Albany the next morning after his arrival there distracted his attention from his childish sorrow and so cheered the way that his further stage journey to Schenectady was made in comparative comfort. Here he took passage on the Erie Canal as far as Geneva, whence the journey was completed by stage. At Penn Yan, he found a comfortable home with his uncle, Elisha H. Huntington, who afterwards became a banker in Chicago.

Charles received about two years' schooling in all, spending most of his boyhood in working at odd jobs. Being a robust youth, he was adapted to many useful employments, and among other things, assisted in building the Congregational Church at Penn Yan, for which his uncle had the contract, handling all the material for that structure. At the age of nineteen, he was entrusted by his uncle with an important mission to Philadelphia, where he was sent to purchase an outfit for bottling mineral waters, and subsequently took charge of a drug store at Rochester, owned by Elisha Huntington. At one time, he was employed as conductor of a construction train on the Canandaigua & Elmira Railroad.

At an early age, he went to the Isthmus of Panama, to take charge of the machine department of the Panama Railroad, at Aspinwall. He was one of the very few non-residents who escaped the Chagres fever, and at the end of his one year's engagement, he resigned and returned to New York. Thence, in March, 1854, he came to Chicago and soon after accepted a position as engineer on the Great Western Railroad—now a

part of the Wabash system—his headquarters being at Springfield, Illinois. On the 10th day of January, 1855, he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with which he has been since continuously engaged. He was promoted from engineer to freight conductor, and soon afterward became a passenger conductor. In 1858, he was made general baggage agent with office on the site of the present Chicago Union Passenger Station. His appointment was made by a receiver, in whose hands the affairs of the company were then placed, and as the duties of the office were comparatively light, he continued to run a passenger train between Chicago and St. Louis until 1865, employing only one assistant in his office at Chicago. These statements show a vast difference between the passenger traffic of those days and the present. When he first entered the service of this road, the eastern terminus was at Joliet, whence all freight for Chicago was transferred to the canal, the passenger trains reaching this city by way of the Chicago & Rock Island tracks. The southern terminus was at Alton, where all passengers and freight for St. Louis were transferred to Mississippi steamboats.

In 1857, Mr. Huntington took a prominent part in a strike on the part of employees of this line, which suspended all business thereon for eighteen days. This strike was caused by arrearage of salaries, ranging from three to eighteen months. Mr. Huntington was a member of a committee which settled the matter with ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson, who was lessee of the road, the trouble being compromised by payment of part of the arrearages at once and the promise of double payments each month until all were paid up in full.

The scarcity of currency at that time is illustrated by the fact that the conductor rarely collected sufficient cash on a trip to pay the board bills of his crew for the same time. The rude appliances and equipments of railroads in those days made railroad operation a very difficult matter. Many cars were without sufficient brakes, and a "down grade" had terrors for the men on a heavy train. It was often necessary to set out cars with defective brakes or, as was not infrequent,

with no brake at all, to avoid disaster. On one occasion, while approaching Alton on a steep down grade, Conductor Huntington was horrified by the discovery that there was not a working brake on the train. The labors of the reversed engine, however, attracted the attention of the Alton station agent, who ran out and so placed the switches that they passed the station without doing any damage and were able to bring the train to a stop after running a mile beyond their destination.

In his domestic affairs, Mr. Huntington has been sorely afflicted. In July, 1845, he was married to Miss Amelia, daughter of Harvey Tomlinson, of Geneva, New York. In 1856, he was called upon to mourn her death. Of their three children, but one survives—Mary Isabella, who is now the wife of Edward L. Higgins, ex-Adjutant of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have four children, and reside at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Huntington's two sons, Edwin and William, died in childhood, of scarlet fever. He was again married, in 1866, to Mary Goodrich, of Chicago, whose death occurred on the 16th of April, 1890, at the age of sixty years. The death of his sons and of his first wife occurred during his absence from home, and was more trying on this account.

Mr. Huntington has been for many years a member of the Masonic order, being connected with Bloomington Lodge. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Conductors' Mutual Aid Association, which he helped to organize in 1874. In early life, he was a Whig, and supported the candidacy of William H. Harrison in 1840, though not old enough to vote at that time. Since 1860 he has been a Republican. Before leaving New York, he served as Deputy Sheriff of Yates County, and the State still owes him for a tedious trip which he made in securing a requisition from the governor of New York and serving the same on the governor of Pennsylvania, in securing and bringing to justice a notorious thief. While a boy, he visited Baltimore and witnessed the operation of the first telegraph line in the world, which had just been completed. He is now the oldest employee of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in point of service.



CHARLES M. HENDERSON.

CHARLES MATHER HENDERSON, a representative business man and exemplary citizen of Chicago, a scion of the old Puritan stock, was born in New Hartford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and is a son of James F. Henderson and Sabrina (Marsh) Henderson, both natives of the "Land of Steady Habits." His paternal grandmother, in maidenhood, bore the name of Mather, being a lineal descendant of Cotton Mather, the noted Puritan divine and author, of Massachusetts colony. His maternal grandfather, Roswell Marsh, was a Revolutionary soldier and witnessed the execution of the unfortunate Major Andre.

The first fifteen years of C. M. Henderson's life were passed in the usual manner of urban New England boys of that period, during which time he was a pupil in the district school of his native village. After attending the Baptist School at Suffield one year, he went out, at the age of sixteen years, to teach a district school, in which undertaking he acquitted himself with credit, returning at the end of one term to his studies at Suffield, where he continued another year. His tastes and ambition pointed to a commercial career, and when, in 1853, an uncle in Chicago offered him a position in the wholesale boot and shoe house of C. N. Henderson & Co., he promptly accepted. He was then eighteen years of age, and was installed as general clerk and salesman. Applying himself diligently in both store and office, wherever his services were most needed, he rapidly acquired a general knowledge of the business, and shortly became very useful to his employers. So rapid was his advancement that in less than four years after entering the establishment he became a partner in it, in which connection he continued until the death of his uncle in 1859.

Mr. Henderson immediately organized a new firm, under the name of C. M. Henderson & Co., his partner being Mr. Elisha Wadsworth, formerly the head of the great dry goods house of Wadsworth, Farwell & Co. Mr. Wadsworth was virtually a silent partner, as the entire management of the business was left to Mr. Henderson, who carried it on so successfully that, at the end of two or three years, he was enabled to purchase the interest of his partner. He now associated with himself his brother, Wilbur S. Henderson, who had been several years in his employ as clerk, and also gave an interest to his bookkeeper, Edmund Burke, who sold his share to Mr. Henderson some years later.

The firm continued to do a jobbing business until 1865, when a small factory was established for the production of the heavy goods demanded by the western trade. This was the nucleus of what has become one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. The original factory is still in operation, surrounded by immense modern buildings, equipped with all that genius has supplied for the saving of labor and the improvement of the quality of finished products. In 1880 a building was constructed, devoted to the production of ladies' fine wear, and recently another immense structure has risen, whose mission is the construction of gentlemen's fine shoes. These factories are located at Dixon, Illinois, and the offices and shops employ over one thousand people daily. In 1888 the firm was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, the name remaining unchanged, and several of the old and faithful employes became stockholders.

The business has occupied many locations in the city, the first being on South Water Street. Subsequently three different stores on Lake Street were used in succession, and in 1868 the building

and stock at the corner of that thoroughfare and Michigan Avenue were swept away by fire. The great fire of 1871 found the business located at Nos. 58 and 60 Wabash Avenue, and in common with thousands of others it was annihilated. No time was wasted in repining, and inside of three weeks after this disaster business was resumed in a one-story board shanty on Michigan Avenue. In four months after the loss, the firm was established in a new brick building on Wabash Avenue, the plastering being completed after its occupancy. In the fall of 1872, another removal was made, to the corner of Madison and Franklin Streets, and five years later it was moved to the corner of Monroe Street, one block south, where it continued until the firm was able to occupy its own fine building. This is located at the northeast corner of Adams and Market Streets, and was built in 1884. It covers a ground space 170x120 feet, is six stories high, and is devoted exclusively to the purposes of an office and distributing depot. The development of this immense and successful business is the result of Mr. Henderson's executive ability, industry and well-known integrity. As a business man, he commands high standing among Chicago's enterprising and superlatively aggressive business circles, while he enjoys the respect and friendship of a wide acquaintance as a man and gentleman.

Mr. Henderson is somewhat socially inclined, and holds membership in several clubs, among which are the Union League, Chicago, Calumet and Commercial. Of strong religious nature, he early adopted the Christian religion as his rule of

practice, and has been a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago since 1868. He has been active and useful in church and mission work, was two years President of the Young Men's Christian Association and for ten years, until failing health compelled him to resign some of his work, acted as Superintendent of the Railroad Chapel Mission.

In political sentiment, he is a Republican from principle, and has always been active in every effort to promote good government for the city. In the reform movement of 1874, which secured a re-organization of the fire department and numerous other changes—among them a new city charter, the present one—he was especially active, contributing liberally in money to carry on the work, and giving of his time and counsel. In many other ways he has shown his disposition to discharge his whole duty and shirk no responsibility as a citizen. He seeks the best and right thing in government, regardless of partisan prejudices or advantage. As a part of his duty to the public, he is now acting as Trustee of the Home for Incurables and the Lake Forest University. He is devoted to his home and family, and when duty does not call him away, he is found, out of business hours, at his pleasant home on Prairie Avenue. In 1858 he was married to Miss Emily, daughter of James Hollingsworth, of Chicago. A son, who died in infancy, and three daughters have been given him. Amid kind friends and many other surroundings that conduce to peace and happiness, he is enjoying the fruits of a busy and useful life.

ALEXANDER BEAUBIEN.

ALEXANDER BEAUBIEN enjoys the distinction of being the oldest individual born in Cook County. The date of his birth was January 28, 1822, and the place is on the east side of Michigan Avenue, between Randolph and

Washington Streets. The house in which he was born had been built a few years earlier by John Dean, and was one of five or six buildings, including Fort Dearborn, which then stood upon the site of Chicago.

Alexander is one of twelve children born to John B. and Rosette (La Frambois) Beaubien. The father was born at Detroit, Michigan, during the closing days of the American Revolution. His father, Antoine Beaubien, and his grandfather, who also bore the name of Antoine, were among the earliest settlers of Detroit, and carried on an extensive farm at that place. Antoine Beaubien, Sr., was a native of France, and doubtless came to America before the French and Indian War.

John B. Beaubien first visited Fort Dearborn in 1809. His purpose in coming hither was to trade with the Indians, and in the pursuit of that object he was quite successful, remaining in the vicinity for some time. At the time of the massacre, in 1812, he had gone to Mackinaw, but the following year he returned as agent of John Jacob Astor and built a trading-post near the site of the old fort. Branch posts were also established at Milwaukee, Pecatonica, Hennepin and Danville, goods being transported on pack-horses between these points and the main storehouse at Chicago. Mr. Beaubien had the supervision of all these posts, and remained in charge of them for some years. He made a pre-emption claim to the land between State Street and the lake, extending as far south as Madison Street, and including about one acre on the north side of the river; but, owing to some technicality, the government refused to give him a title to the same. About 1840 he settled on a half-section of land near the Desplaines River, in Leyden Township, with his family, improving the same until it became a desirable farm. He died at Naperville, Illinois, in 1864, at the age of eighty-four years. Had all white men manifested the spirit of justice and fairness exhibited by him in dealing with the Indians, much trouble and misery might have been averted.

Mrs. Rosette Beaubien was born in Michigan. Her father, Joseph La Frambois, was a Frenchman, and her mother was a member of the Pottawatomie tribe. In 1804, while still a young girl, Mrs. Beaubien came to Chicago, accompanying the party in command of Major Whistler, which originally built Fort Dearborn. She was living

with the Kinzie family when the fort was abandoned in 1812, and with her Mr. and Mrs. Kinzie, and one or two other persons, started in a canoe to follow the troops. They were near shore and in plain sight of the massacre which took place near the foot of Eighteenth Street, and Mrs. Beaubien often described the scene to her children in later years. After the battle was over, Mr. Kinzie and party continued the journey in safety to St. Joseph and thence to Detroit. Mrs. Beaubien died at River Park, Illinois, in 1845. Following are the names of her children: George, who died at the age of fourteen years; Susan and Monique, twins; Julia; Henry and Philip, twins; Alexander; Ellen Maria, wife of Joseph Robeson; William S.; Margaret (Mrs. De Witt Robinson); Louise (Mrs. N. D. Wood); and Caroline (Mrs. Stephen Fields). Alexander and the four last mentioned are the only members of this family now living, but they probably know more of the early history of Chicago than any other family in existence.

The circumstances attending his youth gave Mr. Beaubien little opportunity for education save that gained in the school of experience, but extensive reading and observation have given him a well-stored mind. He was eighteen years old when the family removed from Chicago to Leyden Township, where he became one of the leading farmers, and filled all the township offices except that of Justice of the Peace, which he declined. In 1862 he returned to Chicago, which has since been his home. During the most of this time he has been connected with the police force of the city, and for seven years past has been in charge of the lock-up at the Harrison Street Station, discharging the duties of that position in a manner which meets the approval of all his superior officers, though the administration of the city government has several times changed during this period.

He readily recalls the time when every house in the then village of Chicago could be counted from the roof of his father's home. He saw the first frame house built by his uncle, Mark Beaubien. The latter also built the first brick residence, a one and one-half story structure, on the

north side of Lake Street, about fifty feet west of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Beaubien witnessed the first public execution in Cook County, when John Stone was hung for murder. This took place on the prairie, about where Thirty-first Street now is, and one-quarter of a mile west of the lake.

Mr. Beaubien was married, in 1850, to Miss Susan Miles, a daughter of Stephen Miles of Canandaigua, New York. Five children have blessed their union, as follows: Julia Caroline, wife of Eugene Wait; Ida E. (Mrs. Albert H. Moulton, of Alexander, Genesee County, New York); Fannie G., wife of Richard S. Beaubien; William S., Jr.; and Harry Miles; all except Mrs. Moulton living in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Beaubien also have five grandchildren, in whose company they find great comfort and delight.

Mr. Beaubien was the first child baptised by a Catholic priest in Chicago, although the rite was not performed until he was six years of age, when Father Badden chanced to visit this place. It is needless to add that Mr. Beaubien has consistently retained that faith to the present time. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association. He is independent in political action, supporting such men and measures as he deems best suited to the public interests, irrespective of party allegiance. He leads a quiet, unassuming life, and takes great pleasure in discussing events connected with the pioneer days of Cook County, the most important of which either came under his own observation or that of his parents.

JAMES S. TOPPAN.

JAMES SMITH TOPPAN, a man of broad business experience, has been an extensive traveler and has resided and been engaged in business in nearly every quarter of the globe. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 7, 1830, of good old New England stock, as is shown by the following resume of his genealogy:

The name Toppan was originally Topham, taken from the name of a place in Yorkshire, England, meaning upper hamlet or village. The pedigree, as far back as it has been traced, commences with Robert Topham, who resided at Linton, near Pately Bridge, which is supposed to have been in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He made his will in 1550. His second son, Thomas Topham, was of Arnecliffe, near Linton. He died in 1589, and was buried in the church at Arnecliffe. Edward Topham, alias Toppan, eldest son of Thomas Topham, was of Aiglethorpe, near Linton, and has his pedigree recorded in the

College of Arms, with armorial bearings. William Toppan, fourth son of Edward Toppan, of Aiglethorpe, lived for some time at Calbridge, where his son Abraham was baptised April 10, 1606.

The family still exists in England, and is now of Middleham, in the northwest part of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse. The crest is a Maltese cross (*croix patee*) with entwined serpents. As early as 1637 Abraham Toppan resided at Yarmouth. His wife was Susanna Taylor.

In the first volume of the fourth series of the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, pp. 98-99, is the following:

"A Register of the names of such persons who are 21 years and upward and have license to passe into forraigne parts from March, 1637, to 29th of September, by virtu of a Commission of Mr. Thomas Mayhew, Gentleman."

Among these persons are the following:

"Abraham Toppan, cooper, aged 31, Susanna,

his wife, aged 31, with their children Peter and Elizabeth, and one mayd servant, Anne Goodin, aged 18 years, sailed from Yarmouth, 10 May, 1637, in the ship 'Rose,' of Yarmouth, Wm. Andrews, Master."

In October, 1637, Abraham Toppan was in Newbury, Massachusetts, as appears by the following extract from the town records:

"Abraham Toppan being licensed by John Endicott Esqr. to live in this jurisdiction, was received into the town of Newberry as an inhabitant thereof, and has promised under his hand to be subject to any lawful order that shall be made by the towne.

"Oct. 1637. ABRAHAM TOPPAN."

The genealogy from this time on is as follows:

Jacob (son of the above), b. 1645, m. Hannah Sewall 24th August, 1670.

Abraham, b. 29th June, 1684, m. Esther Sewall 24th October, 1713.

Edward, b. 7th September, 1715, m. Sarah Bailey 7th September, 1743.

Enoch, b. 7th May, 1759, m. Mary Coffin 2nd February, 1794.

Edward, b. 7th April, 1796, m. Susan L. Smith, 22nd January, 1821.

James S., b. 7th October, 1830, m. Juliet A. Lunt, 13th August, 1861.

The old homestead upon Toppan Street, in Newburyport, was built by Jacob Toppan in 1670, and was first occupied by himself and his bride. The house has been lived in almost continually since, and is still in the possession of the family, being, even now, in a remarkably well-preserved condition.

Edward Toppan, the father of the subject of this sketch, spent his entire life as a farmer in the neighborhood of his native town, and was the father of the following children: Edward S., Charles, Hannah, James S., Margaret, Susan L., Serena D. and Roland W.

James S. left school at twelve years of age, and remained at home upon the farm until he was fifteen, when he entered a stationery store in his native town.

In May, 1849, when less than nineteen years of age, he left Boston for California in the barque

"Helen Augusta." A stop of seven days was made at St. Catherines, Brazil, where, on the day after their arrival, six of the crew deserted, and as no others could be had to fill their places, four passengers, including Mr. Toppan, volunteered to fill them, and did sailors' duties for the remainder of the voyage. After rounding Cape Horn, they spent one day on the island of Juan Fernandez, made famous as the home of Robinson Crusoe. Another stop of a week's duration was made at the Gallapagos Islands for the purpose of securing supplies of water, terrapin and fish, and on the 1st of October they arrived in San Francisco.

Mr. Toppan's first work here was to build a fence around some lots on the Sand Hills for a Mr. David Murphy, and also to cloth and paper two houses for the same person. When this was completed, he, in company with another young man, bought a whale-boat, which they ran as a ferry-boat between San Francisco and what is now Oakland.

Shortly afterwards this was sold out at a good profit, and, in company with two others, Mr. Toppan laid claim to one hundred and sixty acres of mission land, supposing it to be public property. A redwood tree, measuring eight feet in diameter at the butt, was cut down, and from one length of the trunk they built a house some thirty by eighteen or twenty feet in size. Two yoke of oxen and an old prairie wagon were purchased for \$1,200, and the land was cleared, plowed and planted.

While waiting for their crops to mature they employed their leisure time in cutting wild hay and building a lever press—a young sycamore tree serving as the lever. Strips of green rawhide were used in binding the bales, and in this manner six tons of hay were baled. They then loaded it on old overland wagons, two of which were borrowed, drawn by oxen, and started for San Francisco, a distance of forty-eight miles.

Upon arriving at the Dolores Mission, they found a large number of persons waiting to purchase the hay, and in less than an hour they had disposed of their loads for \$2,400. This was the first large quantity of hay that had ever reached San Francisco.

On their return they gathered their crops and purchased a sloop, with which to take them to market at San Francisco. Potatoes brought eighty-five cents per pound, and other products were proportionately high. After remaining in this business for a year, Mr. Toppan was prostrated with fever and ague, and was obliged to sell out and return to San Francisco. Having remained there three months and experienced no improvement, he accepted an invitation from the master of the ship "Lowell," of Newburyport, to take a trip with him to Mazatlan, Mexico. From there the vessel was ordered to Ypala, a thousand miles south, where it was loaded with a cargo of dyewoods for Boston. As Mr. Toppan did not care to return home by the way of Cape Horn, he accepted an invitation from a wealthy Spanish gentleman to accompany him to the City of Mexico. They made their way to Typic, and thence to their destination, making the entire trip on horseback, stopping at the principal towns along their route. Mr. Toppan remained in the City of Mexico six weeks, and was then appointed a special bearer of dispatches to Washington by the United States Minister.

After delivering these dispatches and visiting his home he went to New York and took passage in the Vanderbilt steamer "Daniel Webster" for San Francisco, by way of Nicaragua.

They reached Nicaragua during the rainy season, and were eighteen days in crossing the Isthmus, and while passing up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco eleven stops were made for the purpose of burying people who had died of fever contracted on the Isthmus.

On reaching the Golden Gate City, Mr. Toppan formed a partnership with George Mansfield, a former chief steward of the Massasoit House, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and they opened a hotel on Clay Street, which they called the Massasoit House. This venture proving a success, they carried on the hotel until it was destroyed in the second big fire. They then purchased an interest in a stern-wheel boat called "The Fashion," which they ran between San Francisco and Colusa, the latter place being on the Sacramento River, one hundred miles above the city of Sacramento.

A year after this Mr. Toppan, being ill with bilious fever, sold his interest in the boat and took passage for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. After a stay of six weeks he boarded the clipper ship "Sovereign of the Seas," bound for New York. At that time this ship was the largest sailing-vessel afloat, and eighty days after leaving Honolulu they reached New York, having made the shortest passage ever made by a sailing-vessel.

Two months were now passed at home, and then, the family physician having advised a warmer climate for him, he sailed from Boston to Calcutta, going as third mate of the vessel. Before starting he had made arrangements with Frederick Tudor, a large dealer in and shipper of ice, to act as his agent. He represented Mr. Tudor for eight years in Calcutta, two years in Ceylon, two years in Singapore, and two years in Java, opening new houses in the last three places.

During his residence in the East, Mr. Toppan visited Newburyport three times, remaining about three months on each occasion. These trips were made through the Red Sea, Suez Canal, the Mediterranean and overland across Europe to Liverpool. He was on the eve of going to Hong Kong, to open an ice-house there when Mr. Tudor's death prevented.

Mr. Toppan then returned home and accepted a position with Addison, Gage & Co., of Boston, to start an ice business in Havana, Cuba, but after three years they were obliged to discontinue operations on account of the internal dissensions of the people of Cuba.

He then returned to Boston and became interested in petroleum oil. By experimenting, he discovered a new way of filtering, and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he made arrangements for manufacturing and placing his oil upon the market. This business venture continued until the peculiar grade of oil which was used as a base became exhausted, since which time none like it has been found.

Again, he went to Boston and purchased a one-third interest in a large fish-oil house, taking possession on the 15th of September, 1872. On the 10th of November the entire plant was destroyed in the great Boston fire. The business,

however, was soon resumed, and continued until the following September, when the Jay Cook panic caused a failure.

Four years after this, or in May, 1877, Mr. Toppan became identified with the Galena, and the Signal Oil Works, Limited, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, coming to Chicago as their Resident Manager for this territory.

He was the originator of the contract system of supplying railroads with their lubricating oils, these contracts being based upon the car and locomotive mileage of the different roads. So satisfactory and successful has this system proved, that to-day upwards of seventy per cent. of the railway mileage of the United States and Mexico is supplied in this manner by the above-named concerns.

Mr. Toppan was married, August 13, 1861, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Miss Juliet A. Lunt, who immediately accompanied him to Java. She is the daughter of the late George and Caroline (Chase) Lunt, and had one sister. Both her parents died in Newburyport, the father at the age of seventy-six, and the mother at seventy-five. Mr. Lunt was a ship-owner and master, and spent the major part of his life at sea. Mrs. Toppan made two or three trips with him around the world, and first met her husband in Calcutta.

Mr. and Mrs. Toppan became the parents of four sons and two daughters. The first child, James S., was born in Batavia, Java. When this child was ten months old, Mr. and Mrs. Toppan left Java for home, sailing from Liverpool on the old Cunarder "Africa." When two days out, small-pox broke out in the cabin, the child took it and died ten days after reaching home. Frank W. was born in Cleveland, and lived only a few weeks.

Of the remaining children, George L., who married Grace D. Chapman, of Boston, resides in Evanston. William R. married Carrie H. Clark, of this city, and has a son and daughter. Carrie L. married George T. Loker, of this city; and Fannie C. is still at home.

Mr. Toppan is a member of the society of California Pioneers, and of the Sons of Massachusetts; is domestic in his tastes and fond of his family. He was brought up in the Unitarian faith, and he and his wife attend Prof. Swing's and Bishop Cheney's Churches.

He always votes the Republican ticket, and is a staunch supporter of his party, keeps abreast of the times, is broad-gauged and well informed, and is a pleasant, genial man and an entertaining companion.

REV. N. S. HAYNES.

REV. N. S. HAYNES, pastor of the Englewood Church of Christ, Chicago, is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Washington, Mason County, on the 7th of March, 1844. When he was a lad of eight summers, his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Woodford County, on a farm near the town of Eureka. No

event of special importance occurred during his youth, which was passed in the usual manner of farmer lads. During the summer he aided in the labors of the field, and in the winter months became familiar with the common branches of learning by study in the district schools. In 1859, he became a student in Eureka College, where he

remained until after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when, prompted by patriotic impulses, he joined an Illinois regiment and went to the front. On his return from the South, he resumed his study in college, and in 1867 was graduated from the full classical course. He continued his studies after this, however, and in 1868 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him.

In the fall of 1867, Mr. Haynes received the appointment of principal of the public schools of Kansas, Edgar County, Illinois, and for a year filled that position in a creditable and acceptable manner. In May, 1868, he determined to enter the ministry, feeling that his services were needed in the cause of Christianity, and in June of that year he was ordained to the ministry by the churches of Kansas and Eureka. In July he became the regular pastor of the churches of Kansas and Dudley, and did good work in both. During that time he also organized the church in Newman. In the fall of 1869, he entered the Bible College of Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained during the school year, and then returned to his former field in Edgar County. In July, 1872, he went to Prince Edward Island, where he spent one hundred and two days, during which time he delivered one hundred and five sermons and held a two-days public discussion with Rev. Mr. Melville, a minister of the Kirk and a graduate of Edinburgh University. As a result several prominent members of the Kirk were converted and a strong and influential church was organized at Montague Bridge, where the debate was held.

After his return from abroad, Mr. Haynes, in August, 1873, became pastor of the church in Decatur, Illinois, where he remained almost uninteruptedly until January, 1881. He found there a church of small membership, with little influence, and the services were held in a very dilapidated house. Undaunted by the obstacles in his path, with zeal and energy he began his labors there, and during his pastorate a commodious chapel was erected at a cost of over \$7,000, the membership of both the Sunday-school and congregation was more than doubled, and the church was placed on

a good working basis, becoming one of the leading religious organizations in the city.

Soon after his removal to Decatur, Mr. Haynes was married. On the 20th of November, 1873, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Rose Frazier, the ceremony being performed near Paris, Illinois. Three children have been born to them, but Ruth, the eldest, died at the age of eighteen months. Rose, aged fifteen, and Ethel, ten years of age, are still at home.

On resigning the pastorate of the Decatur Church, Mr. Haynes entered upon his duties as State Evangelist, to which position he was elected by the Illinois Christian Missionary Convention on the 1st of January, 1881. He thus served until September 1, 1886, during which time the Permanent Fund of the society grew from less than \$2,000 to \$20,000, and it is now a source of constant income for the evangelistic work in the State. He traveled extensively all over Illinois, laboring untiringly, aiding missions, preaching the gospel, locating pastors, and performing all the labors that came to his hand which were calculated to advance the cause of Christianity.

On the 1st of September, 1886, Mr. Haynes became pastor of the First Christian Church in Peoria, Illinois, where he continued until the 1st of March, 1892. There again his labors were very successful and he left the church in a flourishing condition, its work being carried on systematically, while everything was in a harmonious condition. On the 1st of March, 1892, he accepted a call from the church of Englewood, where he has since continued, winning the love and respect of his congregation and the esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, of whatever denomination. He is an able writer and has long been a valued contributor to the *Christian Evangelist*, one of the leading papers of the denomination. His writings are clear, logical and to the point, and in every department of church work he has proven almost equally successful. As a teacher, evangelist, pastor, writer and superintendent of missionary operations, he has indeed shown himself to be "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."



DR. GIDEON L. BARBER.

Photo'd by W. J. Root.

GIDEON L. BARBER, M. D.

DR. GIDEON LANING BARBER, a distinctively self-made man of South Chicago, is descended from old American families of honor and worth. His paternal great-grandfather, John Barber, who was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, May 4, 1775, is the first known of his American ancestors, though the family is undoubtedly of English lineage. John Barber removed to Oneida County, New York, when a lad of about sixteen years, accompanying a family of neighbors from Massachusetts to what was then the western wilds of that State. He was a sturdy frontiersman, of energetic character and independent thought. He cleared some of the land where the city of Waterville now stands. March 14, 1799, he married Miss Lovina Thompson, who was, like himself, a native of Worcester County, Massachusetts, and whose parents were among the pioneers of Oneida County. They were Quakers, and highly respected residents of that community.

Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Barber settled in their wilderness home, in Fenner, Madison County, New York, where the next fifty-two years were spent. They removed to Cazenovia, and resided ten years in that place, after which they returned to the old farm to end their days. Sixty-seven years of happy wedded life were passed together, the wife being the first to expire. Their lives had a most satisfactory religious aspect. In 1801 they united with the Baptist Church at Fenner, and Mr. Barber served most of his remaining days as a Deacon in that society. He died in the ninety-fifth year of his age, on the 30th of November, 1869.

Justus Barber, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, was the eldest son of John and Lovina Barber. He was born December 14, 1799, in Fenner, and was married February 29, 1820, to Miss Elmira Woodworth, who was born February 8, 1801. Daniel Woodworth Barber, the eldest son of this couple, was born in Fenner, December 12, 1820, and married November 20, 1840, at Pine Hill, Orleans County, New York (the home of the bride), to Miss Eliza Emma Hudson (twin sister of Emma Eliza Hudson), a native of Newark, New York. Mrs. Barber is a daughter of John and Desiah (Pomeroy) Hudson, and bears in her veins the blood of several prominent early New York people, including the Hudson, Pomeroy and Sedgwick families.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Barber settled at Rome, Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1844, and a year later removed to their present home in Wheatland, Hillsdale County, in the same State. Although both are long past the three-score-and-ten milestone of life, they tilled their eighty-acre farm in 1895 without the aid of hired or other help. Mr. Barber is remarkable for his physical strength and power of endurance. In early life he taught several terms of school, spending the winters in that employment, while clearing up his farm through the summer months. He has frequently served his locality as School Inspector, School Superintendent and Justice of the Peace. The living members of their family, beside the subject of this sketch, are: Eliphalet D., who served through the Civil War, and now resides at Battle Creek, Michigan; Elmer Hudson, a salesman in Chicago; and Emogene, wife of

Frank Farmer, of Leslie, Michigan. Wallace, another son, died in infancy.

Dr. Gideon L. Barber was born at Pine Hill, Orleans County, New York, May 22, 1843. He was a year old when the family moved to Michigan, where he grew to his sixteenth year in a humble farm home. He then asked his father, who had nothing else to give, for his "time" until majority. After he had explained that it was his desire to educate himself with his earnings, his father cheerfully relinquished all claims upon his services, and he started upon his life career, penniless and without influential friends. He had acquired the rudiments of an education in the district schools, and now entered the preparatory course at Hillsdale College, Michigan. His mornings, evenings and holidays were spent in whatever honest labor the town afforded. He sawed dry beech and maple wood for ten cents an hour, tilled gardens, mowed lawns and worked at loading and unloading cars. In this way he provided himself with most of the means required to complete a six-years classical course. During this time he taught two winter terms of school, which somewhat delayed his studies. Soon after leaving Hillsdale, he went to Union College at Schenectady, New York. Being supplied with testimonials of good character and scholarship, he was at once entered in the senior class, and graduated with high honors July 24, 1867, having finished seven years of work in eight years, without financial aid.

After spending one year at Jackson, Michigan, where he studied law in the office of Johnson & Higby, and taught one term in the high school—having charge of the classes in Greek, Latin and German—he came, in 1868, to Chicago. He entered the office of Walker, Dexter & Smith, prominent attorneys of this city, and was admitted to practice in the Illinois Courts September 13, 1869. His legal work was very successful, and during a period of twenty-three years in active practice, he never lost a jury case. He was associated with some of the most noted lawyers of Chicago, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Robert Hervey, whose biography appears in this work. In 1874 he was employed

as counsel for Mrs. Mary E. Michie, whose husband was killed on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The Superior Court of Cook County awarded her damages in the sum of five thousand dollars. The argument of Mr. Barber evinced a thorough knowledge of the law and was a masterful and eloquent presentation of his client's case, and called forth a letter from Judge Hervey, of which the following is an extract: "I have read with care and pleasure your most excellent argument in the Michie case. I do not think it possible for any one to place the case more forcibly before the Supreme Court."

Dr. Barber early developed an aptitude for stenography, a science not well taught in his youthful days. As a teacher of this valuable study he was enabled on many occasions to add to his educational funds. In later years he employed this gift to great advantage. Being a rapid and correct stenographer, he has been called upon to report court proceedings and debates, where such qualifications were essential, and always received liberal fees for his services. On one occasion he was paid one hundred and forty-three dollars for seven hours' work. The substance of his report on this occasion was embodied, in the summer of 1895, in the *Inter Ocean's* educational department, to which the Doctor has been a contributor on several occasions. February 20, 1867, he received a diploma from the American Phonetic Council.

While engaged in reporting medical lectures at Hahnemann Medical College, he became greatly interested in the study of medicine. At first, he thought all successful lawyers should also be doctors; now he thinks it broadens the ability of a physician to be a lawyer. For three years he pursued the study of medicine with the same zeal which characterized his college life. The details of his legal practice were entrusted to others, though he continued to attend to his clients' interests before the courts. Since his graduation from Hering Medical College, of Chicago, April 10, 1893, he has applied himself to practice in South Chicago, and has met with gratifying success, gaining the confidence of a large number of patients.

He has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and is an able exponent of Republican principles. He has given liberally of his time and talents as a campaign orator, both here and in Michigan, but has never sought nor accepted office. He holds liberal religious views. Though reared in the Baptist faith, and a firm believer in religious practice, he is not allied with any church organization or any of the numerous social or fraternal orders, though not antagonistic to them.

Dr. Barber was married in Chicago, July 28, 1878, to Miss Mary Copp Brewster. She is a

native of Rochester, New York, where she was educated. In early life, Miss Brewster was a noted singer, receiving her vocal training under Mr. Appy, of New York, who came from England as violinist with Florence Nightingale. She has enraptured Chicago and Rochester audiences with her sweet voice. Mrs. Barber is a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, of Elder William Brewster, of the immortal "Mayflower" colony. Dr. and Mrs. Barber have had four children, Frederick, Belle, Bessie and Eliza, the first and last being now deceased. The others are students in the City High School.

JOHN FERGUSON.

CAPT. JOHN FERGUSON, who met his death in a most tragic manner on the morning of October 26, 1895, as the result of an explosion on the tug "T. T. Morford," was born July 11, 1847, at Buffalo, New York, and was consequently in his forty-ninth year at the time of his death. The courage and fidelity Captain Ferguson ever displayed in the discharge of his duties, and which made him one of the most valued employes of the great corporation known as the Dunham Towing and Wrecking Company, was probably a direct inheritance from his Scotch ancestors, and stood him in good stead in many trying and dangerous situations.

The father of the Captain, John Ferguson, was a native of the famous manufacturing town of Paisley, in the Lowlands of Scotland, and the mother, Jane McCaughney, belonged to one of the intrepid Highland families. In 1842 the parents removed from their native land and settled at Buffalo, New York, where the father engaged in the manufacture of candles. He and

his wife were the parents of one other child, Catherine, who died in Chicago at an early age. The father died in early life in Buffalo, New York. The mother departed this life in Chicago, in 1871, at the age of forty-seven years.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was acquired in School Number Four of the public schools of his native city. The strong liking he always possessed for a marine life was manifested at an early age. September 22, 1862, soon after the completion of his fifteenth year, he enlisted in the United States navy, having previously done duty on board the famous flag-ship "Cincinnati," in the Mississippi Squadron. During his services on this vessel he took part in many exciting contests, being in the memorable engagement beneath the walls of Fort Henry, when the Captain ordered his ship (whose decks were already flowing with the blood of his dead and wounded men) up to within a hundred yards of the enemy's stronghold. This engagement occurred on the 6th of February, 1862,

and on the 10th of May of the same year the "Cincinnati" participated in the attack on Fort Pillow. Early in the action the brave commander of the ship fell with a minie-ball through his head, but the First Master assumed command, and, rallying his men with the cry of, "Boys, give them the best you've got; we're not dead yet," poured a deadly battery from every gun into the Confederates' sides. But the force of the attack was too much for the brave "Cincinnati," and with a lurch first to one side and then the other, and with head on to the enemy, she went down, bow foremost. As may be imagined, the excitement on board the unfortunate vessel was intense. As many as had opportunity or were able clung to the hurricane deck, and from there made their way to the wheel-house, which remained above water, and from this point of vantage were spectators of the rest of the engagement. But young Ferguson, with many more unfortunate comrades, was at once participated into the water, where, being unable to swim, he floundered around for some time, but finally reached shore in safety. He received an honorable discharge from the navy September 25, 1863, but again enlisted, September 22, 1864.

After his final discharge from his country's service, July 22, 1865, Captain Ferguson came to Chicago and engaged to work as deck hand on board the "Van Dolson," a tug making trips about Chicago Harbor. On leaving this employment, after the lapse of a few years, he took command of the steam tug "Little Giant," belonging to the Dunham Towing and Wrecking Company, in whose service he remained until the time of his death, a period of twenty-six years. After giving up the command of the "Van Dolson," he took charge of the "Van Schaack," and continued in this capacity for seven years, receiving the highest salary paid for such services, \$175.00 per month. Of a peculiarly cool and intrepid nature, he took his tug and crew into more than ordinarily dangerous situations, and by the force of his courage and foresight accomplished the tasks a less heroic nature would have shrunk from. Among the tugs he commanded subsequent to his services on the "Van Schaack,"

were the "A. Miller," the "A. Mosher" and the "O. B. Green," the last the vessel on which he met his untimely end.

The catastrophe which deprived a happy home of a loving husband and father, and the city of one of its ablest river men, occurred in the early morning of October 26, 1895. The tug "O. B. Green," with Captain Ferguson in command, and the tug "T. T. Morford," one of the largest river tugs in the United States, commanded by Captain Cullinan, were in charge of the steam barge "Ionia," which had run aground in the Chicago River, near the Sixteenth Street Bridge. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the boiler of the "T. T. Morford," the crack tug of the river, and considered almost invincible, blew up, carrying death and destruction in its wake. Captain Cullinan, of the ill-fated vessel, was thrown with the force of the explosion a distance of forty feet or more, but with the exception of a slight scalding and a few bruises, miraculously escaped injury. The brave commander of the sister tug, Captain Ferguson, who at the moment of the explosion was standing on the lookout of his vessel, was struck by the flying *debris* and instantly killed, his body being carried over to the west side of the river, where, some six hours later, amid a mass of logs and wreckage, it was found. John Erickson, fireman of the "Morford," met his death at the same time, and Daniel McCrea and Charles Dix, members of the crew of the same vessel, were seriously injured.

The estimation in which Captain Ferguson was held may be shown by the following extract from the Chicago *Evening Post*: "Captain Ferguson was undoubtedly the best tug captain on the river, and had been in the employ of the Dunham line from boyhood. He was considered an extremely careful man, tireless in his work, and extremely loyal to his company. His loss is felt much more severely at the tug office than the loss of the 'Morford.'" His funeral, which was largely attended by old comrades and friends, took place at Rose Hill Cemetery, October 28, 1895.

June 5, 1872, at Buffalo, New York, Captain Ferguson was married to Miss Ellen McCarthy,

daughter of Dennis and Margaret (Limerac) McCarthy, who were both born in the city of Cork, Ireland. Two children resulted from this marriage, John Alexander and Catharine Jane, the latter of whom died at the age of seven years, one month and nineteen days. The son still survives to be a comfort to his mother in the terrible bereavement which has befallen her.

Captain Ferguson worshipped with the Presbyterian Church. In politics he adhered to the

platform and principles of the Republican party. In 1876 he became a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, joining Covenant Lodge Number 526, and later he became a charter member of Harbor Lodge Number 33, of Chicago. Through his prudence and good management he was enabled to make excellent provision for his wife and son, being at the time of his death part-owner of the tug "C. H. Hackley."

ANDRESS B. HULL.

ANDRESS BOUTON HULL, who fills a responsible position with one of the largest corporations in the West, was born at South Salem, Westchester County, New York, March 30, 1842. His parents were Jacob Augustus Hull and Ann Maria Bouton, natives of the same county. His grandfather, Jacob Hull, was a farmer of that county, and Jacob A. Hull, who was also engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, died at South Salem in 1869, aged fifty years.

Mrs. Ann Maria Hull was a daughter of John Bouton, a farmer and shoemaker of South Salem. His wife, Huldah, was a daughter of Jeremiah Keeler, a Continental soldier, who enlisted at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1776, being then only seventeen years of age, and served seven years, participating in the siege and capture of Yorktown, which virtually closed the struggle. He became an Orderly Sergeant, and received a sword from the Marquis de La Fayette, which is still preserved by his descendants as a memento. Mrs. Hull died in South Salem in 1892, having reached the good old age of seventy-four years.

A. B. Hull is the eldest of a family of seven children, of whom four survive. Ermon A. is in business in Chicago, and George E. and Char-

lotte E. reside in Westchester County, New York. The subject of this biography received his primary education in the public schools of his native locality, and finished at the normal college at Albany, New York.

In August, 1862, he enrolled his name among his country's defenders and became a member of Company E, Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry. He continued in the service until October 15, 1865, being in the Army of the Potomac the first eighteen months. After participating in the bloody battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and earning promotion, by his gallantry, to the rank of Orderly-Sergeant, he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and appointed Captain of Company I, Twentieth United States Colored Infantry. During most of his subsequent service he was stationed at New Orleans and points in that vicinity, doing provost duty and erecting fortifications, under command of General Canby.

After leaving the army, he engaged in the grocery trade at Newburgh, New York. In 1868 he became a resident of Chicago, and entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, with which he has ever since been con-

nected. He began as clerk in the general offices, and was shortly promoted to Cashier. For the past twenty years he has been Paymaster of the company, and has traveled with the pay car all over its lines running north and northwest of Chicago. In the discharge of his duties, he has handled about \$80,000,000 in salaries of the employes of the company.

Mr. Hull's successful business career affords a noteworthy example to the youth of our day of the returns which await the exercise of perseverance and strict integrity. In the service of institutions managed on business principles, merit and ability are sure of ultimate recognition and reward. Since May, 1873, Mr. Hull has resided on Hinman Avenue, Evanston, which metropolitan suburb was a small village, having but a modicum of its present population when he located there.

He was married, November 11, 1869, to Miss Eliza Banks, of Newburgh, New York, daughter

of Hugh S. Banks and Rosilia (Bailey) Banks. Four daughters were given to Mr. and Mrs. Hull, namely: Zilpha L., Anna Rosilia (who died at the age of six years), Winifred and Margaret H. Mr. Hull and his family have not been backward in contributing toward the spiritual and social development of Evanston, a city widely famous for the high moral culture and superior social instincts of its people. They are connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, in which Mr. Hull has been an Elder for the past thirteen years. He is a member of John A. Logan Post, Grand Army of the Republic; of Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion; and Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution. A Republican since his youth, from principle, he is an enthusiastic supporter of the policy of that party in national issues, though not a machine worker. His first Presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while serving in the army.

RICHARD C. LAKE.

RICHARD CONOVER LAKE, a successful business man of Chicago, whose operations extend through several States, was born near Washingtonville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1846, and is a son of James and Hannah (Dye) Lake.

James Lake was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, where he spent his later years. For several years he was Associate Judge of the District Court. He was a farmer and teacher of music, and also taught in the public schools. He died at Espy, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1888, aged seventy-nine years. He was a son of Benjamin Lake, who was a native of New Jersey and son of Richard Lake, of

that State. Mrs. Hannah Lake died in that city in 1866, at the age of sixty-two years. She was a daughter of David Dye, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Montour County, Pennsylvania, a native of New Jersey.

Richard C. Lake is the youngest of twelve children, of whom six beside himself are living, namely: Mary Elizabeth, wife of George B. Kitchen, of Bloomsburgh, Pennsylvania; David D., of Denver, Colorado; Benjamin, of San Diego, California; Catharine, Mrs. Sylvester J. Faux, of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania; John D., of Rapid City, South Dakota; and William M., of Minneapolis.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood

on a farm, and at the age of sixteen years he became a bookkeeper in the office of a mercantile firm at Espy, Pennsylvania. In his eighteenth year he went to Colorado, and engaged as bookkeeper with a mercantile establishment at Central City, the principal mining town of the territory at that time. Four years later he acquired an interest in the business, the firm becoming Roworth & Lake, dealers in groceries and hardware.

In 1877 he retired from this firm and went to Deadwood, South Dakota, where he dealt in hardware and mining supplies. The next year he purchased an interest in and became President of the First National Bank of Deadwood, South Dakota, in which he continued three years. During this time he organized the First National Bank of Rapid City, of which he was made President. He was also interested in other banks of that Territory.

In 1883 he removed to Evanston, Illinois, where he made his home three years. He returned to Rapid City, and gave his chief attention to his banking interests and an extensive cattle ranch. He is still President of the bank at Rapid City, and retains an interest in one of the most extensive cattle ranches in the State of South Dakota. Since 1893 he has been Vice-President of the Union National Bank of Chicago, and in June, 1895, was made President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, which owns and controls the highest commercial building in the world.

September 14, 1871, Mr. Lake married Miss Mary Randolph, daughter of Judge John R. Randolph and Betsey Engs, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Lake was a lineal descendant of some of the most conspicuous Colonial families of America. Her first paternal ancestor in America was William Randolph, of Yorkshire, England, who came to Virginia at an early date and settled on Turkey Island. He married Mary Isham, of Bermuda Hundred. Among the grandsons of this worthy couple were Peyton Randolph, President of the first Continental Congress, and John Randolph, of Roanoke. One of their sons, William Randolph, married Eliza-

beth Beverly. William Randolph, third, son of the last-named couple, married Anne Harrison, daughter of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison. The next in direct line of descent was Peyton Randolph, who married Lucy, sister of President William H. Harrison. Richard Kidder Randolph, son of the last-named couple, moved to Newport, Rhode Island, where he became a prominent attorney. He married Miss Anna Maria Lyman, a scion of one of the earliest New England families. They were the parents of John R. Randolph, father of Mrs. Lake. His wife, Betsey, was a daughter of Lieutenant-Governor George Engs, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Mary Lake died at Evanston, September 14, 1894, aged forty-five years, leaving six children. They are: Jessie, Amy, Richard Randolph (a student at Lawrenceville, New Jersey), Margaret, George Ernest and Gertrude. Mrs. Lake was a regular communicant of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Evanston, and a lady of rare culture and refinement.

Mr. Lake is a Director of the Evanston Public Library, and of the Evanston Emergency Hospital. He is a Vestryman of St. Mark's Church, of which he has been a communicant since his residence in Evanston began. He is a member of the Evanston and Country Clubs and the Union League Club of Chicago. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic order, being identified with Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Oriental Consistory and Evanston Commandery, Knights Templar. Though all his ancestors were consistent Democrats in political sentiment, he has always been a Republican, and has taken part in many political councils. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of South Dakota which framed the current organic law of that State.

In 1893 Mr. Lake became a permanent resident of Evanston, finding congenial associations for himself and family in that classic suburb. His elegant residence at the corner of Ridge Avenue and Church Street, with its ample grounds and modern accessories, forms an ideal suburban home, in keeping with the hospitable spirit of its inmates.

JOHN H. COWPER.

JOHN HARRISON COWPER is a successful business man of Chicago, whose straightforward dealing and independent sentiments in regard to public questions entitle him to the respect and confidence of his numerous associates. He was born at Norwich, Cheshire, England, July 20, 1841, and came with his father's family to Chicago about a year later. His parents, Edward and Elizabeth Cowper, are well remembered by most of the early residents of Chicago, and appropriate mention of their lives and ancestry is made in the biography of Charles H. Cowper, on another page of this volume. Among the family heirlooms cherished by the subject of this notice, is a ring which belonged to his great-grandfather, Stephen Harrison, who died in 1808.

John H. Cowper was one of the early students of the old Dearborn School of Chicago, the surviving pupils of which institution find rare pleasure in renewing old acquaintances at their annual reunions. After completing the course of the public schools, he attended the Law School of the old Chicago University, from which he graduated in 1863. He then continued his studies in the office of Walker, Thomas & Hart, being for the most part under the instruction of the senior partner, who was an ex-Governor of the State of Virginia.

In 1865 he abandoned this pursuit to accept the position of Cashier in the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, which he filled for the next three years. It should be mentioned to his credit, that, while his dealings with individuals subjected him to frequent temptations, he was never accused of the slightest

deviation from strict business integrity and just dealing with both employes and patrons of the company.

Later, he served as bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery house, and in 1873 he became associated with Mr. Jefferson Hodgkins, who was then engaged in contracting for street and boulevard work. He has ever since been engaged in that line of business, and for a period of about eight years past has been connected with the well-known firm of Dolese & Shepard, as manager of its Joliet department. While acting in this capacity, he has had the handling of thousands of carloads of stone, which has been used in the improvement of the city streets. He also did quite a business in real estate at one time, handling the large property of his mother.

Mr. Cowper was married at Baltimore, Maryland, June 6, 1866, to Miss Frances M. Lounsbury, daughter of Wales Lounsbury, a veteran in the life-insurance business of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Cowper have four children living, namely: Lindall, Elizabeth Alice, Mae Evelyn and Charles Harrison. The family is identified with the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, of Chicago.

Mr. Cowper has formed no connection with any fraternal organizations, but his attitude toward his fellow-men is always based on the broad principles of humanity and Christianity. He has never aspired to political honors, but is not indifferent to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. He usually acts with the Republican party, and in all matters of public policy he is conservative, independent and outspoken.



WILLIAM H. LAMSON.

WILLIAM H. LAMSON.

WILLIAM HENRY LAMSON, who for ten years previous to his death was well known in architectural and social circles in Chicago, was born May 8, 1853, at Atkinson, Piscataquis County, Maine. He was descended from an old New England family, probably of English descent. His parents were Silas William and Melinda C. (Brown) Lamson, the former of whom served gallantly as a veteran of the late Civil War.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the Maine public schools, and then, having a decided bent for architecture and mechanics, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, in order to take up the study of those branches. Here the boy found full scope for his natural inclinations, and, not disdaining the least branch of his business, finally became so proficient that he was selected by the Government for the responsible task of building Fort Assinaboine, in Montana. He spent one year in the construction of this important stronghold, his work being so satisfactory that on his return to the East he was retained in the Government service for a number of years, filling many responsible positions to the general satisfaction.

Desirous of a more independent line of work, and one where his individuality would have fuller scope, Mr. Lamson finally left the employ of the Government and came west to Chicago in 1885, where he remained until his death, January 25, 1896. His business in this city was from the start very prosperous, and the demand for his services was so great that often work had to be turned away. He erected many fine residences, apartment buildings and business blocks in the

city of Chicago and vicinity. One of his mechanical inventions was the Lamson Cutter Head Saw, which is in general use throughout the country. This invention he sold to good advantage.

While living in Lewistown, Maine, Mr. Lamson married Miss Nellie Randell, who died there at the age of twenty-one years. One child, William Henry, junior, survives of this marriage. The second wife of Mr. Lamson was Miss Maude Ione Fortune, whom he married March 19, 1890. She is the daughter of George and Dulci Belle (Sedgwick) Fortune, of St. Louis, and was born and educated in that city.

Being clever and genial, with the advantages of wide travel, culture and experience, Mr. Lamson found many hospitable doors opened to him on his arrival in this city, and the friendships he then formed were retained unbroken until the last. More than ordinarily skilled in music, he joined the West Side Military Band, playing the Solo B Flat cornet. For an amateur, he was also a very fine performer on the violin. In appearance he was of medium height and handsome, with a very athletic frame, and excelled in many outdoor sports, which his life on the plains of Montana had fostered. While living in the East, he belonged to the Vermont Rifle Corps, and for many years held a championship medal. An enthusiastic bicyclist, he gained considerable local celebrity as a trick performer, and amused his friends with exhibitions of his prowess in that line.

Among the societies to which Mr. Lamson belonged were the Masonic and the Odd Fellows, in the former of which he was a Master Mason. He was a charter member of the well-known

West Side club, the Menoken, and his popularity with the members of these various societies was frequently shown. His untimely death at the age of forty-two years brought sincere sorrow to

the hearts of those with whom he had been associated either in a business or social way; and in the home circle, whose charm for him was always paramount, his death is a lasting calamity and grief.

JAMES N. BURNS.

JAMES NORMAN BURNS, who passed away at his home on Larrabee Street, Chicago, December 10, 1895, was a descendant of a family whose history furnishes much interesting adventure. He was born March 29, 1842, in Toronto, Canada. His father, William Robert Burns, of French descent, was a painter, who prosecuted his calling in Toronto and other Canadian cities. The name has, doubtless, been changed in transition from French to English. Ann Jane Price, wife of William Robert Burns, was the daughter of an Englishman, who died when she was quite young, as did also her mother, and she came to America with an elder sister. William R. Burns and wife were the parents of eight children, Ann Jane, William Henry, James Norman, Eliza (who died in childhood), Louise, Robert Charles, Mary and Isabel Marie. The youngest son enlisted at Buffalo, New York, early in the Civil War in the United States, in the "Ellsworth Avengers," and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg and buried on that bloody field. The eldest son was with his father in the city of Savannah, Georgia, when the rebellion broke out, and was conscripted in the Confederate service. He was finally captured by the Union forces and confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, from which he escaped by climbing over the stockade. He went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, and settled in Chicago in 1868. The father escaped from the Confederate States by a lumber vessel, and has lived in Chicago since 1868.

James N. Burns was educated in a private school at Buffalo, New York, where he was a

schoolmate of Grover Cleveland, the present President of the United States. He worked with his father at painting until he ran away to enter the military service. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Tenth New York Zouaves, under the name of James Hamilton. To escape the detection of his parents, who were determined to prevent his entering the army, he used this assumed name. He was discharged at the end of his term of enlistment and immediately re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer, January 3, 1864, at Buffalo, New York, in Company H, Second New York Mounted Rifles, for the term of three years, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 4th of February following. He was honorably discharged and mustered out with his company August 10, 1865, at Petersburg, Virginia, by order of Major-General Farnsworth, having been promoted to Sergeant. He received a wound in the left groin, and was granted a pension in 1891.

After the war, Mr. Burns went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, where he was in business with his brother, and came to Chicago in 1868. He continued at his trade until about 1881, when he entered the public service. He was Deputy Assessor, and later Deputy Collector, of the North Town of Chicago, and was appointed a clerk in the City Recorder's office in June, 1895, holding that position at the time of his death. He was a charter member of Hancock Post No. 560, Grand Army of the Republic, of Chicago, and was buried with military honors by the post in Rosehill Cemetery. He joined the Royal Ar-

canum in 1885, and was always an active member of the Democratic party. He was not affiliated with any religious body, but attended the worship of the Methodist Church, of which his wife is a devoted and faithful member.

April 18, 1871, in Chicago, Mr. Burns was married to Miss Eliza Jane Beckler, who is a native of Jersey City, New Jersey. Her father, Conrad Beckler, was a native of Ireland, a grandson of a German, who settled in Ireland. He came to America in 1848, and settled in Jersey City. He died there when Mrs. Burns was four years old, and his widow came to Chicago, in 1854, with her three children, Eliza Jane, Ashlin John and Ellen Beckler. The parents were married in Ireland, the bride being Miss Eliza Bagster, who came of an old English family. She is

still living in Chicago, in her eightieth year, and is hale and vigorous.

Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Alice Belle, Ellen May and Eliza Jane, died of scarlet fever, at intervals of one week, in the year 1875, and a child's funeral was held on three consecutive Sundays from the Burns residence. Those living are: James John Williams, Viola Isabel, Robert Ashlin, Irene Norman, Samuel Bagster and Mary Grace. Louisa is also deceased. James J. W. Burns is a Sergeant in the signal corps of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard.

Mr. Burns was a man of genial nature, highly regarded by his associates, and his removal at the comparatively early age of fifty-three years was a shock to the community in which he moved, as well as an irreparable loss to his devoted family.

SIDNEY W. SEA.

SIDNEY WIRT SEA. Sir Philip Sidney and the distinguished William Wirt were two noble sponsors to stand in name at the christening of the subject of this sketch, but such was the auspicious beginning, amply verified by the deeds of maturer years.

Sidney Wirt Sea was born in the year 1830, near Tiffin, Ohio, being a son of Sidney and Louisa (Church) Sea, his parents being descended from good old "York State" families. His education was limited to the common schools of his native village, for he became a typical self-made man.

His father, who was a brilliant lawyer and prominent judge and politician of his day, first in Ohio, then at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, died in California in 1850. Young Sea was put by his father to the difficult study of Blackstone as early as his twelfth year, but he never seriously pursued this study as a profession, though it afforded a beneficent training and fortified him for success-

ful issues in later business undertakings. His was naturally a legal mind, adapted to cross-questionings, and seeing quite through to the bottom of weighty matters.

At twenty years of age, and upon the death of his beloved father, he, the eldest son, found himself the chief stay and support of his widowed mother and a family of eight brothers and sisters. Years of battling, cheerfully undertaken and courageously carried out in their maintenance and development, nurtured in him a type of manhood as superior as it is rare in these days to find. First in dry goods and auctioneering at Milwaukee, he found temporary employment; but, filled with ever-increasing ambition, he moved to Indiana, where he bought largely of real estate, built a mill, grew interested in many channels, becoming the father of the thriving village of Seafield. Though partially disappointed in the subsequent development of the town, he here obtained very valuable experience in real-estate lines and, per-

haps unconsciously, found his mind so moulded by this period, that later in life he turned to real estate in the broader fields of Chicago, where he long ranked among the first of those so engaged.

At the beginning of the Civil War, he raised a company of volunteers, and, as their captain, went to the front, where long and severe service was given in defence of his beloved country. He was a participant in many battles, being finally wounded in his side, during a skirmish, and was at home on a necessitated furlough at the time of General Lee's surrender in 1865. He was an honorable soldier and heroic, as fellow-comrades affirm, and as vouched for by the serious wound, which left, happily, no lasting harmful effects.

Directly he grew stronger, at the close of the war, he came to Chicago and entered into the real-estate business, in which he energetically continued for a period of thirty years, to the day of his sudden death. During this time he had an office on the South Side, at one time in the Tribune Building, and finally in the Woman's Temple.

Burnt completely out by the Big Fire, he lost, besides his own home, no less than nine houses and all his office effects, including private family records and portraits; but, nothing daunted, he set about doing over again what had previously been accomplished. At this time he chanced to be with his family at his celebrated St. Mary's Farms, near Battle Creek, Michigan, by which accident was saved the single relic now in possession of his widow, being a ring carved out of wood by a comrade while on Lookout Mountain, and mounted with silver. This farm became of sudden especial value, for he began there the manufacture of bricks, which he shipped in large quantities to this city. Out of these many of the reconstructed edifices were made, among them the present Leland Hotel.

His activity was largely manifested in buying up suburban property and subdividing it, which greatly enhances values. He was also interested in many large centrally-located deals, and owned one of the fine blocks on Van Buren Street. This last he lost in the panic of 1873, which also swept away most of his competitors. He was not a member of any society, but found abundant relax-

ation with his family at the Oakland Club, of which he was a valued supporter, and where, on the ninth day of February, 1895, he was stricken down by a stroke of apoplexy, from which he never rallied. Funeral services were held by the Rev. William White Wilson, Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of which the deceased had been all his Chicago years a faithful attendant. Interment was made in the family lot at Graceland. In politics a Republican, he never sought or held office.

He was true to his kindred, a race noted both for intellectuality and eccentricity. A striking example of these traits was exemplified by his father, whose surname was originally the common one of Smith. Incensed at this untoward stroke of fate, he drafted in rhyme a petition to the Legislature of his State (saying "Smith is no name at all") to change his patronymic to that of Sea; whereby, upon the granting of his request, he founded a new line, which must needs be borne in mind in tracing remoter paternal ancestry.

Personally, Mr. Sidney W. Sea was a very prepossessing man, the excessive mentality of his face, especially of his forehead, being relieved by bright, pleasing, almost smiling, eyes. His beard was full and ample, with long mustaches. He was of medium height and of wiry make-up. In business life he was an optimist, not a dreamer, but brim full of courageous energy, and at all times of gentle manner. Enjoying usual good health, a fluent talker, he loved and was beloved in social life. Though gone, his memories will long be bright, for very many are better and nobler than he lived. Mr. Sea was twice married. First, to Miss Mary Martin, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, by whom he had four children: Sidney Guy Sea, who married Miss Eleanor Seymour, of Cleveland, Ohio, whom he left a widow, without offspring, in April, 1895, only two months after the departure of his lamented parent; Frank Martin Sea, who married Miss Louise King, of London, England, and removed to San Diego, California, where they have one child, Sidney King Sea; Louis Sea, who died in childhood; and William Wirt Sea, who died at the age of fourteen, his mother having died at his birth.

Mr. Sidney Wirt Sea wedded again, in 1868, Miss Mary Ward, of Berlin, Wisconsin, and as the result of a long and happy union five children were born, namely: Robert Ward Sea, who died at nineteen; Mary Louise Sea, who died in childhood; Harriet Barber Sea, who died in infancy; and Frederick Wirt Sea and Philip Nelson Sea, who live with their mother at the family home, No. 3340 Vernon Avenue. The former, having finished his education in the Chicago Manual Training School and the University of the South (located at Sewanee, Tennessee), is following the ornamental and stained glass business. His younger brother is with the local branch of the Niagara Insurance Company.

Mrs. Mary Ward Sea comes of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of our country. Its sons have led their countrymen in many a decisive battle of our several national wars, and their voices have been heard in State and congressional halls, in the forum, from the pulpit. In every section of our great domain, their science has successfully battled with the worst maladies to which physical man is heir.

Mrs. Sea's parents were Horatio N. and Harriet Eliza (Barber) Ward. The American Barber family traces back to Edward Barber, who died at Dedham, Massachusetts, in July, 1644. Descendants early moved from Dedham to Haddam, Connecticut, from which point Judge Josiah Barber came by wagon to Cleveland, Ohio, about 1810. Here he bought largely of land in and about the present city of Cleveland, especially upon the west side of the river, thereby founding the fortunes of a numerous posterity. Judge Barber was a leader of his times and the communities in which he lived. He was honored by offices of public trust, and was one of the founders of Kenyon College. Through all and in all, he was a devout Episcopalian.

Mrs. Sea's maternal grandmother was Sophia Lord, of Haddam, Connecticut. This line, which also has had many distinguished members, traces to John Lord, who was at Hingham, Massachusetts, as early as 1637. A worthy son of this name came to Cleveland with Judge Barber aforesaid.

Mrs. Sea's father, Horatio N. Ward, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, in 1803, and later removed West. He lived a long and useful life, and finally died at Berlin, Wisconsin. Horatio's father was Col. Trowbridge Ward, who was born at Cummington in the year 1777, and served with distinction in the War of 1812. His wife was Mary Lazelle, a daughter of Capt. Edmund Lazelle, of Cummington, who was a son of Isaac Lazelle, of Bridgewater, who was a son of Isaac Lazelle, of Hingham, Massachusetts (his wife being Abigail Leavitt). Isaac was a son of John Lazelle, who was in Hingham in 1647, the maiden name of whose wife was Elizabeth Gates.

Col. Trowbridge Ward was a son of Lieut. William Ward, born in 1733, and who married Elizabeth Mower, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who died soon after. He served valorously through two Canadian campaigns, and upon the reduction of Louisburg returned home to his new bride, Sarah, a daughter of James and Jerusha (Park) Trowbridge, of Worcester. Later, about 1765, he settled in Cummington, where he died. His father was the Indian fighter, Maj. Daniel Ward, born in 1700, an honored resident of Worcester. He married Widow Mary Coggin, relict of Henry Coggin, of Sudbury. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Stone, of Sudbury. Nathaniel was a son of Deacon John, who was a son of Deacon John Stone, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he lived in the vicinity of the present Mount Auburn, and died in 1672, at the advanced age of eighty-two.

Maj. Daniel Ward was a son of Obadiah Ward, born in 1663, and who long lived upon the Sudbury family homestead. He married Joan Harrington, of Watertown, Massachusetts, and removed, about 1716, to Worcester, where he erected what was until recently known as the "Red Mills." His father, Richard Ward, was born in 1635, and married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Moore, of his native town, Sudbury. Here he had a house lot of eighteen acres assigned to him November 26, 1660. He became a "freeman" of Massachusetts in 1664,

and was drowned in Sudbury River on the 31st of March, 1666, at the early age of thirty-one.

William Ward, father of Richard aforesaid, was the early and first comer of the name to Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the progenitor of thousands who have borne his patronymic.

Many of his descendants are mentioned in the Ward Family Genealogy by Ward. Among the most illustrious was General Artemas Ward, who was in command of the Revolutionary forces at Cambridge when relieved by Gen. George Washington.

CYRUS DUPEE.

CYRUS DUPEE, who, since the spring of 1879, has played an important part in the commercial life of Chicago, and is a well-known member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was born June 27, 1827, in Boston, Massachusetts. He comes of a very distinguished New England family, of Huguenot ancestry, for a fuller account of which the reader is referred to the sketch of Horace M. Dupee on other pages of this work. His parents were Cyrus and Elizabeth Odell (English) Dupee, the latter the daughter of John English, a native of Great Britain, who settled in Brighton, Massachusetts, and eventually became the possessor of a large estate near Boston. A man of great individuality and force of character, his surroundings in his new home brought these characteristics into active play, and he became a leader in his community. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Moore, with whose mother, "Grandmother Moore," Elizabeth English made her home while obtaining her education in Boston.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dupee was born in December, 1800, and died in Brighton, Massachusetts, July 23, 1863. Inheriting much of her father's ability, she added to it the qualities of a good wife and mother, and was known as one of the brightest and most capable women of her native town. On the death of her husband, in 1841, she took up the burdens he had laid down, kept her family together, and through her strenuous efforts enabled her eight children to secure the practical education necessary to their success in life. With

the stern New England sense of duty, she never faltered in her tasks, and her children kept in grateful remembrance that love and devotion to their interests which never failed. She was as distinguished in her personal appearance as in her mental gifts, being small and very erect of figure, with delicate, aristocratic hands.

Cyrus Dupee, senior, was born in 1790, and died in 1841, in Brighton. For a number of years he carried on a provision business. Owing, perhaps, to the misfortune of deafness, he never took a very active part in the public affairs of his community, but in private life was a very interesting companion, ambitious, intelligent, and with a happy gift of repartee. An earnest champion of the Whig party, he was a great admirer of that hero of his day, Daniel Webster, who was his customer in business, as well as a neighbor.

The subject of this sketch, Cyrus Dupee, junior, was educated in the academic schools of Brighton, and after his father's death, when he was fourteen years old, attended the Boston night schools. He received his early mercantile training also in the latter city, and in 1854 became a member of the provision firm of Worcester & Dupee, his father-in-law being the senior member of the concern. In the spring of 1879 he came to Chicago, whither two brothers, Charles B. and Horace M., had preceded him, the brother, Charles B., having established himself here in 1854, the latter six months previously. On his arrival here, Mr. Dupee continued his business as a provision merchant, and in 1871 became a member of the Board

of Trade, operating principally in the provision and commission business. His business affairs have been carried on with great energy and shrewdness, and he is now very comfortably off in the matter of this world's goods.

While living in Boston, it was Mr. Dupee's good fortune to meet many representative Bostonians, whose names have since become household words in America, among these being Rufus Choate, Amos and Albert Lawrence, James W. Page, old John Ballard, Rev. Alexander Young, Hon. Peter C. Brooks and Daniel Webster. The latter, especially, attracted young Dupee, and impressed him with his greatness. On one occasion he was sent by his employers to pay their respects to Mr. Webster and ask him to kindly settle his account with them. A client had just left Mr. Webster's office, and had prob-

ably given him a retaining fee, because, after learning the boy's errand, and after looking earnestly at him for a moment or two, he drew from his pocket five hundred dollars, and handed it to the boy, with his compliments to the latter's employers, and a request that the sum be placed to his credit. Mr. Dupee now has in his possession a fine statue and painting of the hero of his boyhood.

June 22, 1854, in Boston, Mr. Dupee was married to Miss Mary E. Worcester, a daughter of John and Mary E. (Copeland) Worcester, the former his former Boston partner, and both descendants of old New England families. Mr. and Mrs. Dupee, though inclined to live a somewhat retired life in the circle of their more intimate friends, are well known in Chicago society, and in the intellectual life of the city take an active part.

FRANK R. GROVER.

FRANK R. GROVER, a native of Cook County, who has gained distinction at the Chicago Bar, is a son of Aldin J. Grover, one of the early settlers of Cook County and of Evanston, of whom extended mention is made in this work. He was born in the Town of Lyons (near Riverside), September 17, 1858, and went with his parents to live at Evanston when seven years old. At the age of nineteen, he graduated from the Evanston High School, being one of the first graduates of that institution, and at once entered the Union College of Law, where he studied one year. For three years he was engaged in commercial pursuits, and again, in 1881, turned his attention to the legal profession as a clerk in the law office of Robert L. Latham, of Chicago.

In 1883 he began the independent practice of law, and four years later entered into partnership with John W. Ela, a prominent lawyer of the Chicago Bar. The firm in 1893 associated with it a new member, Mr. Charles S. Graves, the title now being Ela, Grover & Graves.

Mr. Grover for many years has been quite active in the local affairs of Evanston, and, taking an interest in the problems of municipal government, it was natural that he should be selected to aid in administering the affairs of that municipality. In 1885 he was elected a Village Trustee, and in this capacity acted as Chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Water Works and Streets and Alleys. From 1884 to 1888 he served as a Justice of the Peace in Evanston. He was the last Village Attorney of Evanston under the first charter, and the first City Attorney under the new organization. He was active in securing an independent city organization and in the consolidation of the former villages of Evanston and South Evanston, and was strongly urged by some of his friends for the office of Mayor. The establishment of a new city government in good order entailed upon Mr. Grover much arduous labor, but he received some recompense in the recognition of his ability in his official position

by his fellow-citizens. On his retirement, the City Council passed a flattering resolution of thanks and commending his efficiency as the first City Attorney of Evanston. Mr. Grover is a staunch Republican and has considerable influence in the local councils of the party.

March 30, 1884, Mr. Grover married Miss Ella F. Smith, of Olmsted County, Minnesota,

and they are the parents of a son, Mortimer Currey Grover, aged ten years.

Mr. Grover is a member of the Evanston Club and an advanced Mason, belonging to Evans Lodge, Evanston Chapter and Evanston Commandery of Knights Templar. He enters upon every undertaking with zeal, and is usually rewarded with the success which attends earnest effort.

ALBERT DE LAAT.

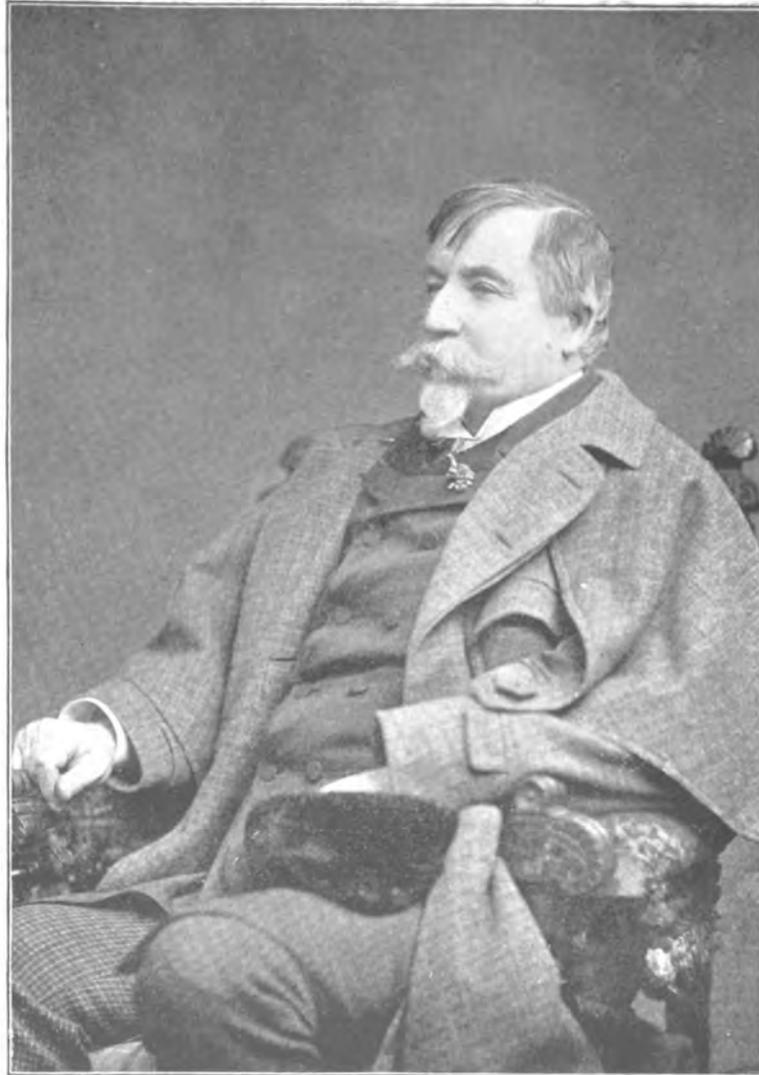
ALBERT DE LAAT, one of the successful market-gardeners of Chicago, was a native of Gelderland, Holland, of French descent. His parents, Martin and Theodora (Dentulen) De Laat, were natives of Holland, where the father died at an early age. The mother, with her three sons and daughter, started for the United States, but died on the ocean. The children, John, Gerritt, Jane and Albert, came direct to Chicago and settled on land on Vincennes Avenue, near Bowen Avenue, where they engaged in gardening with good success. The sister married Charles Splier, a Belgian gardener, and they now reside at Kankakee, Illinois. The elder brother is now located at New York City, and is a very successful gardener. The second removed to Wilmington, Illinois, where he conducts a meat-market.

Two years later, the subject of this sketch purchased five acres of land at Wilmington, where he engaged in market-gardening for five years. He then returned to Chicago, and was located for three years at the corner of Morgan and Forty-ninth Streets. He then rented the place which is still occupied by his family on Fifty-fifth Street, between May Street and Centre Avenue. He was an industrious and energetic man, and was therefore quite successful in life. His death occurred June 1, 1877, and his widow, who very much resembles him in business capacity, is still conducting the business at the same corner.

Mr. De Laat was married January 9, 1878, to Miss Anna De Penning, also a native of Holland, and of French descent. Her grandfather was the Rev. William De Penning, of Zeeland, Holland, where he was pastor of the old Zeeland Church, and reached the age of eighty-four years. His wife survived until the age of ninety-four years. John and Antoinette De Penning, parents of Mrs. De Laat, came to the United States in 1853. They settled in Pella, Iowa, where they engaged in farming, and where the mother died. The father subsequently resided nine years with Mrs. De Laat in Chicago, and reached the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. De Laat is the mother of three children, William Penn, Albert Ernest and Antoinette Emma De Laat.

Mr. De Laat was a man of his word, and was esteemed wherever known for his integrity and strength of character. He sought no part in the conduct of public affairs, though he took an intelligent interest in the progress of events, and gave his vote of assent to the principles and practice of the Republican party. He employed a considerable number of men in his business, which is still giving them support, and was a benefactor to his race by making many blades grow where only one grew before. He was a musician of some note and played with some of the South Side bands, and was popular with all who knew him for his genial good cheer and courage.





GEN. A. C. DUCAT

GEN. ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

GEN. ARTHUR CHARLES DUCAT was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 24th of February, 1830. His father, Mungo Moray Ducat, was a gentleman who traced his lineage from a very ancient Highland family, renowned in the annals of Scotland. He was a native of Cupar Angus, but in early life removed to New Lawn, County Dublin, Ireland, where he also possessed large estates. His wife, Dorcas Julia Atkinson, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and died in Downer's Grove, Illinois, in November, 1889, aged eighty-six years. Her father was an Englishman, of Cambridgeshire.

Arthur C. Ducat was educated at private schools in his native city, and at the age of nineteen years came to America with the intention of becoming a civil engineer. He pursued that profession for some years on important railroad lines and other public works. This occupation was abandoned when he was tendered the position of Secretary and General Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of Chicago, which position he accepted and occupied until the opening of the Civil War. In the mean time he began to manifest a keen interest in the affairs of the city, and organized, drilled and disciplined the Citizens' Fire Brigade, a semi-military and armed body of citizens. Their duties were to attend fires and save and guard property and life. This action also had a deeper meaning, for Ducat had resolved to abolish the old "volunteer" fire department and

introduce a new one in its place on a paid and disciplined basis, employing steam fire-engines. He was obliged to protect the first engines brought to Chicago from the demonstrations and attacks of mobs, incited by the bad element of the volunteer department, which he did by the aid of his fire brigade. He wrote the ordinances establishing and substituting steam engines for the old hand machines, and enlisted the vote of the Common Council to adopt it.

Upon the beginning of hostilities between the North and the South, he was one of the first to offer substantial aid in support of the Government. His taste had led him to the study of military history and science, and he knew as much of the art of war as a lieutenant fresh from West Point. The roar of the first guns had scarcely ceased before he had raised and offered—first to the State of Illinois and then to the National Government—a corps of three hundred engineers, sappers and miners. Many of these men were professionals who had seen service and understood the details of field and permanent fortifications, and works connected therewith, the rapid construction of bridges, roads, etc. The Government was not aware, however, of the struggle before it and perhaps thought that engineers would not be necessary. So Ducat was chagrined and disappointed by the rejection of what he foresaw would be a much-needed service. Notwithstanding this refusal, he immediately enlisted as a private, and

in April, 1861, became a member of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry. He was without political, governmental or family influence, and resolved to do his duty and depend upon his merits for promotion. Although a good horseman, he selected the infantry arm of the service, as he believed it would do most of the fighting. His regiment was among the first that seized the important strategic point of Cairo and supported General Lyon in taking possession of the arsenal at St. Louis. It was not long before Ducat's military acquirements and capabilities were appreciated. Within a month he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and afterwards appointed Adjutant of the regiment. Upon the expiration of the three months for which he had enlisted, he was again enrolled for three years in the same regiment, and appointed Captain of Company A. The Twelfth formed a part of the brigade that first occupied the sacred soil of Kentucky, taking possession of Paducah in August, 1861. Here he was promoted to be Major of his regiment, and in the month of April following, at Fort Donelson, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In August, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the grand guards, pickets and outposts for the Army of the Tennessee. When Major-General Ord was appointed to the command, Ducat was ordered to his staff, and when Major-General Rosecrans relieved General Ord, Ducat was attached to the staff of the former. At Rosecrans' great battle of Corinth and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, he served as acting Chief of Staff and Inspector-General, and so conducted himself as to receive the warmest congratulations of his superior officers, not only for bravery, but for efficiency, making most important suggestions as to movements, and carrying them out with great success.

Subsequently he was directed by the general in command to conduct a flag of truce to the enemy at Holly Springs, Mississippi, a distance of over seventy-five miles, through a country infested with a superior force of guerrillas and the enemy's cavalry, who were not to be depended upon to recognize a flag of truce. He succeeded, and displayed as much tact and discretion in the im-

portant negotiations entrusted to him as in the field. He was afterward detailed to arrange with General Burnside the Knoxville campaign, representing General Rosecrans on that occasion.

When Major-General Rosecrans took command of the forces known as the Army of the Ohio (which subsequently became the Army of the Cumberland), Colonel Ducat was ordered to accompany General Rosecrans and named as acting Chief of Staff and acting Inspector-General. In this important and responsible position he rendered the most efficient service in re-organizing, equipping, disciplining and drilling the army, in raising the siege of Nashville, and in opening the railway from that city to Louisville. He was afterward appointed by the War Department Inspector-General of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and after the battle of Stone River and the organization of the Army and Department of the Cumberland, he was appointed Inspector-General of that army and department (the most military of the staff positions), in addition to which he had charge of the grand guards, pickets and outposts, and the organization of the signal corps of the army. When it is recollected that Ducat was a self-educated soldier, his selection from among the many able and experienced men who had made war their profession is a distinction indicating a high degree of merit. He organized the Bureau of the Inspector-General on a system substantially new, but adapted to secure the greatest efficiency and discipline of a great army in the field. At first his strict and rigid exactions rendered him unpopular, but as soon as results began to manifest themselves in the greater efficiency of the troops, their sanitary condition and military spirit, he became, among officers and men, one of the most popular officers of that army. He formulated and put in practice a system of picketing and outpostting an army which highly distinguished him. When General Rosecrans was relieved and Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas took command, Ducat was ordered to the staff of the latter, in which capacity he served until he left the service at the close of the war, respected and beloved by all.

Many of these facts are obtained from an arti-

cle written by General Rosecrans, who also said of him: "I regard him as an extraordinary man, * * * an excellent tactician, * * a soldier by nature; so much so, that he never exacted the credit he easily merited, nor the promotion given to less able and more plodding men."

The following is from the pen of General Grant: "His services have been very valuable and have been highly appreciated." General Thomas wrote: "One of the most able and useful of the army staff and cannot well be spared." General Sheridan characterized him as "an officer of high standing and distinguished merit." Another writer on the war says: "Ducat was early distinguished for his thorough knowledge of military details, his organizing powers and his executive ability; but especially for his sleepless vigilance and activity, that mastered all details of topography and the movement of hostile armies."

The late President Garfield, Quartermaster General Meigs, Major Generals Ord, Palmer, and others, addressed the war department, recommending the higher promotion of Ducat, but the lack of influence at headquarters, together with his own indifference regarding promotion, seemed to prevent him from receiving appointments to higher commands. He was always fully contented in any capacity in the army to which he was appointed.

Soon after the close of hostilities, the Home Insurance Company, of New York, appointed him to superintend its business in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and shortly afterward he became its general agent in Chicago. His career as an active underwriter has been eminently successful, his popularity and acquaintance throughout the West being of great advantage to his employers. The firm of Ducat & Lyon, of which he is the head, carries on a general fire-insurance business. The business under his control has always been successful and profitable. One of the standard works of America is "Ducat's Practice of Fire Underwriting," which he brought out in 1857.

Before the great fire he was chairman of the committee that organized the celebrated Fire Insurance Patrol of Chicago. He remained

chairman of the Patrol Committee five years after the fire, and infused into it the *esprit du corps* and military spirit that have characterized it and brought about the extension of the fire limits to be co-extensive with the city limits—an important work, adroitly managed in the face of great opposition. He was chairman of the committee which framed the new building law after the great fire, and, in conjunction with Frederick Baumann, wrote the most elaborate and well-digested building law in this or any other country. The Board of Local Fire Underwriters was organized on the basis of his recommendation, in the capacity of committee for that purpose, to which position he was appointed soon after the great fire.

In 1873 there was a movement in Illinois to reorganize the National Guard of the State. The advice of General Ducat on this subject was sought, and the military code upon which the present efficient Guard was organized is the product of his brain and pen, for which he was made major general and its commander. In 1886 he was elected commander of the Illinois Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic order, being identified with Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar; and is a member of the Chicago Club. He has ever been a staunch Republican, though never a candidate for civil office. He was married to Miss Mary Lyon, daughter of William Lyon, Esq., of Bedford, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred in Chicago, October 26, 1890, at the age of forty-three years. In 1892 he was married to Miss Alice Jane Soutar, daughter of P. J. Soutar, an eminent lawyer of Dunfermline, Scotland. Six of General Ducat's children survive. Arthur C., Jr., a graduate of West Point, is a lieutenant in the United States Army; Kate, the second child, is the wife of C. P. Stivers, of Chicago; and Mary, Reginald, Elizabeth and Alice complete the family, whose members are communicants of the Episcopal Church, in which General Ducat was reared.

DANIEL WARREN.

DANIEL WARREN, one of the pioneers of Illinois, deserves more than passing notice in this record. He was the representative of one of the oldest American families, which will always live in history because of the brave general who lost his life at the battle of Bunker Hill. Daniel Warren was a successful business man, who came West to embrace the opportunity to secure a large landed estate at small original outlay. He was a native of Massachusetts, born about 1780, near Concord, the scene of the first conflict of arms in behalf of colonial independence and American liberty.

In early life, Mr. Warren went to western New York, and opened the first store in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, that State. He afterward lived about fourteen years in Westfield, same county. While a resident of New York, he became acquainted with the Naper brothers, who settled the present prosperous town of Naperville, in Du Page County, Illinois. Naturally, when he decided to locate in the West, he called upon them, at their Illinois home, and at once found a satisfactory location about halfway between Naperville and the present town of Warrenville. This was in the spring of 1833, while Chicago was scarcely thought of as a city, and certainly, its present marvelous development undreamed-of by the wildest speculator on human destiny. In a few years, Mr. Warren sold out his claim and moved to the present site of Warrenville, where he built a sawmill and laid out a town. He also secured nearly a section of land, and made farming his principal industry until advancing years caused his retirement from active life. In all his undertakings, he was assisted by his only son, Col. J. M. Warren, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. The father

passed away at his home in Warrenville in 1866, aged eighty-six years.

Nancy Morton, who became the wife of Daniel Warren, and the mother of a son and seven daughters, was born in Orange, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on the ninth day of February, 1785. When nine years old, she went with her parents to Madison County, New York, and was the favorite companion of her brother, Rev. Salmon Morton, a well-known pioneer clergyman of western New York. That she was a woman of refinement and graces of mind is shown by the character of her daughters, several of whom became ornaments of Chicago society. The pioneers were largely dependent upon their own resources for amusement and culture, and the youth of the time were fortunate whose parents brought educated and refining influences with them. Mrs. Warren took a keen delight in the lives of her offspring, and lived to a great age, retaining her faculties to the end, which came February 4, 1873, and she was buried on the eighty-eighth anniversary of her birth.

Following are the names of the children of Daniel and Nancy (Morton) Warren: Philinda, widow of P. H. Fowler, now in her ninety-first year, residing at Warrenville; Louisa, married Frederick Bird, and died at Rockton, Illinois; Julius Morton (see biography elsewhere in this volume); Sarah, wife of Abel Carpenter, died in Chicago; she was one of the first teachers in this city, in a select school; Harriet, Mrs. C. B. Dodson, lived at Geneva, Illinois, where she died; Mary and Maria were twins, the former now residing in Chicago, being the widow of Jerome Beecher, and the latter died in the same city, while wife of Silas B. Cobb; Jane married N. B. Curtiss, a prominent business man of Peoria.





C. C. P. HOLDEN



MRS. C. C. P. HOLDEN



CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN was born at Grotton, New Hampshire, August 9, 1827. His father's name was Phineas H., and his mother, prior to her marriage, was Miss Betsey Parker. His genealogical record shows his earliest American ancestor to have been one Richard Holden, who, in 1634, with his brother Justinian, came from Ipswich, England, in the sailing-vessel "Francis," settling in the locality which afterward became Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. Holden's maternal grandfather was Lieutenant Levi Parker, a patriot who served in the army of the Revolution, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill and not returning to his fireside until after the surrender of Cornwallis. He chanced to be with Washington at the time of Arnold's treason and Andre's capture, and served as one of the guards at the execution of the gallant British officer who was punished as a spy, and whose conspicuous bravery Lieutenant Parker sincerely admired.

Mr. Holden's father, with his family of nine children, came West in 1836, reaching Chicago June 30. With hired ox-teams he at once set out for the prairie, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, selecting as a location Skunk's Grove, on the "Sauk Trail," in the edge of Will County, thirty miles south of the future city. He was the first settler in that region, his nearest neighbor being two miles and a-half distant, and his children being compelled to walk three miles across the trackless prairie to receive instruction in the rude log hut which served as a schoolhouse.

Among such surroundings Charles rapidly de-

veloped great physical strength. When not more than ten years old he drove a breaking team of five yoke of oxen, his father holding the plow, and was able to do all that usually fell to the lot of farmers' boys in those early days. When he was fifteen, his father placed him in Sweet's grocery store, on North Water Street, near Wolcott, now North State Street, where for six months he worked hard for his board. At the end of that time, however, his employer presented him with a pair of cassimere pantaloons, which the young clerk highly prized.

In the spring of 1847 his patriotic ardor, no less than his love of adventure, prompted him to enlist in Company F, of the Fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and after serving until the end of the Mexican War he was mustered out of service at Alton, Illinois, October 16, 1848. He immediately secured employment in the book store of A. H. & C. Burley, where he remained until March, 1850. On the 19th of that month he joined a party which set out from Old Fort Kearney, Missouri, for California. The route was overland, and the pilgrims took up their weary journey with two teams. They reached Hangtown July 12 and at once began mining on the Middle Fork of the American River. Young Holden spent two seasons on this stream, passing the second at Coloma Bar. In the fall of 1851 he began farming and stock-raising at Napa Valley, which pursuits he followed until December 1, 1853, when he turned his face eastward. He took passage on the steamship "Winfield Scott," bound from San Francisco for Panama, but the vessel was wrecked in a fog on the reef of Anna Capa Island, at midnight, December 2. As soon as the grinding of the ship's bottom on

* This sketch is taken from the "History of Chicago," by permission of the publishers Munsell & Co.

the rocks aroused the three hundred or more passengers to a comprehension of their danger, they buckled on life preservers, promptly given them by the officers, and anxiously awaited their supposed fate. They recalled the doom of the ill-fated "Independence," which had gone to the bottom a few months before with four hundred souls on board. The officers of the "Winfield Scott" did their duty nobly, the furnace fires were promptly extinguished and the first boatloads of impatient, terror-stricken voyagers were landed on the shelving rocks, which, however, seemed a veritable haven of refuge. The passage to these rocks was perilous, but every one was safely transported. The stranded passengers and crew, however, underwent torments of hunger and thirst upon a barren ledge until rescued, seven days after the wreck, by the steamship "California," which carried them to Panama. The "Scott" was abandoned to the pitiless buffeting of the elements and ultimately went to pieces. Neither cargo, express matter (except the money), mail nor baggage was rescued. The destitute passengers made the best of their way across the isthmus and were taken to New York by the Pacific Mail steamer "Illinois," landing January 3, 1854. Mr. Holden returned to Chicago, reaching this city March 18, 1854, precisely four years (lacking one day) from the date of his departure.

The next important event in his life was his entry into the service of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which occurred February 20, 1855.

Seven months later—on September 17, 1855—he was married to Miss Sarah J. Reynolds, daughter of Isaac N. and Rue Ann Reynolds, of New Lenox, Will County, Illinois. Mrs. Holden was the granddaughter of Abraham Holderman, of Holderman's Grove, Illinois, where he settled in 1830.

Mr. Holden has been a prominent figure in Illinois politics since 1858, when he went as a delegate from Chicago to Springfield to the Republican State Convention. The train that carried the delegation was decorated with a banner bearing the legend, "For United States Senator, Abraham Lincoln." It was after the adjourn-

ment of this convention that the great commoner uttered those memorable words:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave, half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

Mr. Holden was elected a member of the city council in April 1861, he representing the old "fifth ward," and continued a member of the municipal legislature until December, 1872. During his protracted term of service he had an eye single to the city's good. He worked as did few of his confreres, "public office" being, in his estimation, a "public trust." Measures of genuine improvement—not for his own ward, but looking to the benefit of all Chicago—found in him an ardent champion. The improvement of streets was one of his cherished hobbies, of which he never lost sight. In this connection due credit should be given to Mr. Holden's labors. The water supply received his thoughtful consideration, and it was largely through his efforts that the present system of abundant distribution throughout the city took its inception and received its impulsive force. While a member of the council he was constantly agitating this question. He was the advocate of pure water, and plenty of it, for every man, woman and child within the corporate limits. Indeed had it not been for him and others like him, Chicago would have been, to-day, as poorly supplied with water as some of her sister western cities. It was through his persistent labor that the city authorized the building of the second tunnel under the lake, with its extension, besides the construction of the waterway ending at Ashland Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

As to Mr. Holden's influence in this regard, see proceedings of the common council for 1869 and 1870, pp. 87, 91, 111, and page 690, Proceedings 1868-9.

During the dark hours of the nation's history, Mr. Holden was conspicuously loyal. His vote, his voice and his efforts were always in support of the Union. His vote as a municipal legislator

was always in behalf of aiding the National Government with men and money. In 1862 he raised a company for the Eighty-eighth regiment of Illinois Volunteers, his brother, Levi P., being elected its captain. In 1864, when a draft was ordered in case the quota of troops allotted to Chicago was not furnished through voluntary enlistment, he determined that there should be no draft in his ward—the Tenth. He organized a "Ward Draft Association" and was chosen its president. The members worked with a will, and the sum of \$51,912 was raised wherewith to pay bounties to volunteers, thus warding off what Mr. Holden was inclined to regard as a threatened disgrace. Mr. Holden furnished three representatives for his family for the army—Harris Durkee, for his wife; Frederick A. Hausmann, for his sister-in-law, Rowena P. Reynolds; and Alonzo C. Ide for himself.

His part in civic affairs has always been a prominent one. He was marshal of the city council on the occasion of the reception of the remains of President Lincoln on their way to their final resting place at Springfield, and chairman of the committee named to secure the attendance of General Grant at the great fair held at Dearborn Park, July, 1865. It was he who introduced the resolutions which were adopted by the council relative to Lincoln's funeral.*

At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was president of the council, and rendered valuable service in bringing order out of chaos and securing succor for the destitute. A detailed account of his efficient work at that trying period may be found in Andreas' History of Chicago, Vol. II, pp. 761-772.† At the next municipal election both the great political parties—Republican and Democratic—placed Mr. Holden in nomination for the mayoralty, each also nominating a full ticket for the other city offices. But there was an element in the community which was of opinion that political considerations ought not to be regarded at such a time, and in consequence a complete "citizens'" ticket, known as the "fire-proof," was nominated, containing the names of

Joseph Medill for Mayor and David A. Gage for Treasurer. The "fire-proof" ticket was elected.

In 1872, Mr. Holden was an elector on the Greeley ticket, but, with his associates, went down in the political cyclone which swept the country in November of that year.

Previous to this—in March, 1869—Governor Palmer had appointed him a West Chicago Park Commissioner, and re-appointed him in 1871. He accepted the trust, and with his brother commissioners laid out the magnificent system of parks and boulevards which has so largely aided in building up the great West Side. He resigned from the board in 1878.

In 1873, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who for a lifetime had been his counsellor, his helpmeet, and the honored mistress of his happy home. She passed away July 26, after a lingering illness, and was laid to rest at Rosehill. It was a source of regret to both Mr. and Mrs. Holden that the latter's youngest sister, Rowena (who had been a member of the family since 1858), was not at home during this protracted sickness, she being absent on an extended tour through Europe and the Orient. An adopted daughter, Sarah J., remained to sustain him in his bereavement.

In February, 1873, Mr. Holden left the employ of the Illinois Central railway, after eighteen years' consecutive service, during which period he had aided in selling two million acres of the corporation's lands. He then took a prominent part in the construction of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad, running from Joliet to Coal City, the charter and organization of which he virtually controlled; he disposed of his interest in this company, whose line ultimately became a part of the Chicago & Alton system.

In 1874, he was elected a County Commissioner, and July 4, 1877, as president of the board, laid the corner stone of the county court house. His investments in real estate proved fortunate, and he has erected several blocks, among them one at the corner of Monroe and Aberdeen Streets and another at Nos. 298 to 302 West Madison Street.

Mr. Holden's adopted daughter, Sarah J., was

* See Council Proceedings for 1866, p. 8.

† See also Council Proceedings for 1871, pp. 346, 347.

married, February 17, 1885, to Mr. George M. Sayre, and now resides at Elmira, New York. They have two children, Charles Holden and Gracie. Some three years later, July 11, 1888, he was married for a second time, his bride being Miss Thelena N. McCoy, daughter of Henry M. and Mary (Lakin) McCoy. She was born at Port Perry, Canada, where she received her schooling and musical education. Her mother died in 1879, and she being the eldest daughter, much fell to her lot in caring for the family, which consisted of her father, two brothers and three sisters. She bravely assumed the responsibility. The children were educated, and while caring for her household she was pursuing her musical and other studies. The western fever having seized her father, he removed with his family to South Dakota, where, in the winter of 1888, they passed through the terrible blizzard that scourged the Dakotas, and where he is now living a quiet life with his second wife, in Mitchell, of that State.

Thelena, who had in previous years met Mr. Holden, was married to him July 11, 1888, and accompanied him to their cozy home in Chicago. Her brother Charles, with his wife and three children, lives in Rapid City, South Dakota. Her brother George and wife reside in Hart, Michigan. Her eldest sister, Addie, married Dr. J. H. Reed, of Lansing, Michigan. Her sister Nettie

married Dr. T. Allen, of Garnett, Kansas; and Emma, her baby sister, who was always Mrs. Holden's favorite and especial charge, was married to Mr. Lu Newman, of Chicago, in 1888. She died December 1, 1893. Mrs. Holden is of a very domestic nature, and strives to make their home pleasant. It is adorned with much of her own work, she being handy both with the brush and needle, as is clearly shown in their domestic home, which is on the great West Side in this city.

Mr. Holden's mother passed away September 23, 1869, and his father February 23, 1872. They died on the farm they had located in 1836. His sister Mary E. (Mrs. J. W. Freer) died November 28, 1845, and his sister Sarah Ann C. February 13, 1847.

In his social relations he is a member of several well-known organizations, among them the Illinois State Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, the Sons of the American Revolution, the California Pioneers' Association of Chicago, the Old Settlers' Society of Cook County and the German Old Settlers' Association. By the latter organization he was presented with a gold medal in 1888. At the age of sixty-seven, Mr. Holden still retains his mental and physical faculties unimpaired, hale and hearty in his declining years, one of the distinguished products of Chicago's cosmopolitan influence.

WILLIAM B. PARSONS.

WILLIAM BOSTWICK PARSONS, a former citizen of Chicago, now deceased, is well worthy of a place in the columns of this work, on account of his family connections, his precocity as a child, his ability as a student, and the part which he took in the legal profession and in business. He was born at Burlington, Vermont, on the last day of the year 1833, and was the son of Judge Sylvanus Parsons, a prominent citizen and scion of one of the old families of New England.

As a youth he was quiet and studious, much preferring the company of books to the society of other children, and so rapid was his progress in the acquisition of an education that he not only completed the primary studies incident to preparation for college, but mastered Latin and Greek, which he taught in Spalding's School at Barre, Vermont, at the age of thirteen years. Entering Dartmouth College when a mere lad, he made a brilliant record as a student in that institution, and graduated third in his class, the most of



Wm. Scott

settled at ...

whose members were several years older than he. His subsequent career showed that the teachings of this old and honored institution—the *alma mater* of Daniel Webster and a host of other eminent statesmen, lawyers, orators and men of other professions—were not lost upon him.

At the completion of his college course, stirred by the same spirit which has caused the migration from New England of thousands of her worthy sons, who have contributed in a great measure to people the West, build up our interests and shape the destiny of the Nation, and full of love for the free institutions for which his ancestors had periled their lives in the great struggle for freedom, he decided to cast his lot with the liberty-loving people of Kansas, who were then in the throes of that mighty moral struggle which preceded the War of the Rebellion. Settling in Coffee County, the young lawyer engaged in the practice of his profession and soon rose to a prominent place at the bar, and was honored by being elected County Attorney. The outbreak of the Civil War interfered with the practice of the law and stirred his patriotism. He volunteered at an early date, as a private in a Kansas regiment, and served out the term of his enlistment, after

which he re-enlisted and was appointed to a place in the Paymaster's department, where he served until the close of the war. Returning to Kansas, he was again elected attorney of his county.

After spending several years in the profession and acquiring prominence as a lawyer, declining health compelled him to abandon the practice, and he sought a higher altitude and new employment in the mountain districts of Colorado, where he was engaged in mining enterprises until the year 1882. At the latter date he came to Chicago and retired from active life. He died here January 31, 1885.

On the 12th of November, 1861, William B. Parsons and Julia W. Kinzie were united in wedlock at Burlington, Kansas, the home of Robert A. Kinzie, the pioneer of Chicago, whose biography appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were the parents of three children, namely: Robert Wilkins, now a resident of Chicago; William Guy, cashier of the United States Rubber Company, of New York; and Frank Kinzie Parsons, who is a stock-raiser in Montana. Mrs. Parsons survives her husband, and occupies a responsible position in the Chicago postoffice, which she has held for twenty years.

WILLARD SCOTT, SR.

WILLARD SCOTT, SR., deceased, who for many years was connected with the leading business interests of Naperville, and for half a century made his home in this section of the great commonwealth of Illinois, was a native of New York, born in Unadilla, Otsego County, April 20, 1808. His parents were Stephen J. and Hadassah (Trask) Scott. The father followed the sea in his early years and became the owner and master of a schooner, which bore his name and was engaged in the coast trade along the At-

lantic shore. In Connecticut he wedded Miss Trask, who was a relative of Gen. Israel Putnam, one of the heroes of Revolutionary fame. On leaving Hartford, Conn., they went to Unadilla, and the year 1816 witnessed their removal to Maryland, where they spent the next decade.

During this time our subject was acquiring an education in the common schools, and also took a short course in mathematics. It was his desire to become a sailor, but his mother urged him not to do this, for the life was too fraught with dan-

gers. In 1825 the family made a visit to New York, and then started for St. Joseph, Mich., going through Canada to Detroit, and thence by water. The goods were shipped by sailing-vessel to Detroit, and thence Willard took them to their destination. He went to Detroit with a man from Ohio, and the journey thither was a perilous one through the unbroken forest, there being no road except the Indian trails. They reached Detroit ten days before the arrival of their goods, during which time they lived on corn and potatoes. The family were not pleased with their home in Michigan, and, crossing the Lake, located in Evanston.

On the 16th of July, 1829, Willard Scott wedded Caroline Hawley, in Holderman's Grove. In 1818, her father, Pierce Hawley, went from Vermont to Vincennes, Ind., and afterwards came to Illinois, locating in Holderman's Grove in 1825. In the fall of 1830, he and his family, accompanied by Mr. Scott and his family, located three miles south of Naperville, in what is now DuPage County, but was then a part of Cook County. Cook County at that time also comprised Lake, McHenry and Will Counties. There were thirty-two votes polled in Chicago that year, Mr. Scott's father depositing the first one. During the War of 1832, our subject proved a valued citizen in the settlement, on account of his knowledge of the Indians and their methods of warfare.

In 1838 Mr. Scott became a resident of Naper-

ville, built the Naperville Hotel, and conducted it for eighteen years, after which he carried on merchandising for twenty years, most of the time being associated with his son Thaddeus. The firm of Willard Scott & Co. controlled the leading business in this place, and operations are still carried on under that name, Willard Scott, Jr., succeeding his father and brother Thaddeus in the business. Retiring from merchandising after the Civil War, Mr. Scott was President of the DuPage County Bank, subsequently of the Bank of Naperville, and was a private banker until his death, September 13, 1892. He possessed business ability of a high order, was sagacious and farsighted, and his enterprise was tempered by a commendable conservatism. He won success, and his prosperity was the reward of his own labors.

In political belief our subject was a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson in 1828. He was a resident of Naperville for more than half a century, and was ever found in the front rank of those enterprises calculated to advance the best interests of the community. Throughout DuPage and Cook Counties he was widely known, and was held in the highest regard by young and old, rich and poor. The name of Willard Scott is inseparably connected with the history of this community, and the record of the county would be incomplete without his sketch.

CHARLES J. MAGILL.

CHARLES JAMES MAGILL, whose name has for years been a synonym for unbiased integrity and honesty of purpose among the early residents of Chicago, was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, in November, 1818. His father,

William Magill, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, born June 30, 1792. The Magill family is of Irish extraction, and was founded in Connecticut by two brothers, named Robert and William Magill, who came from Belfast and were

among the first settlers of the Connecticut Colony. The old family homestead, which has sheltered many successive generations, is still standing at Middletown.

While a young man, William Magill moved to Newfoundland. For many years he was in the service of the British Government, first as the Collector of the port of St. John's, and later as Governor of the provincial prison at that place. Retiring from public life, he removed to Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, where his death occurred on the fourteenth of August, 1878. He was a man of exemplary character and noteworthy ability, as is evidenced by his long continuance in public life. His wife, Ann Morris, who was a native of Dublin, Ireland, died at St. John's, Newfoundland, about the year 1850. Of their three children, Charles J. is the eldest. John was for many years a prominent citizen and public official of Chicago; and Sarah, Mrs. Henry L. Messier, now deceased, was well known to the early residents of Chicago.

William Magill was one of a family of six children, all of whom, with their posterity, have been conspicuous for longevity, intelligence and refinement. His sister, Mrs. Ann Campbell, who was at that time a widow, came to Chicago soon after 1850. For some years she taught a private school on the North Side, and many of her pupils are prominent in the business and social life of Chicago to-day. She was a lady of rare intelligence, tact and benevolence, and was regarded by her pupils as a model of wisdom and strength of character. Mrs. Juliette Kinzie, who was well known throughout America as the author of "Wau-bun," was a niece of William Magill.

At the age of eleven years Charles Magill left home and went to sea, and followed a marine life until the autumn of 1852. A portion of that period was spent in navigating the Great Lakes. In the year last named he located permanently in Chicago, though he had frequently visited this port previous to that date. He engaged in the forwarding and commission business, becoming the owner of vessel property, and simultaneously acting as agent of vessel-owners at other points on the lakes. Among other corporations which he

represented was the Ohio, Superior & Huron Railroad Company, which was operating a line of boats on the middle lakes. He dealt in salt and other merchandise, and was one of the first members of the Chicago Board of Trade, joining that body in 1853, and still retaining his membership, though he retired from active business operations in 1893.

While on a voyage to the Bermuda Islands, Mr. Magill, who was then a young man, formed the acquaintance of Miss Esther S. Chalker. This gifted lady became his wife, the marriage taking place at Guilford, Connecticut. The couple first located at Buffalo, but in July, 1854, removed to Chicago, where Mrs. Magill died in October, 1886. She was born at Hamilton, Bermuda, February 7, 1819. Her mother, whose maiden name was Stowe, was descended from one of the oldest families in that colony, her ancestors receiving a grant of land from the British crown upon locating there. The old Stowe residence, now the property of the Government, is still standing at Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Magill were the parents of eight children. Jacob C., the eldest, is a well-known business man of Chicago. Anna C., Mrs. Hugh Alexander, is a resident of Brooklyn, New York. William C. is also well known in Chicago. Edward S. is a commercial traveler residing in Wichita, Kansas. Mary E. is the wife of E. C. Ward, of Chicago, in which city Arthur W. also resides. Sarah L., now deceased, was the wife of C. S. Spencer, of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Charles A. is engaged in mercantile business at Kingman, Kansas.

Though he has a host of friends, Captain Magill has formed but few social connections. For many years he has held membership with the Church of the Epiphany, of which he is a Senior Warden. He has always enjoyed the confidence of his associates to a remarkable degree. As an illustration of this fact may be cited the case of one of his early friends in Chicago, who, upon his demise a few years since, made Mr. Magill the sole administrator of his large estate, providing in his will that if any of the heirs should question any act of the executor they should be disinher-

ited. After a long, eventful and useful life, Captain Magill is spending his declining years in well-merited peace and tranquility, which it is the wish of his many friends may be long continued.

JOHN A. SWEET.

JOHN ALLEN SWEET, a member of one of the leading mercantile firms of Chicago, was born March 20, 1846, at Farmington, Franklin County, Maine, and comes from the genuine Puritanic New England stock. His ancestors were of those long-lived, hardy, industrious, frugal, as well as moral people, who, notwithstanding all the hardships and privations consequent upon the early settlement of the country, did not forget to devote themselves to laying the foundation for, and the shaping and rounding out of a moral character as an example for their posterity.

His great-grandfather, whose name was Ebenezer Sweet, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 18, 1741. In 1782, he went to that portion of Maine which was then uninhabited except by Indians, save perhaps, half a dozen white families. He cleared off a little patch of timber land, as the beginning of the settlement afterwards known as Farmington, one of Nature's most beautiful spots to be found anywhere. Here he resided during his long life, and died November 4, 1838, at the age of ninety-seven years and ten months. He was a tanner by trade, and in the year 1785 built the first tannery in that township. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and lived an exemplary, moral life, industrious in his habits, and accumulated a pecuniary independence. He married Desire Daggett, who was also a native of Attleboro, Massachusetts, born September 17, 1745, and died at Farmington, Maine, October 4, 1839, at the age of ninety-

four years. They had five sons and two daughters. The third son, Ellis Sweet, who was born November 20, 1770, died May 7, 1848, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Mary Fuller, who was born in 1775, and died January 2, 1854, at the age of seventy-nine years. He became the owner of his father's farm, in the year 1822. During the War of 1812, he entered the United States service, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, commanding a regiment during that struggle. He and his wife became the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Loring Sweet, was born August 7, 1796, and died July 6, 1881, at the age of eighty-five years and eleven months. He was married, June 7, 1828, to Elizabeth Berry Allen, who was born in 1809, at Canton, Oxford County, Maine, and died in Farmington, March 28, 1875, at the age of sixty-six years. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to the age of one hundred and three years. Five sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Loring Sweet, the subject of this sketch being the fifth son and seventh child.

John Allen Sweet laid the foundation of his education in the public schools and academy of his native town, and at the age of twenty-one years graduated from the State University. It was his intention in early life to qualify himself for the practice of law. Coming West in 1868, at the age of twenty-two years, he studied law for about two years, and for several years following applied

himself at intervals to legal study, giving his attention chiefly to its bearing upon trade and commerce.

In 1872, Mr. Sweet became connected with the wholesale dry goods firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, of Chicago, assuming charge of their collection and legal departments, and after six years' service, or in 1878, he was promoted to the exclusive charge of the credit, legal and collection departments of this firm, and has occupied that position up to the present time, having retained his present connection for nearly a fourth of a century, and in his particular line of business he has earned the reputation of being the most successful man in the trade, being admittedly without a peer as a credit manager.

In appreciation of his ability, integrity and long and faithful service, the firm rewarded him with a general partnership, to which he was admitted on the first of January, 1892. Mr. Sweet is thoroughly known among bankers and business men of Chicago, the seat of the keenest commercial competition, where only the fittest can survive, and enjoys a most enviable reputation as a manly, straightforward and safe business manager. In speaking of him, the *Inter Ocean* recently said: "In appearance, Mr. Sweet is tall and symmet-

rically proportioned. He is genial, affable and courteous, and has a faculty of making and retaining friends. He is a natural physiognomist, and has rarely been known to make a mistake in reading men's characters. It is to these qualities that his success in a most important department must be largely attributed. He is an indefatigable worker, and is as well known as a man of grand business capacities among the commercial circles of New York, as he is here in Chicago, where he has lived and labored."

Mr. Sweet is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Chicago Commandery and Oriental Consistory, having taken the thirty-second degree. On the 18th of June, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of John W. and Caroline C. Stevenson, of Sandusky, Ohio, where Mrs. Sweet was born, October 2, 1855. They have had two children: Fred Kent Sweet, born September 26, 1879, and died December 1 of the same year; and John Allen Sweet, Junior, who was born April 27, 1881. The family is in communion with St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and holds a desirable position in social circles.

ELISHA W. CASE.

ELISHA W. CASE. The New England Yankee never forgets the home of his childhood. Wherever he may wander, and in whatever situation he may be placed, visions of his native hills and dells are retained in his mind, and these scenes always recall many little accessories which contributed their share towards the

comfort and delight of the youthful mind or body. The typical New England homestead is no less famous for its Christian principles, and the sturdy characters which it has trained and sent forth to leave their impress upon every important institution of the great West, than for its culinary triumphs and the superior quality of the pastry

found upon its hospitable boards. And who knows to what extent the memory of the latter has served to keep alive the recollection of precepts and teachings which have helped to mould the characters of many of the best men and women of the present day?

Elisha W. Case, whose name is identified in the minds of hungry people with one of the most popular articles of daily consumption, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in January, 1833. He is the youngest son and ninth in a family of ten children born to John Case and Diana Congdon. The Case family is one of the oldest in Connecticut. Their first American ancestor came, while a young man, from England, and was married in Connecticut, about 1657, to Sarah, daughter of William Spencer. Several successive generations of their posterity have lived in the same locality, and the name is still one of the most common ones to be found in that state.

John, father of Elisha W. Case, was a son of Samuel and Susannah Case. During his youth he became a sailor, and while on board a whaling vessel was taken prisoner by a British man-of-war, whose officers claimed him as a subject of the Crown, and he was pressed into the naval service. He made an ineffectual attempt to escape, for which he was severely flogged. He finally succeeded in eluding his captors, and returned to the United States in time to enlist in the War of 1812, and rendered valuable service at the battle of New London. After the war he learned the trade of a machinist and was employed for many years in the railroad shops at Norwich. With the exception of a few years spent in Washtenaw County, Michigan, this place continued to be his home until his death, which occurred in April, 1847, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife's death took place about eight years earlier.

At the age of fourteen years, his father having died, Elisha W. Case left home and went to New York City, where he learned his trade in the original Connecticut pie bakery. In 1854 he came to Chicago and, taking advantage of the widespread reputation which everywhere existed for New England cookery, he began the manufacture

of "Connecticut pies" on Milwaukee Avenue, near Halsted Street. This was the first exclusive pie bakery in the city. The people employed were all natives of the Nutmeg State, well versed in the culinary art, and the superior quality of their wares, which far surpassed anything previously offered in this market, created a demand for them which has been continuously increasing to the present time.

About 1859 the "Mechanical Bakery" began doing business on Clinton Street. Mr. Case became the foreman of the pie department of the concern, which filled large contracts for supplies for the Union army. In 1869 he severed his connection with this establishment and became a member of the firm of Case & Martin, which built a large bakery at the corner of Wood and Walnut Streets, where the business of exclusive pie-baking was resumed and has ever since been conducted. Upon the death of Mr. Martin in 1890, Mr. Case became the sole proprietor, and continued to conduct the enterprise until June 1, 1894, when the Case & Martin Company was incorporated.

The fame of their Connecticut pies is well known to everybody in Chicago and many adjacent cities and towns, and there are few people who cannot testify to their excellence as appeasers of appetite. Their goods, which are for the most part hand-made, are prepared from formulas used by the best Connecticut cooks, and such is the demand for this particular article of dessert that about one hundred people are employed in its production, and they turn out from ten thousand to eighteen thousand nine-inch pies per day.

Mr. Case is the inventor of the pie wagon which is now used by nearly all bakers and which he began to employ in 1872. He has contrived a number of articles and appliances which are useful in his business, and, though he has spent considerable time and money in experiments, has never patented any of his ideas, some of which have been adopted and patented by others.

June 1, 1851, Mr. Case was married to Eliza Jane Baldwin, daughter of William and Charlotte Baldwin, of Branford, Connecticut. Of

their five children, one died in infancy, and Everett passed away at the age of twenty-five years. The names of the survivors are John M., Elmer G. and Edna J., the latter the wife of P. M. Vermass, all of Chicago. The family is connected with the Western Avenue Baptist Church, in which society Mr. Case has been a Deacon for twenty-five years. He has voted for every presidential candidate nominated by the Republican party, and

though he refrains from political agitation he always endeavors to fulfill his duty as a citizen. In private and social circles as well as in business affairs, he has maintained a reputation for stability and integrity, which causes him to be among the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of this great city, the growth of which has been almost identical with that of his business

CLIFFORD L. NICHOLS.

CLIFFORD L. NICHOLS, of Blue Island, the efficient and well-known Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was born in Wyand, Ill., on the 30th of November, 1856, and is a son of David T. and Hulda G. (Barry) Nichols. The father came to this State in 1839, taking up his residence in the then town of Chicago, where he carried on a harness-shop for several years. In 1846 he removed to Kane County, Ill., where he was engaged in the same line of business for some time. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific Slope, but returned to Illinois the following year, as he did not find that wealth was as easily obtained in the West as reports had indicated. In 1853 he removed to Wyand, Bureau County, where he opened a harness-shop, and in 1854 he became agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at that place, continuing with that company in the same capacity, with the exception of two years, up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 10th of December, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was born in Broadalbin, N. Y. His wife, who is a native of Madison, N. Y., still resides in Wyand.

The gentleman whose name heads this record attended the public schools until fourteen years of

age, when he began to learn the art of telegraphy in his father's office. In 1876, having mastered the business, he left Wyand and secured a position as operator, train dispatcher and ticket agent elsewhere. He was employed at various points on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad until 1880, when he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad as train dispatcher. From time to time he won promotion as the result of his faithful and meritorious service, until he had become Superintendent of the Eastern Division. Later he was made Superintendent of the Kansas City Division, and with the exception of a short period remained with that company until 1890, as Superintendent of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Road. He then became connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads. In 1892 he engaged with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company as chief train dispatcher at Horton, Kan., and in August, 1893, he came to Blue Island as Superintendent of the Illinois Division of that road, which position he now fills.

Mr. Nichols was married in 1878 to Miss Mabel E. Frans, daughter of Harry B. Frans, of Galesburg, Ill., and a native of California. They now have four children, Earl, Jessie, Ethel and Allan.

ALONZO HUNTINGTON.

ALONZO HUNTINGTON, who was born at Shaftesbury, Vermont, September 1, 1805, and died in Chicago, November 17, 1881, was a Vermonter of good old stock. Capt. Amos Huntington, of the Revolutionary army, was his grandfather, and, like Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a great-grandson of the first of the name in America. Samuel was also President of the Continental Congress, Chief Justice of Connecticut, Governor of Connecticut, and (1789) recipient of two electoral votes at the first Presidential election. Alonzo was also grand-nephew of Governor Galusha, of Vermont. His father owned and operated a marble quarry, in which business young Alonzo took his share of work and responsibility, even while laying the foundation of his education; his higher teaching being deferred to that of an elder brother, whom his service at home helped through Union College.

In spite of this sacrifice, he managed to secure a fair degree of good practical culture, and, so grounded, he studied law in Buffalo under the Hon. I. T. Hatch, and was there admitted to the Bar. He came to Chicago in 1835, became State's Attorney in 1837, and administered his office so well as to be re-elected in 1839, serving until 1841. His most noteworthy case in this connection was the prosecution of John Stone for the murder of Lucretia Thompson, which excited great interest, and elicited from the *American* remarks which the presiding judge (Pearson) thought demanded prosecution for contempt of court. A suit was accordingly instituted by the State's Attorney under the orders of the court. It had no result, except the usual one of calling down the united voice of the press on the head

of the prosecutor, who had simply done his official duty and obeyed orders.

His term of office ended, Mr. Huntington resumed practice, wherein (as in his official life) his qualities and attainments assured success. His manners were dignified, yet cordial; his standing as a man and citizen flawless; his relations in private and family life kind, generous and devoted. Many know that by his energy, ability, foresight and self-denial he gained a handsome fortune; few have any idea of the burden of duty he was taking so voluntarily on his strong shoulders. During much of his later life he was the stay and support of his father, mother, two brothers and a widowed sister, besides his own considerable family; the whole load sustained with an heroic cheerfulness that either felt no weariness, or concealed what it felt. Three generations carried wholly by one inflexible conscience and faithful heart!

Mrs. Huntington was also of distinguished descent, being granddaughter of Gideon Olin, one of the founders of Vermont and a member of Congress (1803-7); a niece of the late Abraham Olin, a member of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh United States Congresses, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and a lineal descendant of the Quakeress, Mary Dyer, who suffered religious martyrdom on Boston Common in 1660. She was a sister of Dr. Charles V. Dyer, the celebrated wit and humorist of the early days of Chicago, whose engaging qualities she shared and transmitted to her children, of whom two survive their parents: Frances, Mrs. Benjamin M. Wilson, and Henry Alonzo, late Brevet Major in the United States army, a brave soldier in the Union War, and still distinguished in literary and social life.

EDWIN PARDRIDGE.

EDWIN PARDRIDGE, one of the most remarkable characters ever connected with the Chicago Board of Trade, passed away at his residence on Prairie Avenue on the morning of April 17, 1896, in the sixty-first year of his age. The *Chicago Tribune* said: "The history of Mr. Partridge's sixty years has few parallels. He was a man of the clearest perceptions, and his strong convictions and the nerve with which he backed them made him a marked man. Since 1869 he has been a familiar figure in local commercial circles, and for the last ten years, during which time he had devoted himself almost exclusively to speculation, his name and fame were world-wide. Probably no man as merchant and operator has been called upon in the West to meet such odds and face such opposition; and those who knew him are agreed as to his business acumen, courage, common sense and kindness of heart."

Mr. Partridge exemplified in a marked degree the sturdiness of character handed down by a long line of New England ancestry. The progenitor of this family came from England, and first settled in Massachusetts early in the history of that colony. Thence the line extending to this subject was transferred to Grafton, near Troy, New York, where his grandfather was a thrifty farmer. He was a man of large stature, and reached a green old age. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Smith, of an old New York family, was the mother of eleven children, and died at the age of fifty years. She was a woman of great thrift and economy, and a devoted mother. Six of her children reached

maturity, namely: Asa, Ambrose, Abiah, Anson, Julia and Lydia. All were born at Grafton, were interested in farming, and were highly respected and prospered in life.

The youngest son, Anson, was reared on the old homestead, where he remained until he had attained his majority. He then went to Durhamville, Oneida County, New York, where, after four years of patient labor, he was enabled to settle down upon a farm. He married Miss Amanda Field, a native of Leyden, Massachusetts, a daughter of John Field, a Revolutionary soldier, who reached the age of eighty-two years. His father and two brothers immigrated from Wales before the French and Indian War, and settled in Massachusetts. His wife, Silence Lincoln, was a native of that State, and was, no doubt, a scion of the same family as the late martyred President, whose family was of English descent and located in Massachusetts. Anson Partridge was born June 10, 1804, passed his entire life upon a farm, and died April 28, 1877. His wife was born in the same year as himself, November 23, and died January 26, 1890. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and was the mother of five children, Anson, Marion, Edwin, Charles W. and Ellen. The eldest daughter is the wife of Charles J. Stokes, and the other of Charles Oscar Gleason, all residing in Evanston. The elder son remained on the home farm until 1877, when he removed to Chicago, where he now resides. The younger son has been interested all his life in the dry-goods trade, and is now in Chicago.

Edwin Partridge was born at Durhamville,

New York, October 24, 1835. His life was an independent one, and his success was achieved entirely through his own unaided efforts. His education was supplied by the district schools, and he very early began his mercantile career, in which he laid the foundation of his fortune, in a village store near his home. After working five years in a general store at Lyons, New York, he engaged in the dry-goods business at Buffalo, in partnership with his youngest brother. This continued until 1869, when he came to Chicago. He was ambitious and desired a larger field of operations. His first store was located at Lake and State Streets, and in its conduct he showed the same discriminating judgment and mastery of detail which later characterized his operations on the Board of Trade. In 1870 he formed a partnership with his brother, Charles W. Partridge, to continue the business.

The great fire of 1871 destroyed this store, which was then on Wabash Avenue. After that disaster they built the Boston Store, and purchased the adjoining one at Nos. 112-116 State Street, which was known as Partridge's Main Store. He finally reverted the Boston Store to his partner, Charles W. Partridge, and retained the main store. He also had a dry-goods store in Detroit at the time of his demise. He had started and operated numerous other stores, but had largely abandoned trade to gratify his passion for speculation. He made careful investments of his profits, and soon after the fire he was the owner of one hundred rented houses. His faith in local real estate continued, and when he died he had more than seven hundred tenants in flats, houses and store property. Beside this, he conveyed much property to members of his family to provide against the possible disasters of speculation.

Mr. Partridge operated upon the Board of Trade for about twenty years, and for the first five years, as is the case with most beginners, he was a buyer, and was much of the time a loser. He was attracted to speculation by the success of a few very wealthy men who had acquired their property in this manner. He was not an impulsive, but a systematic and persistent, operator.

He formulated a plan which he ever afterwards followed. He became a seller, and though he often took great risks, and even approached seeming recklessness, and on a few occasions narrowly escaped bankruptcy, his gains far exceeded his losses and justified the soundness of his plan. The fortunes Mr. Partridge won and lost through his boldness in plunging became the gossip of the world. He used to say that it did not require much education to make a speculator, but it needed plenty of cool common sense. Mr. Partridge's clear foresight was emphatically shown in August, 1892, when May wheat was selling at \$1.06 per bushel, and the majority of traders were predicting that it would reach \$1.50. Mr. Partridge said that it would sell for eighty cents per bushel, and it became the case of one man against the world, for all the speculative trade at home and abroad believed in higher prices. Though he lost nearly three-quarters of a million dollars during that summer, he stuck to his prediction, which was verified before the following March, and the speculative world, which had laughed at him, was forced to pay him tribute to the extent of millions of dollars.

He was never exacting in times of stringency, and it is well known that he could have closed out many houses by exacting the margins due him. He never attempted to corner the market, but contented himself with putting in practice his theory of short selling. His fame became world-wide, and between 1890 and 1894 his movements meant a great deal more than the crop reports or the amount of exports. As seen on the floor of the board, Mr. Partridge was a modest, unassuming man, and while he could play like a wizard with millions of dollars as if they were so many pennies, he was one of the most plainly dressed men on the board. His most pronounced characteristic was dogged determination, though it was never expressed in his face.

Mr. Partridge had few intimate friends on the board, but this was principally because he did not care about casual friends. His chief friend and supporter was A. J. Cutler, whose biography will be found in this volume. Scores of traders

remember with gratitude how Mr. Partridge saved them from bankruptcy by timely loans. These kind acts he was accustomed to do without ostentation, and he never desired to hear them mentioned. He practiced silent charity, and never permitted his left hand to know what his right hand did. The poor and unfortunate were special objects of his bounty, and many cases of his liberality hitherto unknown have come to light since his death.

The tension under which Mr. Partridge lived as an operator undermined his constitution, and his death resulted from Bright's Disease, after three months of almost constant suffering. But his vitality was something remarkable. A few weeks before his death Mr. Cutler called at his home, but learned that he was unable to talk about anything pertaining to business. The next day he was thunderstruck on receiving orders from Mr. Partridge to sell wheat, and within a day or two the latter was seen on the floor of the exchange.

July 10, 1861, Mr. Partridge was married, near Durhamville, New York, to Miss Sarah Swallow, a native of the town of Verona, Oneida County, New York, and a daughter of William and Mary (Hicks) Swallow, both natives of England. The father was nineteen years old when he came to this country, and was known as an energetic business man of Durhamville. His wife came to the United States when eleven years of age. They were active members of the Methodist Church, and were highly respected by the people of Durhamville, at which place they ended their days in peace and quiet contentment.

The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Partridge have all reached maturity. The eldest, Sarah Blanche, wife of R. C. Price, resides at Waukegan; Grace Emily, wife of C. W. Leeming, Willard Edwin and Frederick Charles Partridge reside on Indiana Avenue; and Florence Eva resides at home with her mother.

HENRY D. BAKER.

HENRY DAVIS BAKER is a native of Illinois, whose patriotic impulses and thorough-going business methods have gained for him a reputation well worthy of perpetuation in this record. He was born at Lockport, Will County, April 7, 1845, and is the elder of two sons born to James S. Baker and Adeline H. Eddy.

James S. Baker was born in Otsego County, New York, and removed to Illinois in 1837, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Lockport. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation there until his death, which occurred in 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but interested himself little in public affairs. His only official

service was in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. He was a son of John Baker, an Englishman, born near the city of Hull, who came to this country about the beginning of the present century. He settled in Otsego County, New York, where he was married, and died there at the age of sixty years. His wife survived to the age of eighty-four.

Mrs. Adeline H. Baker was born near Norwich, Chenango County, New York. She was a daughter of Eli Eddy, a farmer of that locality, whose ancestors were among the number banished from the Massachusetts Colony in company with Roger Williams, and became pioneers of Rhode Island. Mrs. Baker died of cholera in 1854. Her second son, Ernest, died in Engle-

wood, Chicago, in 1891, at the age of forty-two years. After the death of his first wife, Mr. James S. Baker was married to Mrs. Philinda B. Moon, a native of Rochester, New York.

Henry D. Baker received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen years enlisted in Cogswell's Independent Battery, Illinois Light Artillery. He entered the service on the 23d of February, 1864, and served until June 23, 1865, being mustered out at Vicksburg, Mississippi. He participated in the battle of Nashville, under General Thomas, and was subsequently employed on detached service at that place under General Rosseau. Still later, he served under Captain Barr, Ordnance Officer at Fort McPherson, Natchez, Mississippi. Though the bullets sometimes whizzed in close proximity to his body, he came unscathed from the conflict, and returned to the pursuits of peace.

The next few years after the war he spent at different places in the South and West, and in 1871, just previous to the Great Fire, he located in Chicago. He was employed for a short time by a commission house on the Board of Trade, and for fifteen years thereafter was connected with the Singer & Talcott Stone Company. After severing his connection with that house, he spent four years in the office of Fraser & Chalmers, the well-known foundrymen. His clerical duties were always dispatched in a thorough and competent manner, and he gained a reputation for being an expert accountant.

About twelve years ago Mr. Baker began investigating building and loan associations, and demonstrated to his own satisfaction that this form of investment, when properly managed, offered one of the very best opportunities for people of moderate incomes. He became identified with the Bankers' and Merchants' Building and Loan Association, one of the earliest and most reliable concerns of that character organized in the city. He has served as a Director of that institution since 1884. In 1891 he became its Secretary, filling that position with marked ability for the next three years. Owing to ill-health, he resigned the office of Secretary at the end of that period, and devoted the next year to rest and re-

cuperation. In 1894 he became Secretary of the Grand Army of the Republic Building and Loan Association. This institution, which has been established for about eleven years, is in a sound and healthy condition, having matured its first five series of stock, and is now recognized as one of the most substantial and prosperous corporations of the kind.

Mr. Baker is a conservative, energetic and far-seeing business man, and eminently adapted to the management of involved and extensive financial accounts. He is known as one of the well-informed men in the city on matters pertaining to building and loan associations, and his services and counsel are frequently sought by other individuals and corporations whose affairs have become entangled through incompetent or unfaithful management. In addition to his duties as Secretary of the association with which he is now identified, he transacts a general loan and fire insurance business.

In 1877 Mr. Baker was married to Miss Agnes M. Milne, daughter of Robert Milne, of Lockport, Illinois. Mr. Milne, who was an early settler at that place, became one of the leading farmers and stock-breeders of Illinois, and served as a member of the first Board of Canal Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State. He lived to the age of eighty-seven years, passing away in November, 1891. Mrs. Baker, who is an accomplished and amiable lady, is the mother of a son and two daughters. Horace S., the son, is a student at the Evanston Township High School. The daughters are named, respectively, Adeline M. and Elsie M. The family is connected with the Congregational Church of Evanston, which city has been its home since the spring of 1890. Mr. Baker is a member of Unity Council of the National Union at Evanston, and of John A. Logan Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been connected with the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years old, and in political sentiment is an independent Republican. He entertains no aspirations for political honors, but endeavors in a quiet way to fulfill all the duties of an American citizen.



H. H. Huber

URIAH H. WHEELER.

URIAH HARMON WHEELER. The closing life work of Uriah H. Wheeler ended a branch of one of the distinguished Bay State families; which pathetic fact invites attention well back towards primal Pilgrim days, an era of ruggedly severe but sterling deeds. Briefly told, the story runs as follows: Traditionally from Wales, in 1640 (only twenty years subsequent to the immortal landing of the Pilgrims), Thomas Wheeler is found at Concord, Massachusetts, historic scene of the "Minute-men" fight in earliest Revolutionary times. Here he founded a large family, in evidence of which fact it is only necessary to say that persons bearing this name have from that day to this always exceeded the numbers of those of any other family name in that town.

He rose to the rank of Captain, and as such was in command of that intrepid score of comrades who made the march in 1675 to Brookfield, to treat with King Philip, where, falling into an ambush, about one-half of the band was slaughtered. Captain Wheeler had his horse shot under him while in the saddle, and, being himself badly wounded, was from under the very tomahawks of savage foes rescued by his son, Sergeant Thomas Wheeler, who, although suffering from wounds, placed his father upon another horse of a fallen soldier, and from the bloody scene both found safety in flight.

The following year, Captain Wheeler died, never having recovered from the effects of his wounds. Thomas Wheeler, junior, in the mean time having married and had children, later removed to the rapidly developing town of Marlboro, situated only a few miles west.

The scene now changes to New Marlboro, in Berkshire County, western Massachusetts, whose original grantors were principally from Marlboro, whence the name. Benjamin Wheeler, a descendant of the said Thomas Wheeler, junior, was the first settler in this new grant, and one of the organizers of New Marlboro. The winter of 1739-40 was spent by him entirely alone in his log cabin, provisions being brought from Sheffield, the nearest settlement, ten miles distant. The next year he brought his family, who, the following season, were reinforced by the arrival of several other families.

The old Wheeler homestead is situated one mile northwest of New Marlboro Center, on the road to Great Barrington, on the right of Anthony Brook (so called from the last Indian occupant of the valley), and remained in the family for one hundred and forty years, through five generations of direct descendants, four of the number bearing the Christian name of Benjamin. From the first Benjamin Wheeler, above named, the descent is traced to the subject of this biography through Zenas Wheeler and his wife, Azubah; their son Zenas, born October 22, 1756, and his wife, Elizabeth; their son, Warren Wheeler, born March 10, 1788, who was the father of Uriah H. Wheeler, as related below. Transplanted to new soil, the family tree thrived and spread out its branches, many of them bearing distinguished offspring, conspicuously Capt. Zenas Wheeler of Revolutionary War times.

In the western part of New Marlboro, at a place locally known as "Mill River," is a fine water power upon the Konkapot River, where in

later years paper and lumber manufacturing has been extensively carried on. Attracted thither in 1836, Warren Wheeler erected the first mill for the manufacture of writing paper. So rapidly did the new industry develop, that in 1855, of three paper mills then running there, that of Warren Wheeler & Co. was the largest, more than forty hands being employed and a yearly output of \$50,000 worth of stock being made—a remarkable showing for so early a day; therefore no wonder the firm was rated very high in the metropolis of New York.

This firm later became Wheeler & Sons, afterwards Wheeler, Sheldon & Babcock, and was finally sold out to a syndicate known as the Marlboro Paper Company, and later to the Brookside Paper Company, while to-day these large industries of the vicinity are controlled by the well-known Berkshire Paper Company. It will thus be seen that Warren Wheeler was one of the founders of the trade.

The subject of this sketch, Uriah Harmon Wheeler, was born at New Marlboro in the year 1825, being a son of the said Warren Wheeler and wife, Alice (Harmon) Wheeler. Of delicate mould, he was an apt pupil, and we know made the most of opportunities at local schools and later at Meriden (Connecticut) Academy. At the age of twenty-one, he became a partner with his father in the paper mill, succeeding to a place made vacant by the death of an elder brother, Warren Wheeler, junior, who had formerly been the first partner of Cyrus W. Field, father of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Uncertain health led to disposing of this lucrative business in 1854, at which period father and son came West; the former to Berrien Springs, Michigan, the latter to the welcoming city of Chicago, where he located on the South Side, destined henceforth to be his home. For ten years he was a partner and Chicago representative of the great lumber firm of E. & J. Canfield of Chicago, and Manistee, Michigan, which then owned extensive local yards, situated on the West Side, near the Lake Street Bridge. When this branch of the business was sold out, not wishing to leave Chicago, Mr. Wheeler

severed his pleasant relationship with this firm. Subsequently he bought from the well-known John B. Idson his interest in the wholesale belting and rubber business at No. 174 Lake Street, thus becoming a partner of Sylvanus Hallock (formerly of New York), under the firm style of Hallock & Wheeler, one of the first, largest and most reputable houses of its kind in their day.

Here failing health found him in January, 1875, obliged to halt midway in life's pleasant march. For the final two years, he endured the lot of a patiently resigned invalid; and so when the Angel of Death visited his earthly home, April 21, 1876, he found not an anxious but a prepared well-doer, at peace with both God and men. The remains were borne by loving friends from the family mansion at Twenty-second Street to their last home, Rose Hill. The Rev. Dr. Mitchell officiated at the obsequies of one who had for a long time been a staunch supporter of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics, he was an unswerving Republican; never aggressively active in political life, but quietly fulfilling his duties of citizen as he wisely knew them.

Mr. Wheeler was married, in 1846, to Miss Lorinda Canfield Wheeler, of New Marlboro, who was born at Hudson, on the Hudson, where her parents were for a time residing. She was a daughter of Abraham Wheeler, who married a Miss Lorinda Canfield, of eastern New York, a descendant of an old Connecticut family.

Their happy union was blessed with four children, whom unkind fate removed upon the very threshold of their lives. Mr. Wheeler possessed a typical old-school Massachusetts face, intellectually refined and bearing an expression almost feminine in gentleness. Deeply set dark blue eyes lent a spirituelle radiance to finely chiseled, classic features, as vividly portrayed by the skilled brush of the well-known New York artist, Theodore Pine. Beloved by those with whom he became intimate, he was held in respectful esteem by all acquaintances in business relations. Socially he was an ever-welcome, genial companion, full of clever, refined thoughts, delivered without ostentation. His superior success was

mainly due to a well-defined, consistent conservation of energies, for while naturally conservative, a delicate constitution was continually teaching this essential lesson. And here we stay our

narrative, with an observation of an honored fellow-citizen: "He was faithful in all things. None of our business men has better merited the epithet gentleman."

AARON OLLENDORFF.

REV. AARON OLLENDORFF, one of the most highly respected citizens of Chicago, died at his home in that city October 30, 1895, and his remains were deposited in Waldheim Cemetery. He was born August 31, 1816, in Rawicz, in the Province of Posen, Prussia, and was a son of Marcus Ollendorff, a wealthy contractor of that city, where his ancestors had been born and reared for many generations.

The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, preparing for a teacher, and commenced his career at the age of seventeen as tutor in a private family in Kozmen, Germany. At the age of twenty-five years he was a teacher and minister in Holland, where he achieved considerable fame through an address made at the funeral of a noted rabbi. This address was printed and sold throughout the entire kingdom, the proceeds being devoted to the building of a synagogue. Proceeding to Pleshen, in the Province of Posen, he opened a school, and also became an instructor in the Jewish religion. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Theological Seminary at Posen.

In 1855 he accompanied his brother and brother-in-law to Australia, whither they were led by the brilliant promise of the newly opened gold-fields. They were ten weeks on the voyage from England to Australia on a sailing-vessel. Arriving in Melbourne, he immediately became pastor of a Hebrew congregation, but returned in 1858 to Germany, locating in Breslau, where he opened a college for boys in company with his brother-in-law, P. Joseph, Doctor of Philosophy.

Mr. Ollendorff invested his means in real estate, but the speculation proved unfortunate, and in

1866 he came to America to retrieve his fortunes. He located for a time in Baltimore, where he was associated for a time with Mr. Joseph, a brother-in-law, in the wholesale jewelry business. From there he was called to Chicago to take charge of the North Chicago Hebrew congregation, the first of that sect on the North Side. He officiated there three years, the house of worship being located on Superior Street, near Wells Street, and his residence was on Illinois Street, near LaSalle Avenue. He was next called to Quincy, Illinois, where he officiated three years, thus escaping the great Chicago fire. In 1873 he returned to the city and became an active member of his former congregation, devoting himself for the remainder of his life to private pursuits.

Beside the subject of this sketch, the Ollendorff family has produced another noted scholar—Professor Ollendorff, of Paris, France, who was the author of grammars in all modern languages, many of which are still in use.

Doctor Ollendorff was married in Great Glogau, Germany, March 29, 1853, to Miss Sophia Joseph, of Great Glogau, Silesia, Germany. She was a native of that place and daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Peisach) Joseph. The children of Doctor and Mrs. Ollendorff were Fannie, Martha, Max, Paul and Arthur. The only survivor, Fannie, is the wife of Millard Cass, a prominent real-estate dealer of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Cass are the parents of two sons, namely: Mr. Philip Cass, a promising young man of twenty-one, who is an expert electrician and bicyclist; and Sigmund Cass, now eleven years old, a student of the Chicago public schools.

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nant, a small denominational paper, which he enlarged and improved, changing the name to the *New Covenant*. It is now a flourishing religious journal, known as the *Universalist*. He was an easy writer and superior editor, and continued the management of the paper for some years, when he sold it to Rev. D. P. Livermore, who conducted it a long time, until his removal to Boston, where he now resides.

In his last years Dr. Skinner gave some attention to real-estate investments, and he left a competence to his family. Cut off at a comparatively early age, the church lost in him one of its most faithful and useful workers, and his memory is still lovingly cherished in its records. He was of a retiring disposition, and those who intimately knew him best appreciated his worth. His works live after him.

JAMES YOUNG SANGER.

JAMES YOUNG SANGER was conspicuous for many years among the prominent eastern-born citizens of Illinois. His birthplace is in Sutton, Vt., his birth having occurred on the 7th of March, in the year 1814. He received a practical common-school education, and was a precocious youth in business matters. At the age of fourteen, he became head clerk in the store of Isaac Harris, of Pittsburgh, Pa., then the largest mercantile establishment of its kind in the city. He was methodical, devoted to the interests of his employers, remarkable for his readiness and facility in business, and commanded the admiring commendation of his associates.

His father, David Sanger, after removing from Vermont, associated with himself one of his sons, and they became contractors on the Erie Canal and other public works in the State of New York. They built some of the locks at Lockport, N. Y., and had other contracts on the canal, James Y. Sanger being associated with them. The four sons of David Sanger all became contractors and builders of public works. After completing their work in New York, they went to Pennsylvania and engaged in the same kind of business. Going from there to Ohio, they assisted in the construction of the Ohio canals; still going westward, they performed similar work on the Wabash &

Erie Canal. Following the completion of this undertaking, J. Y. Sanger moved to St. Joseph, Mich., where he opened a general store, and was interested in bridge-building and similar enterprises.

In 1836 James Y. Sanger, his father and Gen. Hart L. Stewart came to Chicago and bid for contract work on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which was let by the State of Illinois. Several of these contracts were secured by these gentlemen, who had formed a co-partnership for that purpose, and their first work was in the vicinity of Chicago. As the work progressed southwestward, the canal was constructed where now the famous quarries of Lemont and neighboring towns are situated, and a vast amount of rockwork was excavated. They also built the aqueduct and bridge at Ottawa, the locks at Peru, and constructed various other public works. In the spring of 1840 J. Y. Sanger moved to Chicago.

The year 1842 proved disastrous to them. There was due them a large amount of money for work which they had performed at an immense outlay. The State defaulted payment, and they were compelled to accept in satisfaction of their claim State script, whose commercial value was twenty-five per cent. of its face representation. Mrs. Sanger received as a present

from her husband \$2,000 of this script, worth \$500, with which she bought a lot, on which the Stewart House now stands. One half of this she afterward sold to her sister, the wife of Gen. Stewart, at cost price; upon the other half, which constituted the corner lot, she erected a two-story frame house, with frontage of twenty-five feet, and planted the remainder, a strip of fifteen feet, with trees and flowers for ornament. This property she sold a few years afterward for \$12,000.

In the year 1850, James Y. Sanger, Gen. Stewart, L. F. Sanger and others organized a company to build public works, especially railroads, on a more extensive scale than the people of the West had ever seen them carried on before. This organization was known as Sanger, Camp & Co., and its first undertaking was the construction and equipment of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which was projected to run from East St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind. For the completion of one hundred and fifty miles of line the compensation was to be \$5,000,000. Shortly afterward, they contracted with the Belleville & Alton Railroad Company to build a line from Belleville, by way of St. Louis, to Alton for \$1,000,000. In the winter of 1853-54, the North Missouri Railroad Company contracted with this firm for a railroad from St. Louis to the Iowa State line, northwesterly one hundred and eighty miles. The estimates for this work were about \$7,000,000. In 1855 another contract was made by Sanger, Camp & Co. to complete a railroad from St. Louis, by way of Vandalia, to the Wabash River, near Terre Haute, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, and for this they were to receive \$8,000,000. The total of the contracts undertaken by this company, within the dates mentioned, amounted to more than \$21,000,000. Nothing more clearly illustrates the energy and enterprise of the members of this company than the mention of these figures. Their work was pushed with vigor, and their operations were watched with interest by the people of the entire West.

In addition to the works which the company constructed, and which have been already men-

tioned, a line of railroad fifteen miles in length was built from St. Louis to Belleville, which became one of the most profitable pieces of railroad property in the United States, in proportion to its length. The year 1857 scattered broadcast its calamities with an impartial hand, and financial troubles involved Sanger, Camp & Co., as they did thousands of others. The railroad companies with which their contracts were made were unable to meet their financial obligations, and this company was compelled to take \$8,000,000 for the work they had performed, which, if completed according to the contract, would have brought them \$21,000,000. In 1857 James Y. Sanger, disappointed in his expectations with regard to eastern railroads, turned his attention toward the West, and went to California, where he put in operation a railroad from Sacramento to Marysville, the first one ever operated in California. He remained on the Pacific Coast for two years, and then returned to Chicago.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a contractor for Government supplies, which continued to be his principal business during the continuance of the war. After the return of peace, he again engaged in railroad work, and associated with Gen. James H. Ledlie in the organization of a syndicate to build the Union Pacific Railroad. The syndicate secured several large contracts. Before any considerable amount of work had been done, Mr. Sanger's health failed, and he was disappointed in his expectation of putting his whole time upon this project. In a short time his condition compelled him to abandon it entirely. His interest in the company was taken by Gen. John M. Corse, who was afterward Postmaster at Boston. Thus it was that Mr. Sanger missed an opportunity of sharing the large profits of this enterprise. He returned to Chicago, where he remained until his death, on July 3, 1867.

It was after his settlement at St. Joseph, Mich., that Mr. Sanger met Miss Mary Catherine McKibben, daughter of Col. James McKibben, whose family had moved from Pennsylvania to Michigan after his death. Col. McKibben's wife was the daughter of William Nelson, an Irish

gentleman, who emigrated to America after the Revolutionary War and settled in Bedford, Pa., where his family grew up and his only daughter married Col. McKibben. The acquaintance of Mr. Sanger and Miss McKibben resulted in mutual affection and led to their marriage, which occurred at Lockport, Ill., April 5, 1841. Miss McKibben was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and was one of four children born to Col. and Mrs. McKibben. She was the true help-mate and companion of the noble husband whom she survives, and for the honor of whose memory she has performed many good works. She is familiar with the history of Chicago from the period of its early growth, and is still a resident of this city. She has been the mother of two sons and one daughter, all of whom were born in Chicago. One son, James McKibben Sanger, died September 19, 1877, leaving two sons, James P. and John Foster Sanger. The other son, Fred W.

Sanger, resides in his native city. The daughter is the wife of George M. Pullman, of Chicago.

For more than thirty years Mr. Sanger was one of the most prominent citizens of Illinois, and one whose efforts contributed as much as those of any other toward the growth and development of the State. The influence of the enterprises with which he was identified upon the commerce of the West is incalculable. The four hundred and fifty miles of railroad in the construction of which he was largely instrumental, were built at an outlay of \$12,000,000. It is not necessary to speak of the many lesser enterprises with which he was identified. He was widely known, not only in commercial, but also in social circles, and was a prominent member of the Masonic order. His success in life was due to his fertility of resource, his wonderful ability to recover from pecuniary embarrassments, and his indomitable energy.

REV. HIRAM WASHINGTON THOMAS.

REV. HIRAM WASHINGTON THOMAS, D. D., the subject of this sketch, is the son of Joseph and Margaret (McDonald) Thomas, who were well-to-do farmers in Hampshire County, W. Va. On his father's side he is of German and Welsh, and on his mother's Scotch and English, extraction. Hiram is the fourth in a family of six children, having three brothers older and two sisters younger than himself, and was born in Hampshire County, among the mountains of West Virginia, April 29, 1832. When but a year old the family removed to Preston County, near the Maryland line, where he grew to manhood. He was naturally of a slender constitution, with a massive brain overtopping his body, and it was fortunate that his childhood and early manhood were spent on a farm among the

rugged mountains. The outdoor active life of a farmer toned up his physical constitution to a reasonable equality with his mental capacity, so that he has been able to bear an amount of intellectual work surpassed by few, and at the age of sixty years his vigor is unimpaired and his personal appearance still youthful. The educational facilities of his native place were, fortunately perhaps for him, meagre and primitive, and he was left to the very necessary work of preparing a constitution for future use. The thirst for knowledge was, however, so great in him, that at the age of sixteen he went one hundred miles on foot to Hardy County, Va., and worked nights and mornings for a winter's schooling at a little village academy. Two years after, one Doctor McKesson, of his neighborhood, took

him under his private tutelage for two years, after which he attended the Cooperstown, Pennsylvania Academy, and subsequently the Berlin Seminary, in the same State, then under the direction of J. F. Eberhart, now a member of the People's Church, Chicago, and a fast friend of the Doctor's.

On moving to Iowa he continued his studies privately under Dr. Charles Elliott, formerly President of the Iowa Wesleyan University. His studies have, however, never been discontinued. Like many men of mark, he has never graduated, but expects to remain a student to the end of his life. The greater part of his knowledge of books he has acquired since he began to preach, and has facilitated his work greatly, and fastened his acquirements in his memory, by making immediate use of them as fast as acquired, a most admirable method.

His mother was a devout Methodist, and his father a Quaker. The moral tone of the family was exceptionally high, and its religion both practical and intensely devotional. At the age of eighteen Hiram became converted, and began soon after to preach. Like many other great preachers, he had the conviction from childhood that he must one day preach, and although he fought against it long and energetically, yet when the time came he yielded and entered into the work.

He at first joined the Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association, or German Methodists, with whom he remained till in 1856, when he joined the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

March 19, 1865, he married Miss Emmeline C. Merrick, an accomplished young lady of Dempseytown, Pa. Her people were Presbyterians, and Methodist preachers, and though popular with the same class who used to hear Christ "gladly," were, nevertheless, at that period considered rather among the proletariat. The union has been, however, a happy one, and through all the extraordinary trials of the life of an itinerant Methodist preacher on the frontier, they have found in each other an unfailling source of strength and consolation.

In the autumn of 1854 his parents sold out their Virginia home, and the family removed to Washington County, Iowa, and bought a tract of land. Thither Hiram, with his young wife, followed them the following spring. The summer was spent opening a new farm, house-building, etc., the young preacher working faithfully seven days in the week, six on the farm and one in the pulpit. In the fall that scourge of a new country, congestive chills and fever, brought him and his faithful wife to the verge of death, but, as he firmly believes, his life was spared in answer to prayer. Whether his faithful spouse was included in the petition, or is indebted to the efficacy of a stronger vital organization for her escape, is not recorded, but it is certain that she, too, was spared to remark that there was little left of Hiram but "a handful of bones and a tuft of red hair."

But he was not ordained to bury himself or his talents in Iowa soil, and speedily relinquished the farm entirely for the pulpit, and entered fully upon the arduous life of a Methodist itinerant. For several successive years he managed to eke out a subsistence for himself and family on \$300 a year. The leading charges of Marshall, Ft. Madison, Washington, Mt. Pleasant and Burlington enjoyed the benefit of his labors, besides which he spent two years as Chaplain of the State Penitentiary. In 1869 he was transferred to the Rock River Conference, and stationed at Park Avenue, Chicago. After three years he was appointed to the First Church (Methodist Church Block) of the same city, where likewise he remained three years. He was then sent to the First Church of Aurora for two years, and next to Centenary Church, Chicago, where his term of three years expired in October, 1880. His early preaching gave promise of all his later fame. He always drew large congregations and the church flourished under his care. It was predicted many years ago by astute friends that he only had to be transferred to a large city to acquire a national reputation. He has captured every place in which he has preached, and his success in Chicago is only a repetition of his career on a smaller scale in the villages and towns of his

earlier ministry. There have usually been many demands for him, and a spirited rivalry between the leading churches of his conference, as there is now between cities and denominations.

Dr. Thomas has been a man of sorrows as well as of privations and arduous labors. Of seven children born to his home but one survives, Dr. Homer M. Thomas, now a prominent physician of Chicago. His large personal experience in the school of grief has opened a door for him into the hearts of the afflicted and desolate few not tempered in the same school can enjoy. He was born and reared in humble life; he drew his first breath among the freedom-inspiring mountains; he had his long struggle with poverty, and is familiar with its trials and temptations; he has mingled with the lowly, and become familiar with their wants and woes, and no fame, honor or pelf of his later years can lift him above the common people in his sympathies or his labors. He began his life with them, he has spent it for them, he will close it among them. This is the secret of his heresy—it is the secret of his power. And had not Methodism progressed out of its primitive simplicity and liberality, it would not have scandalized and wronged itself by driving him from among them. However, it gave him a broader field, and probably increased his usefulness by breaking down for him the wall of partition which the church unconsciously had erected between her ministers and the people, and by casting him with her ban upon him into the bosom of the people whom he loved. "Nothing pains me more," he said at one time, "or gives me more anxious thought, than that the world's great need, and religion's great gift—man's want and God's fullness—cannot be brought together. It rests upon me with such a weight that I have sometimes almost felt that God calls me to a ministry at large outside of the church, that I might get near to the hearts and homes of the people."

The expression of such sentiments could not but make him very popular among those who most need human sympathy and ministerial counsel and assistance, and naturally the narrow bigots of his own class would look with increasing disfavor upon him. He would be regarded by the

scribes and pharisees with jealousy, anger and suspicion, in proportion as it became manifest that "the common people heard him gladly." It hence became early apparent that a separation must sooner or later come—the drift of events could not be checked. With the deepening of his sympathies for humanity came the inevitable broadening of his religious, or rather theological, views of truth and his understanding of the Scriptures. With him to study, to learn and to preach were necessary steps in a process continually going on. He never waits to inquire how truth will be received, or what will be its consequences to himself. He only asks if it be truth; his duties to proclaim it he never questions. His opposers did not stop to inquire if his views were truth, nor yet whether they were contrary to the essentials of Methodism, but placed the issues of their cause against him upon the standards of the Church, and themselves determined the standards. There could be but one issue of such a trial. It is difficult to ascertain the date of the earliest expression of heresy by the Doctor, and it is of little moment. It is probable that his early popularity arose from his human and rational view of God, the Bible, and its teachings, which came to him unconsciously, and was expressed as unconsciously and as naturally as he breathed. However, rumors of his unsoundness were heard as far back as 1865, while yet in Burlington, Iowa, and on that account an effort was made to prevent his transfer to Chicago. It was not, however, until he became the pastor of the First Church that his liberal views attracted general notice. His nearness to the people, and his popularity among publicans and sinners who flocked to hear him, and many of whom he reformed, seemed to give offense to the brethren. Besides this he did a good deal of undenominational work. He originated the Philosophical Society of Chicago, and was its second President. The society was organized soon after the great fire, and held its meetings for a time in the Methodist Church Block. It was composed of such men as Judge Booth, Prof. Rodney Welch, Dr. Samuel Willard, Gen. Buford, Dr. Edmund Andrews, Rev. Dr. Joseph Haven, Dr. E. F. Abbott, J. W. Ela,

Prof. Austin Bierbower, and two hundred or three hundred more orthodox, liberal sceptics, spiritualists, atheists, Catholics and all the shades between these. Its discussions were not always orthodox, as might be expected, and Dr. Thomas was held responsible for every variation therefrom.

He affiliated with liberal-minded people outside of his own church. He preached a powerful sermon in defense of Prof. Swing, and followed it with one on hell, something after the example of Henry Ward Beecher; sometimes preached for the Universalists and Unitarians; organized an undenominational preachers' meeting, called the Round Table, and in general conducted himself in a way which indicated that he could no longer, "after the straighter sect of our religion, live a pharisee."

When, therefore, in the fall of 1875, his term at the First Church in Chicago expired, the complaints had grown so loud in certain quarters that he was sent out of the city to Aurora. There was much dissatisfaction about this. His own church, the newspapers, and the general public believed it was designed to lessen his field of influence. Several large and wealthy churches of other denominations offered him places. Charges in other conferences sought his services, but he went quietly to his new appointment and soon built up a large congregation in Aurora. Persistent efforts were, however, made to get him back to Chicago, and with final success, for he was appointed to Centenary Church in 1877. Immediately this society became one of the largest in the Northwest, and other clergymen claimed that their congregations were rushing off to Centenary Church and getting "Thomasized." During all this time he was lecturing throughout the Northwest, giving during the lecture season one or two lectures a week in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and occasionally other States. This spread both his fame and his opinions, and multiplied both his friends and his enemies. But the crisis of his religious affairs was approaching.

When the next conference met at Mt. Carroll, in October, 1878, the subject of Dr. Thomas' recent utterances was privately discussed, and a plan carefully matured in secret to bring the mat-

ter to a head. With characteristic boldness, and rejoicing in his own freedom, Dr. Thomas preached before the conference a sermon in which he took occasion to give free expression to his peculiar views and criticise the narrowness of some of his brethren.

A committee on conference relations was appointed. This was a sort of Star Chamber, before which complaints might be secretly brought against any minister, and some one, unknown to anybody except the committee, made charges against Dr. Thomas, and an adverse case was worked up. The committee reported the case to the conference, and there was much discussion of the matter, but finally the presiding bishop, Dr. Foster, cut the matter short by asking all those to rise to their feet who felt that no loyal Methodist could preach such a sermon, an unwarrantable proceeding, asking, as it did, judgment before trial. A large majority, nevertheless, stood up and set themselves right on the question of heresy before the world. A resolution offered was then adopted, asking Dr. Thomas either to abandon his objectionable teaching, or withdraw from the church; in other words, to become a hypocrite and stay in, or remain an honest man and get out. He very properly refused to do either, thinking probably that the church was in need of honest and independent thinkers, rather than regulation preachers.

The trial began at the opening session, October 5, 1879, and continued at intervals till October 10, when, as was anticipated, he was again found guilty and expelled, both from the ministry and the membership of the church.

The committee, however, did not sustain the charge upon the question of the inspiration of the Bible, but acquitted him on that account. Upon the atonement the vote stood nine to six, and on endless punishment eleven to four.

Shortly before the meeting of the conference at Rockford in 1880, a number of Chicago gentlemen met and pledged themselves to be responsible for the expenses of a service in the central part of the city. Accordingly, Hooley's Theatre was engaged, and to it the Doctor went after the action of that conference. A large congregation

greeted him at once, and he continued to hold services there with great success till in 1885, then in the Chicago Opera House for a few months, and since then in McVicker's Theatre.

Upon this expulsion by the conference at Sycamore, although it endangered his right of appeal to the judicial conference, he felt it his duty to continue his work, and did so. As he feared, so it turned out. The judicial conference which met at Terre Haute, Ind., December 6, 1881, refused to entertain the appeal, and the decision of the conference at Sycamore stands as final.

To his new relation the Doctor and the public have both become accustomed and are well satisfied. He still preaches to large audiences every Sunday at McVicker's Theatre, his influence and popularity are unabated, and the People's Church of Chicago has been a source of comfort and blessing to thousands, and is every year growing in numbers and usefulness.

The following statement of his belief is from his own defense, when on trial before the conference:

"And now, what is the substance of what I believe and what I deny?"

"It must be evident that I hold to the great and fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and that I am in hearty accord with the spirit and work of Methodism.

"I hold to the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures, that in matters of doctrine and duty they are final—the authority of God. But I do not accept the verbal theory of inspiration, nor claim that all parts of all the sixty-six books of the Bible are of equal authority, inspiration, or value, nor that all parts of the Old Testament are critically infallible. And in these things, am I not in accord with the best scholarship of our own church and of the world? Certainly I am. Does the Methodist Church, or the fifth article of religion, require our ministry to believe more or differently? I think not.

"I hold to the doctrine of a vicarious atonement, but I hold it in that form that is called moral or paternal; or, in other words, I hold to the governmental view with the penal idea left out—I deny the doctrine of a literal penal substitution. It is,

I think, both unreasonable and unscriptural. It is an offense to our deepest moral institutions and a burden to Christian faith. I am aware that in saying this I am compelled to differ to some extent from what seems to be the teachings of Wesley and Watson, but I claim to be in substantial accord with Raymond and Miley, and to hold in substance what in its last analysis must be declared to be the true Arminian Doctrine.

"I hold to the strength and integrity of the government of God, that all sin will be properly punished, but I do not believe in a material hell fire, nor in the terrible ideas of future torment that have come down to us from the past. Such teachings, to my mind, negate the very idea of a God. I must agree with good Dr. Raymond, that 'it is competent to think of God as making hell not as terrible, but as tolerable as possible. If God punishes sinners, it is because He must. He is vindicatory, but not vindictive. He is a righteous being, and a righteous sovereign, but not a malicious murderer.' But I cannot agree with Dr. Williamson, who says: 'Mr. Wesley, in his sermon on Hell, states the doctrine of the Methodist churches on this subject. From this teaching, so far as known, there are no influential dissenters.' I should rather say with Dr. Wheldon, 'We imagine the census would be small of American Methodist ministers who would accept Mr. Wesley's physical views of hell.'

"I hold to the endlessness of the law by which sin must be punished, and hence to endless punishment for the endlessly obdurate, if such there be; but, assuming as I do the freedom of souls after death, I cannot affirm that any soul will or will not forever remain in sin, and hence I can neither affirm nor deny endless punishment for any soul. But, postulating endless punishment upon endless sinning, I am logically bound to suppose that if the sinning come to an end, the suffering must also come to an end, unless, indeed, it be that suffering of loss that in the nature of things seems to be remediless. And I have a hope—a hope that has come to me through much suffering and prayer, and that seems to be strengthened by the nearest visions of God—that, somehow, all the divine love and striving to win

and save souls will not end with this poor, short life, but that the work of discipline and salvation may go on in the immortal world. And it seems to me that whilst there is upon some texts a surface look of finality, there is a deeper and far-reaching vision of other texts, and the Scriptures as a whole, on which this hope may rest."

Dr. Thomas is a born student. Everything he sees, hears and feels, or in any way comes in contact with, he investigates, and the impress is left on his mind. He seeks for the essence and cause of things. No one analyses and interprets past history, or present human activities, with a keener or more truthful philosophy, or reads nearer the lines of truth in all things that affect humanity. He is an honest student, intent on getting the true meaning of life and all its related conditions and existences, without reference to their supporting any pre-conceived notions or dogmas of church or society.

As a public speaker, he is himself and nobody else. When ready to begin his sermon he steps slowly to the front of the platform, without note or manuscript about him, and pausing a moment and casting his eyes over his expectant congregation, he commences in a low and measured tone of voice that scarcely reaches the outer sittings of his large audience-room. At first he is very slow and articulate in his utterances, and pauses at the end of every sentence. He is addressing the understanding. His sentences are terse, condensed, and plain in their meaning. Every one is very likely complete in itself, though nearly related to the preceding ones, and adding to their strength and clearness. There is no effort at oratory, and his thoughts are couched in the simplest language. He presents deliberately accepted facts of life and the world, and multiplies generalized statements along the line of the subject under discussion; statements which all know to be true, but which few have considered in their relations to the theories or views he is presenting. He at once creates an interest and prepares the way for his discourse, and lays the foundations on which to build his arguments. And he is so eminently fair and truthful in all his propositions, that from the start he wins both the sympathies and understanding

of his hearers. As he continues to add proposition to proposition, and argument to argument, and to interweave these, his voice gradually rises, becoming clear, strong and emphatic; the interest intensifies, and a pleasing spell steals over his audience, which holds them with greater or less tension until the last word has been spoken.

Every sentence now comes weighted down with meaning, and the central idea and unity of his discourse soon become more and more apparent. Each statement makes clearer and stronger his points. Reflection on what he has said adds force to what he is now saying, and brings out in fuller form and grandeur the high ideals of his lofty and inspiring conceptions. And he always has an ideal, a lofty ideal, that lifts his hearers above the cruder every-day thoughts and scenes of existence. He invites them to quit the valleys of despair and tread with him the highlands of a nobler life.

As he passes along, he attacks every evil and exalts every virtue. The long face of the pharisee is no protection to him. Self-righteousness, oppression, the dead formalities of the old churches, and unreasonable and obsolete church creeds, are each in their turn pierced by the keen blade of his logic, and in this his wonderful memory serves him well and brings all needed facts for his use; while poetry, rhetoric, apothegm, wit, wisdom and ridicule each comes at the proper time unbidden to his aid.

While intensely devotional and reverential in his ministrations, he yet occasionally hurls the lance of ridicule at some dominant or excused social sin with such force and in such a way that his audience breaks into applause.

He seldom hesitates for words or uses a redundancy of speech. Every word comes forth as though it gushed from a great suppressed fountain of thought and emotion. And every sermon is a complete philosophy in itself. It is the result of a study of all the things bearing on that subject. And he has a wonderful way of grouping facts, history, experiences and philosophies to make clear and impressive a point. He is a man great even beyond the appreciation of the multitude who flock to hear him gladly.





Chas. S. Sherrill

JOHN G. SHORTALL.

JOHN G. SHORTALL has been prominently connected with the history of Chicago for almost forty years. Especially has he been a leader in benevolent work and an influential patron of those arts which tend to elevate mankind. Literature has found in him a friend, and along these various lines the efforts of Mr. Shortall have greatly promoted the best interests of this western metropolis.

Mr. Shortall was born in Dublin, Ireland, September 20, 1838, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Towson) Shortall. When the son was between two and three years old, his parents emigrated with their family to America, joining an elder branch long settled in New York. The only brother of our subject, Pierce S. Shortall, served continuously throughout the entire War of the Rebellion, as a member of a regiment of New York volunteers, until killed at the battle of Averasboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865.

After the death of his parents the subject of this sketch was employed by the late Horace Greeley, and the two or three years, 1852, 1853 and 1854, passed in the editorial rooms of the *New York Tribune* proved to be a period of education that he feels he could in no way have dispensed with, for he was there brought in contact with the men who molded public opinion in those days, and the master minds of the age were often there present. In the summer of 1854, following the advice of Mr. Greeley, he came to the West, locating first in Galena, where he was engaged for a short time with the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the completion of the construction and survey work between Scales Mound and Galena. Going thence to Chicago,

in the late autumn of 1854, he was engaged for a few months upon the *Chicago Tribune*, and then withdrew to enter the office of J. Mason Parker, and incidentally the study of real-estate law and titles, which profession he has followed to the present time. At the time Mr. Shortall entered the office, Mr. Parker was engaged in the work of preparing the real-estate abstract books afterwards known as the Shortall & Hoard Abstracts, and which are now the property of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of which Mr. Shortall is a Director. Upon the completion of the books in 1856, he leased them and began the business of making abstracts and examining titles of real estate, which was then assuming great importance. He was among the first to reduce the details of that business down to the perfect and simple system of to-day, so that security in transferring real estate could be guaranteed. In October, 1871, the Great Fire swept over the city, and the county records were entirely destroyed. The volume of the abstract business had largely increased. At that time there were three abstract firms in Chicago, each of which saved a large part of its valuable records. It was soon found that while the most valuable portion of the abstract records were saved, not one set was entirely complete; and as it seemed very probable that difficulties and involvements would in consequence arise, the three firms decided that the public interests would be best served by a consolidation of all the evidences of title extant. This was done. Moneyed men relied upon the accuracy of the books and the skill and integrity of the owners, and, thus confident, loaned the hundreds of millions of dollars necessary to the

rebuilding of the city. Mr. Shortall continued with his associates in the conduct of the business until 1873, when the property was leased to Messrs. Handy & Company, and Mr. Shortall retired from active participation in it, though still retaining his holdings and interest.

On the 5th of September, 1861, Mr. Shortall married Miss Mary Dunham Staples. They became the parents of one son, John L. Mrs. Shortall died in August, 1880. There are two grandchildren, Katherine and Helen.

Although he retired from private business, Mr. Shortall has been none the less active, for he has devoted his time and energies untiringly to matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, believing a man's duty to his fellow-citizens to be continuous. For twenty-five years he has been devoted to the welfare of his townsmen, doing all in his power to aid in the promotion of the city's welfare, and imbued with an exalted pride in its progress. He is a constant patron of the fine arts, and was one of the Directors of the old Philharmonic Society, and afterwards was President of the Beethoven Society, during almost its entire existence. He is also one of the honorary members of the Amateur Musical Club of this city. A writer of intelligence and force, he has made valuable contributions to papers and periodicals. His keen appreciation of the thoughts of master minds through all ages has led him to do much for literature. As a member of many organizations, he has sought through them to influence public opinion in high and honorable channels. In 1880 he was appointed by the School Board one of the appraisers of the school property, and in 1886 was appointed Appraiser of School Lands by Mayor Harrison. In the appraisal of 1880, the application of the rental value to materially aid in determining the value of realty was, it is believed, first introduced and applied as a system. It has since become almost universal. In 1883 Mr. Shortall was appointed a Director of the Chicago Public Library, served three terms as President, and conducted negotiations on behalf of the board which resulted in securing Dearborn Park as the site of the public library building and in the successful adjustment of all

opposing claims. Under his administration the plans of the superb new library building were selected under large competition, and the necessary appropriation of moneys made by the city. He was originally made a Director by Mayor Harrison and re-appointed by Mayors Harrison, Cregier and Washburn, successively, and still serves in that position. In politics he is independent. He has been connected with various reform movements in the city government, and the Municipal Reform Club, which did such valuable service, and the Citizens' Association attest in their records his service and labors.

Of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Shortall is an old, though no longer an active, member. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian and formerly was a member of Trinity and Grace Episcopal Churches; but since the withdrawal of Professor Swing from the Presbyterian Church, and his organization of the "Central Church," he has been a regular attendant on its services.

Along few lines of work, however, has the name of Mr. Shortall become so widely known as through his connection with the Illinois Humane Society. In 1869, one of its original organizers, he became one of its Directors, and in May, 1877, was chosen President of that most commendable organization, to which position he has ever since been annually elected. He has earned the recognition and gratitude of the benevolent people of the city and State, for it is largely through his instrumentality, his business ability and legal acumen, as well as his industry and devotion, that the success of what is now one of the strongest forces of our social system was assured. Its beneficial results cannot be overestimated. It was through his efforts that the society joined the protection of children to its work. Mr. Shortall called the American and Canadian societies for the prevention of cruelty together in 1877, and the American Humane Association was thereupon organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in that year. In 1884 Mr. Shortall was elected its President, and again in 1892 and 1893. He is also an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During the World's Columbian Ex-

position, Mr. Shortall, as the Chairman of the Men's Committee on Moral and Social Reform of the Auxiliary Congresses, assisted in the noted work of that committee, and organized and conducted the Humane Congress in October, 1893, which was so successful. He also arranged the Humane exhibit of the American Humane Association in the Liberal Arts Building, for which it obtained a reward, medal and diploma. Of social organizations not above mentioned, Mr. Shortall is a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Literary Club and the Algonquin Club

of Boston. If asked what is the controlling element in the life of Mr. Shortall, his many friends would undoubtedly respond, "A sense of justice and kindness." A warm and sympathetic heart, which reaches out in charity and love to the worthy helpless, the suffering and the needy, has made his name synonymous with good works, yet it is but just to him to say that he does not seek the admiration of the public, and, were it possible to do so, his works would be concealed from all save himself.

JASPER A. MALTBY.

GEN. JASPER ADALMORN MALTBY, one of the distinguished officers of the great Civil War, was born November 4, 1832, in Ashtabula, Ohio, and died December 12, 1867, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. The Maltby family comes from England. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch settled in Ohio, being one of three brothers who came from England, the others settling, respectively, in New York and Baltimore. The Ohio and New York brothers left many descendants. David Maltby, a grandson of one of these, was the father of Gen. Jasper A. Maltby.

David Maltby was an able attorney, and also a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an ardent churchman. He was a man of considerable local prominence in Ohio. He finally removed with a younger son to Texas, and died in Corpus Christi, in that State, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, Lucy Marsh, was a daughter of Dr. Marsh, a prominent physician of Ohio. She died at Plymouth, in that State, and left three sons and two daughters, namely:

Jasper A., Elizabeth, Henry A., Matilda and William. The last-named died in Corpus Christi, Texas, where he had been a noted editor, and was at one time publisher for the Emperor Maximilian. He was the author of a sketch entitled "Poor Carlotta," which was published immediately after the death of the unfortunate Maximilian, and was received with much favor and widely copied. He was a Captain of Confederate artillery in the Civil War, and was captured during General Banks' expedition up the Red River. He was paroled, and a year later returned to Texas. His brother, Henry A., also a prominent newspaper man, now resides in Brownsville, that State. Elizabeth Maltby married Albert Barber, and is the mother of two sons, one of whom is a teacher in a college at Oberlin, Ohio. Matilda Maltby married Allen Barber, a brother of her sister's husband, and is now deceased, having left five children.

David Maltby and Sarepta Marsh, a sister of the wife of the former, were among the founders of Oberlin College, in which the latter taught many

years. Mrs. Lucy (Marsh) Maltby was also a teacher, as was her husband. She was a woman of rare character, and was highly revered by all who knew her, especially by her husband's family.

Jasper A. Maltby enlisted in the Mexican War at the age of sixteen years, and served gallantly, receiving a wound at the battle of Chapultepec. He came to Chicago in 1850, and a year later went to Galena, where he at once assumed prominence through his energy, ability and sterling character. Soon after taking up his residence there, he perfected the telescope sight for the rifle, which made his name famous. He was an extensive dealer there in sporting goods.

He was associated with Gen. John E. Smith, now a resident of Chicago, in raising the famous "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment" for the Union army, which became the Forty-fifth Illinois, and within a short time after the fall of Fort Sumter it was in the field. Mr. Smith was elected Colonel of the regiment, and Mr. Maltby Lieutenant-Colonel, on the organization at Camp Douglas, in Chicago. The first action was at Fort Henry. At Fort Donelson, Colonel Maltby received a bad wound, and was carried to the hospital in the same ambulance with General Logan, who was struck about the same time. Immediately after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Colonel Maltby was able to rejoin his regiment, which, as a part of Logan's division, participated in the marches, engagements and siege which led to the fall of Vicksburg.

Col. John E. Smith having been promoted for gallant conduct in battle, he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maltby, who led the charge at Fort Hill on the bloody 25th of June, 1863, receiving three wounds before gaining the coveted position. This was accomplished with great loss, and temporary breastworks were immediately thrown up to hold the ground. While Colonel Maltby was personally adjusting a heavy piece of timber for the protection of his sharpshooters, it was struck by a cannon ball. The shot passed close to his person, and the timber was shivered, hurling splinters in every direction. Three of these penetrated his body, making six wounds

which he suffered in that costly, but victorious, action. For his fearless and effective bravery, Generals Sherman and Logan sent a recommendation from the field that he be made a Brigadier-General, and President Lincoln forwarded his commission as such at once.

When the final entry was made into Vicksburg, the Forty-fifth Illinois led the way, with General Maltby's horse and trappings at its head. The General was also at the head of his regiment, but rode in an ambulance. The fight at Fort Hill was hand-to-hand, and the colors of the Forty-fifth were literally torn to tatters. General Maltby was mustered out January 16, 1866, and was soon thereafter made Military Mayor of Vicksburg. He never recovered from his wounds, and died from their effects December 12, 1867, while still administering the office of Mayor. He was also operating a plantation, and kept a commission store in Vicksburg. He was held in the highest regard by the people of the conquered city, and was the idol of the colored people.

General Maltby was married at Galena, March 25, 1852, to Miss Malvina A. James, who survives him, and now resides in Chicago. Besides his widow, he left a son, Henry Maltby, a journalist. Mrs. Maltby is a daughter of David James, a Sergeant under General Scott, who fought at Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812. Her mother, Catherine Jamieson, was the daughter of an Irishman who was a famous distiller. He owned the ground in Canada where Tecumseh was killed. David James was a native of North Carolina, and his wife of Canada.

Many of the most noted military men of the war testified to General Maltby's great courage and moral worth, and the following extract from the Vicksburg *Republican* shows the estimation in which he was held by his erstwhile enemies:

"With an unfeigned regret, we announce the death of Gen. J. A. Maltby, the recently appointed Mayor of this city. No northern man who has cast his fortunes with our people has commanded more respect from our citizens than General Maltby. As an officer of the United States army, he was humane to our people; as a citizen of Mississippi, he was kind in his social

life and impartial in his official action. We sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family, and we believe they have the sympathy of the entire community.

"He met us upon the field of battle in aid of a

cause which he felt sacred, but, like a true soldier, he recognized the valor and honor of his enemy, and, when Peace spread her white wings over the land, all animosity was sheathed with his sword. Peace to the gallant soldier."

ALBERT B. CAPRON.

COL. ALBERT BANFIELD CAPRON, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and a brave soldier of the Civil War, was born at Laurel, Prince George's County, Maryland, June 12, 1844. His father was Gen. Horace Capron, who went to Maryland when a young man and erected the Laurel Cotton Mills, whose product, the famous Laurel Cotton, was shipped to all parts of the world. His mother was Louise Snowden daughter of General Snowden, whose grandfather received a patent from the king for twenty thousand acres. His estate joined that of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Louise Snowden was born July 3, 1811, and married Horace Capron June 5, 1834. She was a devout churchwoman, and built the Episcopal Church of Laurel, which she gave to the people. Her life was full of kind deeds. She died March 27, 1849, mourned by the entire community. She left five children. Adaline, Horace, junior, Albert Banfield, Elizabeth Snowden, and Osmond Tiffany (the eldest child, Nicholas Snowden, died in infancy). The plantation on which their childhood was passed was known as the "Model Farm of Maryland," it being a pet scheme of General Capron to see to what a state of perfection that soil could be brought.

The genealogy of the family points to Banfield Capron as the progenitor of those bearing the name in America. He was born in England, but was of French-Huguenot descent, and derived his Christian name from Lord Banfield of England. He came to America near the close of the seventeenth century and settled in Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he became the possessor of large estates. He was a man of marked ability,

both mental and physical, having great muscular development and wonderful powers of endurance. He lived to the age of ninety-two years, dying in 1752. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Callender, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, daughter of a former neighbor in England. The second wife was Sarah Daggett. He was the father of twelve children. Jonathan, sixth child of Banfield Capron, married Rebecca Morse, and was the ancestor of the subject of this biography. His son, Jonathan, junior, married Alice Alden, a great-granddaughter of John Alden, of the Plymouth Colony. Elisha, another son of Jonathan Capron, married Abigail Makepeace, and they had nine children. The eldest son, Dr. Seth Capron, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Massachusetts, September 23, 1762, and married Eunice, daughter of Dr. Bezaleel Mann, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, a man of prominence as a physician and educator. Dr. Seth Capron served in the War of the Revolution. He enlisted March 31, 1781, and was first attached to General La Fayette's corps of light infantry. In 1782 he was transferred, and served until the close of the war as aide-de-camp on General Washington's staff. He was a personal friend of General Washington, and commanded the barge which conveyed him to Elizabethtown Point, after he had taken leave of his army at New York at the close of the war. Immediately on returning home Dr. Seth Capron began the study of medicine with Dr. Bezaleel Mann, an eminent physician of that period. In 1806 he settled in Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York, where he practiced his profession.

Doctor Capron was a man of great enterprise and industry, and was possessed of large resources and fertility of commercial ideas. His name is identified with the history of the manufactures of the State of New York. He was the originator of the enterprise which, in 1807, resulted in the establishment of the "Oneida Factory," the first cotton-mill erected in the State of New York, followed shortly by the "Capron Factory," of New Hartford. In 1809 he organized a company and established the "Oriskany Woolen Factory," the first woolen factory ever erected in the United States. Another enterprise of which he was the originator was the importation from Spain of the first Merino sheep ever introduced into Oneida County.

In 1825 he removed to Orange County, and with his son, Capt. Seth Capron, established the beautiful manufacturing town of Walden, on the Walkill, where he died September 8, 1835. Dr. Seth Capron had six children. Gen. Horace Capron, father of Albert B. Capron, was the fourth son. He was born August 31, 1804, in Attleboro, Massachusetts, and died at the National Capital on Washington's birthday, 1885. His death was caused by exposure at the dedication of the Washington Monument the day before, on which occasion he and the orator of the day, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, were among the few survivors of those who officiated at the laying of the corner-stone, forty years before, when he commanded the cavalry which took part in the ceremony.

General Capron was connected with the army many years before the outbreak of the Civil War. For seven years he was stationed in Texas, having charge of the Indians under the War Department. After the removal of these Government wards to the Indian Territory he came to his farm in Alden, McHenry County, Illinois, to which, a few years previously, he had moved his family and valuable stock from Maryland. He married Miss Margaret Baker, of New York City, and now settled down to the agricultural pursuits of which he was so fond. His beautiful farm of a thousand acres was conducted on principles so superior to anything then dreamed of in this part

of the country, that it soon became famous, and visitors wondered and admired. The latest inventions and improvements in machinery and farm implements were always at hand, and his noble herds were his pride. His home was beautiful in all its appointments and pervaded by an atmosphere of culture and refinement. His large library was ever at the disposal of his neighbors and friends.

General Capron was in every sense a progressive man, and was always foremost in advancing better methods. He was, at this time, much interested in the State Fairs, feeling that they should have the influence of the best agriculturists of the land. In 1858 he was appointed by the United States Government as General Superintendent of the United States Fair, which was held in Chicago in September of that year. The fair was at that time considered a great event, and to this day is spoken of as a notable success. He had on exhibition his famous herd of forty-two Devons and a large number of his blooded horses, many of which won first premiums. About this time he decided to make a change of home, and moved to another farm near Peoria, Illinois.

Soon the war broke out, and his two eldest sons quickly enlisted. Governor Yates requested General Capron to drill and prepare cavalry troops for the field, as that branch of the service was much needed. He therefore raised and drilled three cavalry regiments, and in 1862 went out himself in charge of the last one, the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry. He was soon promoted to the command of a brigade.

After the war General Capron was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture by President Grant. At this time the department was located in dark, dingy quarters in the Interior Department. General Capron felt that it was a disgrace to the great interests it represented, and spared no efforts until he had secured appropriations for a building. He was given full charge of plans, and in due time the stately Agricultural Building, with its beautiful grounds, gave to the department a home befitting its dignity. In General Capron's correspondence is found a letter from Secretary and

Adjutant-General Dent, in which he says: "When Sheridan met his beaten, demoralized army near Winchester, Virginia, and turned it right about and on to victory, he did what you have done with the Agricultural Department of the United States."

In April, 1871, while still at the head of this department, he was waited upon by certain high officials of the Japanese Government, who presented to him their plans and wishes in regard to the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the island of Yesso, a very important possession of Japan, and invited him to accept a position as Commissioner and Adviser under their Government. This he decided to do, and his resignation being accepted by the President, he sailed in September, 1871, for Japan, where he entered upon this great work with his usual energy and earnestness. The island of Yesso, about two-thirds the size of the State of Illinois, was turned over to him as the site of his experimental farms, mills and railroads. He developed the gold and coal mines, and did such remarkable work and showed such grand results, as to win the lasting gratitude of the Emperor and his people. When General Capron took leave of the Emperor at his castle in Tokio, Japan, in 1875, the Emperor made use of the following language in his parting address: "Indeed your services were valuable and deserve my highest appreciation, and it is hardly a matter of doubt that the future progress of the island, the fruit of your labor, will much advance the happiness of my whole empire."

A year after his return to this country the Hon. John A. Bingham, American Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, in a letter to General Capron says: "Kuroda, Kido and others of the Ministers of State have spoken most kindly of you and said your name would live in the grateful remembrance of their people. Rely upon it, you may well commit your name to the present and future generations of Japan. Long after you shall have joined those who have gone before you, when Yesso shall be covered with cattle and sheep and fields of golden wheat and corn, and its mountains clothed to their summits with the

purple vine, will it be said of you, 'This was the work of General Capron.'"

On January 16, 1884, General Capron was informed by the Charge d' Affairs that His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, had been pleased to confer upon him the decoration of the Second Order of the Rising Sun. This was the first time the order had ever been conferred upon a foreigner. The lacquer box in which the decoration is enclosed is said to be eight hundred years old. By right of inheritance his son, Col. A. B. Capron, is now in possession of the decoration.

The latter, as purchasing agent of his father, shipped to Japan machinery, horses, cattle, sheep and seed-grains. He sent over a great variety of fruit trees, and the Japanese were trained in the art of pruning and grafting. The shipments included the best strains of Morgan, Hambletonian, and Kentucky thorough-bred horses and all the choicest varieties of domestic animals. Everything flourished even beyond the most sanguine expectations.

General Capron remained four and one-half years in Japan, and then took up his residence in Washington, where he enjoyed nearly ten years of peaceful retirement from the activities which had engaged him beyond the allotted years of man.

His son, Col. Albert B. Capron, has a military record both unique and brilliant. The firing of the first gun roused the patriotic blood of this boy in his quiet home on the Illinois farm, and quickly he responded to the first call of his country. He was soon after stationed at Benton Barracks, Missouri. His first taste of battle was when General Lyon ordered five hundred to cross over and seize the guns just unloaded on the opposite side and intended for the rebels at Camp Jackson, numbering three thousand infantry. It was a sharp contest, but the guns were secured and General Lyon's prompt and masterly action saved St. Louis to the Government.

Under Siegel's command he participated in the severe battle of Wilson Creek, August 8, 9 and 10, 1861, when they were under almost continuous fire during the three days.

The death of the brave General Lyon at the head of his command made a deep impression on this young soldier. At this time he was transferred to the Thirty-third Infantry, where for eighteen months he was Color-Bearer.

When, in 1862, his father went into the field, it was his wish to be transferred to his father's command. His older brother, Horace, was also transferred from the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. Soon, too, his youngest brother, Osmond, a mere lad, joined them, and now father and sons were together united in the one grand effort to protect their country's honor.

His brother, Capt. Horace Capron, was killed in an engagement with the Cherokee Indians at Cedar Cove, in North Carolina, February 2, 1864. He was a gallant soldier, and his untimely taking-off was a loss to the service and to his many friends. He was buried at Peoria, Illinois, and a monument was erected to his memory by his devoted company. While a Sergeant, he received a bronze medal for capturing a rebel flag, with this inscription:

THE CONGRESS

TO FIRST SERGEANT HORACE CAPRON, JR.,
COMPANY G, EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
FOR GALLANT CONDUCT AT CHICKAHOMINY
AND ASHLAND, JUNE, 1862.

Albert B. Capron rode beside his brother in the last charge, and took command of the company at his death. One of the most thrilling of his army experiences was his night ride of one hundred miles through the enemy's line, bearing dispatches from General Burnside in Knoxville to General Wilcox at Cumberland Gap. It was a hazardous undertaking. Twenty brave men had already failed in the attempt. When he returned General Burnside, overcome with emotion, said, "You have won your spurs," and presented him with a pair of his own spurs. Colonel Capron still guards them sacredly. He was also one of the cavalry brigade, led by his father, which helped to capture Gen. John Morgan and his entire command, after a ride of nineteen hundred miles in thirty-one days. He participated in twenty-three general battles, beside a great many skirmishes

and sharp cavalry actions. Two horses were shot under him while in action. He and his command were under fire for one hundred days on the march to and siege of Atlanta, Georgia, at which place he was taken prisoner.

His last service of the war was under General Sheridan on the Texas frontier, where he was in expectation of proceeding to Mexico to help in relieving the people of that country of the pretended sovereignty of Maximilian. Happily, the Mexicans were able to drive out the invader, and the Monroe Doctrine continued to rule in the Americas. Colonel Capron was three times made a prisoner, and received three severe wounds in the service of his country.

He was brevetted Major at the close of the Civil War. A few years since he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General Lawler, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, with the rank of Colonel.

Before his employment as purchasing agent for the Japanese Government, he was engaged in mercantile business at Kenosha, Wisconsin. He came to Chicago in 1872, and has since resided in this city, on the North Shore. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Board of Trade, and carries on a general grain commission business. In business he pursues the same energetic and straightforward course which won him distinction in military circles, and he is held in the highest regard by his social and commercial associates.

Colonel Capron was married at Kenosha, Wisconsin, October 20, 1869, to Miss Amelia Doolittle, daughter of Alfred W. and Ann Urania (Hannahs) Doolittle, natives of Oneida County, New York.

Their union has been blessed with three children: Horace Mann, born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, August 27, 1872; Florence, born in Evanston, Illinois, November 18, 1873; Albert Snowden, born in Winnetka, Illinois, February 8, 1877. Their home is now in Winnetka, Illinois.

The head of the family has always been a loyal and earnest supporter of Republican principles, and he is now a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion.





Henry Baker

HENRY WEBER.

HENRY WEBER, one of the most successful manufacturers of Chicago, a thoroughly self-made man, is among the large number of industrious and prosperous citizens given to Chicago by German ancestors. His birth took place in that unfortunate disputed territory which has alternately belonged to France and Germany—being now in possession of the latter country. September 15, 1822, when Mr. Weber was born in the village of Hochweiler, Canton Soultz, Elsass, the locality was in possession of the French, and he was, therefore, by birth a Frenchman, though his ancestors were among the most sturdy Germans. They had long resided in Alsace, and several members of the family were soldiers under the first Napoleon. Michael Weber, father of Henry, was a farmer of Hochweiler, where he reached the age of seventy-eight years. His second wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, Helena Langenbrunn (Studi) Weber, died at the age of sixty-seven years. Both she and her husband had reared good-sized families by former marriages.

Henry Weber received a scanty education under the French system. He was made of the ambitious stuff which peoples and develops nations, and he early resolved to join his fortunes with those of the free land across the seas, of which he had heard through a friend who had visited the United States. At the age of eighteen, he joined a party of five young men, including the one before referred to, who had been in America, and together they came to New York. They sailed from Havre, France, on an English sailing-vessel commanded by Captain Thompson, and after a voyage of thirty-three days they arrived in the harbor of New York, a very speedy voyage for

that day. On the way they maintained themselves, and took turn about in cooking.

In New York they separated, and Mr. Weber went to Lyons, New York, where he served a three-years apprenticeship at wagon-making, becoming a skillful workman, and able to compete with any man in his line of work. Having completed his term of indenture, Mr. Weber went to Detroit, Michigan, and found employment. But he did not long remain there. He determined to locate in the growing and enterprising town of Chicago, then beginning to attract notice through its favorable location and the enterprising character of its citizens. On the 26th of June, 1844, Mr. Weber arrived in Chicago, where he has ever since made his home, and in the development of whose commercial, social and moral interests he has borne no unimportant part.

Like another distinguished German citizen, who is now deceased (Andrew Ortmyer, whose biography appears in this volume), he at once found employment with the pioneer wagonmaker of Chicago, Mr. Joseph O. Humphrey. Here he continued one and one-half years, at the end of which period, being then twenty-three years of age, he engaged in business for himself, having as a partner Mr. Jacob Gauch. With a capital of \$250, they built a small shop on Randolph Street, near La Salle, and began working up a business, boarding themselves in the building in the mean time. Later, they boarded at the New York Hotel, an hostelry well known to the old residents of the city. In 1849 Mr. Gauch was seized with the gold fever and went to California. His partner, who was satisfied with the slow but certain gains of business in Chicago, purchased Mr. Gauch's interest, and continued

to manage the growing industry alone until 1883, when a company was incorporated to continue it, with his sons as partners. This is known as the Weber Wagon Company, and turns out annually twelve thousand wagons and four thousand bob sleds, and employs a large number of men. Mr. Weber was for many years a member of the old "Number Two" volunteer fire company, which did good service in the early days, when steam was unknown in Chicago as a power to be used in subduing fires.

In 1852 Mr. Weber was enabled to purchase land for the location of his works. At the northwest corner of Lake and Union Streets he secured ground, ninety by one hundred and forty feet in area, on which he built three frame buildings. These were all two stories in height, one being occupied as a dwelling and the others for a factory. He was among the first manufacturers on West Lake Street, and was uniformly successful, laying the foundation for a large business, which furnished a livelihood to many families. In the spring of 1871 he erected a fine four-story brick building on this site, which escaped the fury of the great fire in the autumn of the same year, and was at once occupied by profitable tenants.

In 1886 the factory was removed to Eighty-first and Wallace Streets, where superior railway facilities were secured, and here it is now conducted by Mr. Weber's sons, who have taken from his hands and mind much of the labor required in its management. The founder very appropriately occupies the position of President of the company, with W. H. Weber as Secretary and Treasurer, and George A. Weber as Superintendent. The product is shipped to nearly every State of the Union, and enjoys a reputation for reliability such as has always been attached to the name of its worthy maker from the beginning.

On the 10th of August, 1887, a fire destroyed nearly all the plant except the lumber-yard, but no time was lost in repining, and, with the insurance which careful foresight had previously provided as an assistance, its owners were enabled to start with an entirely new outfit of

machinery, and the business was soon a greater success than ever before. The plant is now one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the United States.

With the arrival of the year 1849, Mr. Weber felt that he was warranted in assuming the responsibility of a householder, and on the 4th of November in that year he married Miss Elizabeth Schoeneck, a German girl, who arrived in Chicago with her parents the same year as himself. She is a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Schoeneck, all natives of Mainz, Germany, who settled on a farm on the North Branch of the Chicago River, about fifteen miles from the city. Mrs. Weber was in every way fitted to be the wife of the sturdy young mechanic, and proved a worthy helpmeet to her enterprising husband. The little home on Fifth Avenue was kept scrupulously neat and tidy, and Mr. Weber's success is in part due to her good management and many good traits of character. Six children came to bless their home, namely: Elizabeth, now the wife of T. Wasserstrass; Louise, Mrs. Albert Kaempfer; William H. and George A., before mentioned; Mary M., who died at the age of twenty-nine years; and Emma, wife of Henry Rietz, all of Chicago.

The family is connected with the German Lutheran Church, and in political action its head is thoroughly independent, affiliating with the best elements in both parties in national and local affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the oldest living members of Germania Lodge No. 182, and is a charter member of Harmonia Lodge No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Weber has richly earned his success in life, and enjoys his well-earned competence in the comforts of home life and the society of his many friends. His example may afford a good lesson to the young man of to-day, who needs to be impressed with the value in business of industry and unswerving integrity.

In this connection, a brief mention of the present managers of the Weber Wagon Company is appropriate and desirable. To them is due, in a great measure, the marvelous growth and pros-

perity of the business. It requires more than ordinary talent to conduct successfully a business involving a capital of nearly half a million dollars, and yearly increasing in volume. All the details are carefully watched by the superintendent in the construction department, and by the business manager in the office. The continued substantial development of the concern in the face of the financial stringency of 1894 and 1895 is especially worthy of note, and the year 1895 is recorded as the most prosperous in its history.

The factory gives employment to a large number of men, many of whom have grown gray in the service of Mr. Weber and his sons, some of them having been in the continuous employ of Mr. Weber more than forty years. The high esteem in which the founder and present managers are held by their employes is a strong testimonial to their executive ability and upright character, and their course is worthy the emulation of every employer of labor. A personal interest is shown in every man on the pay roll and in those dependent upon him, and no man is ever discharged except for indolence or inefficiency. Consequently a strike, with its train of misfortune for all concerned, was never known in the establishment. The members of the company do not enter into any outside speculations, but confine themselves to their legitimate field of operations, which fact is entitled to credit for much of their prosperity.

George A. Weber, the superintendent of the works of the Weber Wagon Company, was born

in Chicago, and completed his education in the West Side High School of that city. He is gifted with a taste and talent for mechanics, and at the early age of sixteen years he entered the factory of his father to master its mechanical details. Here he made quite as rapid progress as he had previously shown in his studies, and he steadily rose to the position of superintendent, which he has filled since.

William Henry Weber, business manager of the Weber Wagon Company, was born April 21, 1855, in the city which now numbers him among its most substantial and respected citizens. He was educated in the Chicago West Side High School, and took a thorough course of business training in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. After one year's connection with the wholesale dry-goods firm of Stettauer & Weiman, in 1879, at the age of twenty-four years, he entered the service of his father, with whose business he has ever since been identified. With his natural aptitude, and as a result of his careful training, he readily fitted in with the office management of the concern, and soon came to be its responsible head. He attends strictly to business, his only recreation being an occasional hunting trip of a few days' duration, and to him is due much of the credit for the high commercial standing of the house. Being of a genial nature, he comes naturally to possess the respect and cordial goodwill of all with whom he comes in social or business relations.

WILLIAM W. FARWELL.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON FARWELL, who graced the Bench of Cook County for nine years, and was an honored member of the Chicago Bar forty years, was descended from good old English stock. His ancestors were among the early pioneers in the settlement and

civilization of the New World. Henry Farwell came from Somersetshire, England, and located in Connecticut with the founders of that colony, and bore his part in sweeping away the wilderness which then occupied all New England and in developing a Christian community. He had a

son and grandson named Isaac. Thomas, son of the last-named, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, and practiced agriculture in that State. His son, John Farwell, also born in Mansfield, was the father of Judge William W. Farwell.

John Farwell was possessed of the same spirit which led the Pilgrim Fathers to seek a home under new conditions, in an untried world, and, moved by this pioneer instinct, he went to Morrisville, New York, in his young manhood and opened up a farm in that then new region. He was a highly respected citizen, and served as Postmaster at Morrisville for many years. His wife, Elmira Williams, was, like himself, a native of Mansfield, Connecticut, and was a daughter of Amariah Williams, supposed to have been of English lineage. The marriage of this couple took place in their native town, and they began housekeeping at the new home of Mr. Farwell in Morrisville. Their children, five in number, were named as follows: John William, Benjamin Franklin, William Washington, Thomas Lyle and Elmira Jane.

William W. Farwell, third child of his parents, was born in Morrisville, New York, January 5, 1817. His early life did not differ much from that of other farmers' sons in that day and region. He made the most, however, of his educational opportunities, passing through the primary schools and academy of his native town, and entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, in 1833. Before attaining his majority, in 1837, he was graduated from that old and solid institution of learning with credit to himself and his *Alma Mater*.

He at once began the study of law in the office of Hon. Otis P. Granger, of Morrisville, whose daughter he subsequently married. He finished his legal studies at Buffalo, New York, and was admitted to practice by the Superior Court at Rochester, in that State, in 1841. After practicing law with success for seven years in his native village, he felt the promptings of the ancestral enterprise, and determined to cast in his lot with those fearless and energetic spirits who were just then developing the nucleus of the wonderful city on Lake Michigan, whose future

greatness was beyond the predictions of their wildest fancies. Arriving in Chicago in 1848, he set out the next year for California, and remained in that modern *El Dorado* one year, returning to the East by way of Panama and New York City.

At Morrisville, New York, on the 12th of February, 1851, Mr. Farwell led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Eliza Granger, who was born in Morrisville, November 8, 1829. Hon. Otis P. Granger, father of Mrs. Farwell, was a native of Suffield, Connecticut, his birth occurring February 21, 1796, and bore in his veins the blood of the early English settlers of that State. He was a graduate of Williams College, Class of 1816, and became a noted lawyer in central New York. He studied for his profession in the office of Talcott & Maynard, and later with John Bradish, of Utica, New York, and was admitted to the Bar July 21, 1821. He practiced his profession in Morrisville, New York, until 1827, when he was appointed Surrogate of Madison County, New York, and filled that position thirteen years. He passed away at Morrisville at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. His first ancestor in this country was Launcelot Granger, who was born in the West of England and was brought to America when fourteen years old. Mr. Granger's wife, Elvira Gates, was a native of Morrisville, daughter of Abiather and Lois (Holt) Gates, who were natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Gates was a descendant of Nicholas Holt, who came from England to Connecticut in the early days of that colony.

Mrs. Farwell is the eldest of the four children of her parents. Only one beside herself, Mrs. Agnes Elvira Groves, is now living. She was educated at a female seminary at Utica, New York, and was fitted by birth and breeding to be the companion of her husband during his long and useful career in Chicago. She is a well-preserved lady, of much natural refinement, and her charitable and kindly character has made her dear to all who have been privileged to come within her influence. Two sons born to Judge and Mrs. Farwell, Granger and John Williams Farwell, are well-known brokers of Chicago. The elder, born

in Chicago, May 25, 1857, married Sarah C. Goodrich, daughter of James G. Goodrich, of Chicago, and has five children: Leslie, Ruth Goodrich, Olive, Sarah Granger and Helen. The younger son was born in Chicago, March 30, 1862, and is the stay and companion of his mother.

It was in 1854 that Mr. Farwell settled permanently in Chicago. He had been admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1848, and he now devoted himself assiduously to the labors of his profession, rapidly winning for himself a reputation for soundness and ability. In the spring of 1855 the firm of Goodrich, Farwell & Scovell was formed, the senior member being Grant Goodrich, who was subsequently an honored occupant of the Bench in Chicago. A year later Mr. Scovell withdrew, and Mr. Sidney Smith joined the firm, which became Goodrich, Farwell & Smith.

Mr. Farwell was elected to the Circuit Bench in 1870, and was twice re-elected, serving in a

most impartial and efficient manner nine years. Upon his retirement from the Bench, he was engaged, in 1880, as Lecturer in the Union College of Law, which position he continuously filled until failing health compelled his resignation in 1893. His practical experience, his ripe scholarship and sound judgment made him especially useful in preparing young men for the practice of law, and his resignation was received with regret by faculty and students. He died April 30, 1894.

Judge Farwell was a faithful member of the Congregational Church, in which he appropriately and consistently filled the office of Deacon for some time. In every relation of life he was true, and the history of his life stands as an inspiration and encouragement to young men everywhere. Especially are his upright life and official course commended to the emulation of all who wish to win friends and enjoy the good opinion and blessing of their fellows.

CHARLES G. AYARS.

CHARLES GERRY AYARS, a capable business man of Chicago, and at one time one of the most widely-known public officials of Cook County, was born at Newton, New Jersey, December 28, 1831. His parents were Rev. James Ayars and Harriet Amelia Reed, both natives of Bridgeton, New Jersey. The family is of Scotch, Welsh and German ancestry, and furnished some of the Colonial emigrants to the present United States. Noah Ayars, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, attained the age of ninety-three years, dying at Bridgeton, New Jersey, about 1858.

Rev. James Ayars was educated at Bridgeton, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1827. He continued actively in

the work of that church for fifty years, holding pastorates in the principal towns of New Jersey. In 1856 he became Secretary of the American Sunday-school Union. He lived at Covington, Kentucky, three years, and at Evanston, Illinois, two years. Returning to New Jersey, he re-entered the regular ministry, and died at Summit, New Jersey, in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a man of great public spirit, and did much work in the temperance cause and in the management of municipal affairs in the towns where he was located.

Mrs. Harriet A. Ayars died at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1870, at the age of sixty-four years. She was a daughter of Dr. John Reed, who was born in New Jersey, where he practiced medi-

cine most of his life. He was also engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Deerfield, New Jersey. His father was a native of Ireland.

Rev. and Mrs. James Ayars had five sons. Enoch Reed, the eldest, was a dentist in New Jersey, and went to California in 1849. While there, he joined Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, was wounded at the battle of Rivos, and died in hospital. Charles G. Ayars is the second. James was for many years a prominent citizen of Cook County, and is now deceased. William Henry Ayars was a student of the Northwestern University of Evanston when the Civil War began, and enlisted and served eighteen months in the Union army. He became a Lieutenant in a colored regiment, and was killed at the battle of Petersburg, Virginia. Howard B., the youngest, died at the age of five years.

Charles G. Ayars, whose name heads this article, gained his primary education in the public schools of various points where his father was stationed in the ministry, and finished at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of seventeen years he entered mercantile life, being employed as a clerk in stores at various places. He spent one year with a wholesale paper house in New York City, and in 1857 went to Covington, Kentucky, where he entered the general western agency of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1859 he became a resident of Cook County, and engaged in farming at Evanston. Two years later he removed to the vicinity of what is now known as Forest Hill, at the crossing of the Wabash and Pan Handle Railroads, where he operated a large farm, producing annually large quantities of hay for the Chicago market. While residing here, he served six years as Clerk of Lake Township.

In 1867 he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff of Cook County, and removed to Chicago, where he filled this position under successive Sheriffs for eight years. His duties brought him in contact with people of all avocations, and he gained an acquaintance exceeded by few men. Probably, not a half-dozen persons know personally more people

in Cook County than were included in his list of friends. About this time there was much litigation over land titles. Many squatters had to be dispossessed, and Mr. Ayars' duties as Deputy Sheriff sometimes brought him exciting experiences. His impartiality, coupled with firmness, and his uniform kindness to the unfortunate inspired the public with confidence in him, and gained for him a host of true friends. In 1874 he was elected County Commissioner for the Evanston District, and at the expiration of his term he was re-elected, serving six years continuously, during which period the present court house was built.

In 1883 Mr. Ayars formed a connection with the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, as State Agent for Illinois, having general charge of all its business outside of Chicago, which relation still continues. In this connection he travels all over the State, giving careful and diligent attention to his duties, and, as a result, the volume of business transacted by the company in his jurisdiction has very largely increased.

Mr. Ayars was married, April 25, 1859, to Miss Margaret, daughter of William Fredenberg, of New York City, where her Knickerbocker ancestors located in the early Colonial period. Many of the name now reside there, and Mrs. Ayars is the first who left that city. For twenty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Ayars have been connected with the First Methodist Church of Evanston. The former is a member of Evans Lodge, Evanston Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, and of the Evanston Club and Evanston Boat Club, being among the organizers of the last-named organization.

Mr. Ayars was among the supporters of John C. Fremont for the United States Presidency in 1856, and since that time has consistently adhered to the Republican party from principle. His varied business experience has given him a wide knowledge of many subjects and made him a capable judge of human nature, enabling him to give to his business and social duties the benefit of a mind ripened by years of practical training.

EDWARD S. LACEY.

EDWARD SAMUEL LACEY, President of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, enjoys a national reputation as an able financier, and has won his way to his present honored position in the business, social and political world through his pre-eminent perseverance, foresight and integrity. He was born in the town of Chili, Monroe County, New York, November 26, 1835, and is a son of Edward DeWitt and Martha C. (Pixley) Lacey.

Edward D. Lacey was born at Bennington, Vermont, and died at Charlotte, Michigan, November 6, 1862, aged nearly fifty-three years. He possessed in a notable degree those qualities of integrity, intelligence and tenacity of purpose for which the people of the Green Mountain State are notable. He removed, with his parents to Monroe County, New York, when but ten years of age, and was educated at Henrietta, in that State. He engaged in mercantile business at Chili, New York, and in 1842 removed to Michigan, locating the next year at Kalamo, Eaton County, then a comparative wilderness. He was a man of prominence in that locality, filling many positions of public trust and responsibility, and was a leading spirit in the development and improvement of that section of the State.

He was a son of Maj. Samuel Lacey and grandson of Ebenezer Lacey, natives of Woodbury, Connecticut. The latter served in the Connecticut Line through the Virginia and Pennsylvania campaigns of the Revolutionary War, under Generals Washington and La Fayette, becoming an Orderly-Sergeant in the latter's command. He was a son of Thaddeus Lacey, who moved to Connecticut from Boston, Massachusetts. The first ancestor in America came from

the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, and located at Boston in 1704.

Samuel Lacey was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, and went with his parents—Ebenezer and Mary (Hurd) Lacey—to Vermont in 1784. He established the second cloth-dressing works in the State at Bennington, and in 1818 removed to Monroe County, New York, where he was a prosperous and influential citizen. During the War of 1812 he was Major of the First Regiment of Vermont Militia, which was called into service on the northern frontier. He assisted in the first organization of the Whig party at Syracuse, New York, in 1835, and was for many years one of its ablest supporters. He died at Marshall, Michigan, May 9, 1863, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He married Ruth, eldest daughter of Anthony Sigourney, of Oxford, Massachusetts, a Revolutionary veteran, who took part in the disastrous campaign of 1776, on Long Island and about New York City, being twice wounded in battle during that service. He was the fourth in line of descent from Andrew Sigourney, a prominent Huguenot, who, with his wife, escaped from Rochelle, France, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and became one of the founders of Oxford, Massachusetts. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the famous writer and poet, married a descendant of the same family.

The subject of this biography was about seven years old when the family settled in Eaton County, Michigan, where he continued to reside until 1889. He was educated at the public schools and Olivet College. At the age of eighteen years he began his business career as clerk in a general store at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

In 1857 he returned to his home at Charlotte,

Michigan, and in 1862, in partnership with Hon. Joseph Musgrave, established a private bank, which became, in 1871, the First National Bank of Charlotte. He was the active manager of this institution from its organization, officiating as Director and Cashier, and upon the death of Mr. Musgrave became its President. He was distinguished for ability and thoroughness in his methods, and became identified with many important business interests. He was a Director, and for many years Treasurer, of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company, which he helped to organize.

Early in his career his fellow-citizens began to recognize his fitness for the discharge of public duties, and his opinion on financial questions has always been accorded great consideration. His first official position was that of Register of Deeds of Eaton County, which he held four years, beginning in 1860. In 1874 the Governor of Michigan appointed him a Trustee of the State Asylum for the Insane, and he continued to fill this position for six years. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and from 1882 to 1884 was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan. He also served as the first Mayor of the city of Charlotte, and assisted in inaugurating its excellent system of public improvements. In 1880 he was elected to Congress from the Third Michigan District, and served two terms. He was nominated by acclamation and elected by a vote far ahead of his ticket in each instance. He declined to accept the candidacy for a third term, but in 1886 became a candidate for the United States Senate, in which he was unsuccessful, though he showed great strength and popularity.

In Congress he served on the Committees on Postoffices and Post Roads and Coinage, Weights and Measures. But he was distinguished chiefly through the ability displayed in the consideration of financial questions. In the Forty-eighth Congress he attracted wide attention by a masterly speech on the silver question. His address on the use of silver as money, delivered before the American Bankers' Association in Chicago in

1885, was received with marked attention and increased his popularity among financiers. His prominence in monetary circles caused him to be recommended by friends in Michigan, New York, Boston and Chicago for the position of Comptroller of the Currency, to which he was appointed in 1889.

This office, so far as regards national finance, is second only to that of Secretary of the Treasury. His administration, extending from 1889 to 1892, covered one of the most critical periods in the history of the national banking system. He pursued a vigorous and yet conservative policy, keeping in view the protection of depositors and creditors, and his conduct of the office was endorsed by the ablest financiers. His integrity and ability have always been recognized, and his national reputation caused his services to be sought by many of the leading financial institutions of the country. Believing in the resources and future of Chicago, he resigned in June, 1892, to accept the presidency of the Bankers' National Bank of that city.

On New Year's Day, 1861, Mr. Lacey married Miss Annette C. Musgrave, daughter of his business partner, Hon. Joseph Musgrave, of Charlotte, Michigan. Two daughters and a son, named, respectively, Jessie P., Edith M. and Edward Musgrave, complete the family. Since coming to Cook County, the family has resided at Evanston, where it is identified with the First Congregational Church. Mr. Lacey is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, Bankers' Club (of which he has been President), Bankers' Athletic Association, Evanston Club and Evanston Country Club. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican, and wields a strong influence in the party councils.

Personally, Mr. Lacey is a man of fine physique, ready discernment, and pleasing manners. All who have occasion to approach him in regard to social or business matters are certain of receiving courteous attention, notwithstanding the attention necessarily bestowed upon the financial and business matters of great magnitude entrusted to his management.



BRUNO H. WELLER.



BRUNO HERMAN WELLER was born May 24, 1858, in Benekenstein, Province of Saxony, Germany. He came to the United States with his parents, Frederick and Emelie Helling Weller, when he was but four years old, in 1862. The family settled in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where the mother died April 23, 1887, and the father January 4, 1894, at the respective ages of sixty-eight and seventy-four years.

The Weller family was a well-known one in Germany, where the name is yet honored and respected among the old families, around Ross Trappe. Frederick Weller was an educated and cultivated gentleman, by occupation an architect and builder. He was the father of six children, namely: Frederick, Matilda, Bruno H., Hedwig, Felix J. and Emil. All of these received a fair education. The eldest is now a resident of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Matilda is the wife of John E. Hochbaum, a well-known dry-goods merchant of the North Side in Chicago, and prominent in the Turners' Society. Felix J. is President of the Weller

whom was a prominent Chicago Board of Trade firm, with which he continued four years.

About 1886 he became a partner in the Weller Brothers Manufacturing Company, a concern engaged in the production of flour-mill and elevator supplies, also catering to the demands of founders and machinists. The business, established in 1886, was duly incorporated in 1890, with a capitalization of ten thousand dollars. Felix J. Weller became President, and the subject of this biography Secretary and Treasurer. The establishment occupies a fine brick building on East North Avenue. Among the specialties produced is machinery for handling grain. The Chase Patent Steel Conveyor is solely manufactured here. The trade of the house extends through all portions of the United States and has enjoyed a steady increase.

Mr. Weller was also interested in the National Filtering Company, in whose establishment and incorporation he was instrumental, and in which he also held the positions of Secretary and Treas-

with the most manly fortitude. The news of his affliction brought consternation to many hearts, and numerous sympathizing friends crowded round the death-bed of this unselfish man, whose first thoughts were ever for his fellow-men. His friends included all who ever met him, either in business or social relations, and he left the impress of his amiable social character upon all who came in contact with him. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League, and affiliated with the Republicans in political matters.

Mr. Weller was married, August 30, 1888, in

Chicago, to Miss Anna Grunden, a daughter of Philip and Eliza Grunden, natives of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mrs. Weller was a most devoted wife, and her love and devotion sustained a great test through the awful ordeal of suffering and final death of her husband. She continues to reside at Rogers Park, with her daughter, Hazel Weller. Mrs. Weller is a woman of quick perception and marked business ability. Nature has blessed her in many ways, and to a cheerful disposition has added musical talents and a kindly consideration for all humanity.

HARRY BYRNE.

HARRY BYRNE, a widely-known and popular citizen of Chicago, was born September 20, 1840, near the seaport city of Queens-town, Ireland. His parents, Dennis and Elinor (Laphen) Byrne, were natives of County Wexford, the former born at Gorey, and the latter at Arklow, a very old fishing town of eastern Ireland. Mrs. Byrne's father was a tutor in the family of the Earl of Wicklow, and came of an old and cultured family. She received the highest education obtainable in the neighborhood, and was a lady of the highest refinement and graces of character. Dennis Byrne was for many years a Coast Guard in the service of the British Government, and reached the age of eighty-seven years. During the last twenty-five years of his life he enjoyed a pension from that Government. The mother passed away in the prime of her usefulness, at the age of forty-three years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom five sons and four daughters

reached mature age, and three became residents of America. One of these, Daniel Byrne, was a well-known athlete. He won a rowing championship in the presence of the Prince of Wales in Toronto, Canada, where he was prominent in athletic circles. He died in Chicago, to which place he was induced to come by his brother Harry. Sarah married Charles Carey, a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and she died at Toronto, Canada.

Harry Byrne received a good education in the national schools of his native land, which he left at the age of seventeen years. For a time he resided in Toronto, and there and in the city of New York became master of the plumber's art, which occupied his time for many years.

He became a resident of Chicago in September, 1863, and the next year he engaged in business on his own account, with marked success. His first place of business was at No. 93 Wells Street, and in 1866 he leased from the late Carter H.

political ways, and to a certain extent musical talents and a knowledge of humanity.

HARRY BYRNE.

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...when he was able to sell it out at a handsome profit, and for the last three years he has been retired from active business pursuits.

Having an inventive mind, Mr. Byrne has devised some ingenious appliances. While yet a boy, he made and put in use the first skates worn without straps, now known as club skates and in almost universal use. He did not attempt any monopoly of his invention, and, in fact, was somewhat surprised when he saw exposed for sale, a year or two later, skates made upon his identical design. He has recently patented an arrangement in a frame of drilling apparatus for boring a smooth tunnel through solid rock, applicable to railroad or other large tunnels. By his arrangement, blasting is only necessary for removing the core, leaving the sides and roof smooth, and avoiding the necessity of timbers, arches or back-filling in any self-supporting rock.

Mr. Byrne is a lover of fine horses and of outdoor sports, and he is by no means idle, though not active in business. His stable includes, beside a fine team of carriage horses, several hand-

...the city. Four children were the fruit of this union, namely: Harry Shepherd, James Laphen, Marion Emmett and Elinor Rose. Marion Emmett died in infancy, and the eldest came to his death February 15, 1896, through an accident. He was an expert horseman, and could pick a handkerchief from the street while riding his Arabian saddle horse at full gallop, though only twelve years old. On one of his rides he met with the accident which caused his untimely death. He was a strong and handsome child, and his impulsive, open nature made him a friend to every one with whom he came in contact. The street Arab and the sons of wealthy neighbors alike sought his society and all were sure of his courteous treatment. By all he was familiarly and lovingly called "Sheppy." He was educated partly at Notre Dame and at the De La Salle Institute, and gave great promise in both institutions for becoming a famous scholar. He was a leader even among older boys, and as he was a natural orator would often successfully plead the boys' cause before his superiors, who much admired the manly bearing of the youthful pleader.

WILLIAM KNOKE.

WILLIAM KNOKE, an early business man of Chicago, now retired, was born January 18, 1826, in Einbeck, Hanover, Germany. His parents, Henry and Sophia (Seeger) Knoke, were natives of the same place, and lived there throughout their lives, reaching a great age. The father was a weaver by occupation, and reared a family of six children, namely: George, Mina, Henry, Ludwig, Doretta and William. All were members of the Lutheran Church, all married, and, with the exception of the subject of this sketch, passed their lives in Germany.

William Knoke received a good commercial education in his native town, and served a regular apprenticeship at the tailor's trade. After becoming a journeyman, he traveled about Germany, and worked four years in the city of Hanover. He was early inspired to seek his fortune in the New World, and in October, 1848, he settled in Chicago, where he continued to work as a journeyman for three years.

In 1852 he opened a shop of his own, and this he conducted with marked success for fourteen years. He was industrious and frugal, and every year put by a little money, and in 1867 was enabled to embark in a new and larger business. For eleven years he continued as a member of the firm of Strauss, Hahne & Company, which was engaged in the manufacture of building brick. In 1878 Mr. Knoke exchanged his interest in the brick-yard for Mr. Hahne's barley-mill, known as Central Mills. In partnership with Mr. Esenan, under the style of Esenan & Company, he operated this mill until 1881, when he purchased his partner's interest and became

sole proprietor. About 1889 he sold this business to a firm composed of his son, Herman C. Knoke, and son-in-law, Philip Groll, and retired from active business.

Mr. Knoke's home constitutes an ideal retreat in the midst of the bustling city, embracing about two acres of ground at the corner of North Clark and Wellington Streets, which he has planted with choice trees and shrubs, and here, in the midst of peace and plenty, he is enjoying his rest from the labors of a busy life.

August 19, 1851, in Chicago, Mr. Knoke was married to Miss Mina Esenan, a native of Hanover, Germany, and a sister of his former business partner. She died April 12, 1891, being survived by two children, Herman C. and Dora, the latter now the wife of Philip Groll. Three other children died in childhood, namely: William, at the age of ten years; Mina, aged five years; and Walter, one and one-half years. Herman C. Knoke married Clara Hartman, and has two children, Annie and Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Groll are the parents of four children: William, Mina, Philip and Herman. Mr. William Knoke was married a second time, to Mrs. Johanna Lauterjunge, *nee* Schlick, a native of Germany.

Mr. Knoke has been a devoted member of the German Evangelical Church, and has long sustained membership with St. Paul's congregation of that sect, in which he has held all of the offices. He has led an exemplary life, and has endeavored to lighten the burdens of the poor and oppressed. Since 1872 he has been a member of the Board of Directors of Uhlich's Orphan Asylum, and for the last four years has been the honored President of the board. He has been a liberal con-

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FREDERICK S. CAPRON.

FREDERICK SMITH CAPRON, who for
 the past seventeen years has been identified
 with one of the great railroad companies
 whose lines terminate at Chicago, was born in
 Williamstown, Vermont, May 14, 1827. He is
 the youngest son of Ephraim Capron and Sally
 Hopkins, and represents the sixth generation of
 the Capron family in America, being a direct
 descendant of Banfield Capron, extensive men-
 tion of whom is made in the biography of Col.
 A. B. Capron in this volume.

about 1798 moved to Williamstown, Vermont,
 where he followed his trade. He also served in
 the War of 1812, and took part in the battle of
 Plattsburgh, in which his son, Ephraim, junior,
 also participated. His old homestead in Will-
 iamstown, Vermont, is still well preserved, as is
 that of Banfield Capron at Attleboro, Massa-
 chusetts.

Ephraim Capron, senior, died at Williamstown,
 Vermont, in 1827, at the age of sixty-six years.
 Ephraim Capron, junior, was a natural mechanic,
 of great skill and ingenuity, and followed cabinet-

One of the younger sons of Banfield Capron

Smith, and resides in Chippewa County, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Capron were the parents of eight children, six of whom grew to adult life. These were John, Mary, Sarah (widow of I. W. Brown, of Boston, Massachusetts), Fannie, Ellen and Frederick S. The third and last are the only ones now living.

Frederick S. Capron was about eight years of age when the family moved to Ohio, and he attended the common schools there and in Wisconsin and also spent one year at the Waukesha Academy, in the latter State. Soon after removing to Wisconsin, he took charge of a farm which his father purchased near Hartland, and continued to cultivate this and other farms in that vicinity for about fourteen years. In the mean time he worked with his father at intervals and became an expert mechanic, giving special attention to millwright work.

In 1857 he went to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and took charge of sawmill repairs, being thus occupied during the winter season, and spent the summers in overseeing a sash and door factory.

February 29, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier in Company K, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed from the ranks as soon as mustered as a clerk in the Regimental Quartermaster's Department. He was soon after promoted to the head of this office. He continued in that capacity until the close of the Civil War, although repeatedly offered promotions. He believed that the war would soon be ended, and desired to remain with his regiment long enough to perform his part in restoring peace. When this result was accomplished, he at once abandoned military pursuits. He continued to engage in farming near Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, some fourteen years.

In 1879 Mr. Capron became a resident of Chicago, and has ever since been connected with the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, most of the time in the capacity of Traveling Passenger Agent, his duties taking him over the greater part of the United States west of Chicago. His faithful and capable work has won the confidence and goodwill of his superiors, and for some years past he

has been considered an indispensable factor in the management of the passenger business of that extensive corporation.

Mr. Capron was married, June 6, 1848, to Miss Hepsy Young Marchant, daughter of Rev. William Marchant, of Merton, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Capron was born at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, where her father and grandfather, Cornelius Marchant, were born. Cornelius Marchant served in the United States navy during the Revolution, the command to which he was attached being employed in coast defense, and was crippled in the service. After his discharge, he was elected to various local offices, and filled simultaneously, during the balance of his life, fifteen different public positions at Edgartown.

William Marchant was a sailor in youth on a merchant vessel visiting the Mediterranean Sea, and served later on board a whaler in the North Pacific Ocean. After leaving the sea he entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated, and entered the ministry of the Congregational Church. He located at Merton, Wisconsin, in 1844, and continued to preach there until his death, at the age of fifty-six years, in 1853.

Mr. and Mrs. Capron have two sons and a like number of daughters, namely: Ephraim William, Ella M., Edward Frederick and Nettie Maude. The elder son is a dealer in carriages and other vehicles at Springfield, Missouri, and the other is employed in the freight claim department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Chicago, and resides in Evanston. The family attends the Methodist Church, and its head is a member of John A. Logan Post No. 540, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Union Veteran Association of Chicago.

Always a Republican in political principle. Mr. Capron's official service has been that of Justice of the Peace for four years and County Clerk two years, while residing in Chippewa County, Wisconsin. Though solicited to become a candidate for re-election to the latter office, he declined to do so. After returning to Waukesha County, he filled various local positions of trust.

CORNELIUS PRICE.

CORNELIUS PRICE, one of the few surviving pioneers of early Chicago, is still a well-preserved man, in both mind and body. He inherited the strong character developed in the American colonists, whose environment brought out in them those hardy and determined natures that made an independent nation in the midst of the wilderness of the Western Continent.

Abner Price, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, of Welsh ancestry. He was a seafaring man, engaged many years in the Atlantic Coast trade, and lived to a great age, dying near Watkins Glen, New York, at the age of nearly eighty-five years. His was a rugged character, and his life was guided by the tenets of the old-line Presbyterian Church. His wife was Margery Badgley, and they reared a family of five children.

Illinois, where his death occurred in 1849, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a man of few words, but full of energy, and accomplished much for himself and family in his quiet life. In early years, he adhered to the Whig party in political matters, and became a Democrat on the dissolution of the party of his more youthful allegiance. In religious views he was a Universalist, and established that faith in the minds of his children. His wife, Nancy Maloy, was born near Albany, New York, and was a descendant of John Maloy, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to New York in Colonial times and was employed by the Schuylers, becoming a fluent speaker of the native Dutch language of the Empire State pioneers. Mrs. Price was of small stature, but very active, and reared her nine children to habits of industry and thrift. She died at Libertyville,

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Lake Erie to Detroit, whence the journey was made, as above described, to Chicago, arriving in this city on the 26th of September.

Cornelius Price, junior, spent the summer months of the three years following his advent in Chicago at work at his trade in this city, and during the winter remained at his father's home at Libertyville. During the business depression of 1841, it was impossible to get a day's work in Chicago, and Mr. Price accompanied his father to Galena, making the journey on foot. There they found plenty of employment, and erected several of the leading business houses of that town, which was and still is composed largely of stone and brick buildings. While there, Mr. Price formed the acquaintance of Ulysses S. Grant, afterwards President of the United States. Money was plentiful in Galena, and he was prospered, investing his savings in Chicago real estate.

In the winter of 1847-48 he returned to the city and began contracting here, erecting at that time and in the subsequent years many large buildings. During those early days he built a four-story brick building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and South Water Street, which was then considered a very high structure. He erected the Sherman House, and when it was destroyed by fire rebuilt it. He also took a contract for the construction of the Tremont House, the Field & Leiter warehouse, the Cyrus H. McCormick residence and hundreds of other buildings. He put up the Tremont House in ninety days, a wonderful feat in its time. In fact, a committee of the City Council visited the structure to ascertain if it was a safe building to stand, but went away satisfied with the character of the construction of Mr. Price's work. For a period succeeding the Great Fire, in partnership with his brother, Abner Price, he employed a force of a hundred or more masons and five hundred laborers, and for many years was considered one of the leading contractors in mason work in the city. In 1892 he retired from active business.

Mr. Price was married in Chicago, in 1848, to Miss Melinda Stoughton, a native of Batavia, Genesee County, New York, daughter of Sam-

uel Stoughton, an early settler of Chicago. Six children were born to them, namely: James S., who is a contractor in Chicago; George E. and Samuel, engaged in mercantile pursuits; Wallace, a mason; Mary, residing with her parents; and Clara, who died at the age of eighteen years. The family is still united, all living under the parental roof.

Mr. Price has been a life-long Democrat, and has steadily refused to accept the honors or emoluments of office, but, at the earnest solicitation of friends and neighbors, he was induced to serve six years as South Park Commissioner. To him belongs the honor of naming Jackson Park, which he was instrumental in establishing and developing. Many improvements in the South Park system are due to his practical knowledge and unselfish labors in behalf of the city of his home. He is a member of the Iroquois Club, and he and his estimable wife belong to the Universalist Church. He was for many years a Trustee of Dr. Ryder's (St. Paul's) Church, in which they still hold communion. Their first home was at No. 226 Wabash Avenue, later at No. 374 of the same avenue, and over twenty years ago they removed to No. 1826 Indiana Avenue, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Price are true types of the pioneers of Chicago, and together they have traveled life's journey in quiet peace and contentment and the respect and cordial regard of a host of friends. They belong to a class which is rapidly passing away, to whom is due the enterprising and loyal sentiment of Chicago's best sons and daughters.

Mr. Price is a well-preserved man, and still makes daily trips down town, usually walking most of the way. He has long been one of the active agents in the growth and development of Chicago, and he has ever manifested a commendable interest in its welfare. His life has been upright, and his career, both public and private, has been above reproach. He retains an interest in current events, and in those affairs which tend to promote the progress of humanity and the welfare of his community. His example is commended as worthy the emulation of the youth of the land.

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JOHN FITZPATRICK.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, one of the most highly respected citizens and successful business men of Chicago, passed away at San Diego, California, May 8, 1895. He was born in Claremorris, County Mayo, Ireland, January 28, 1830, and was a son of Patrick and Bridget (Higgins) Fitzpatrick. He was descended from an old and aristocratic Irish family, and his father was a farmer in Claremorris, where both his parents lived and died.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest child of his parents, and received a fair education in his native place. He assisted in the labors of the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he set out alone to make his own way in the New World. He brought to America little of worldly goods, but he had a stout heart and plenty of determination and energy, and succeeded where many others failed or were merely content to maintain an existence.

Settling at once in Chicago, he learned thoroughly the business of soap-making. In 1856 he started one of the first factories in this city for the production of soap for the trade. His capital consisted of a single thousand dollars, but his industry and careful business methods multiplied this manifold in the course of his career. His first establishment was located at the corner of Jefferson and Hubbard Streets, and was removed to Canal and Forquer Streets. In partnership with John Young and John Brenneck, he operated a fertilizer factory several years at Calumet. For many years his brother, James C. Fitzpatrick, was associated with him in the soap business. He

adopted a son, John M. Fitzpatrick, who is still connected with the business, which is carried on by the John Fitzpatrick Company. For some time the factory was located at Archer Avenue and Salt Street, and is now situated at Western Avenue and the river, south of Twenty-sixth Street. It is included among the large and most flourishing industries of the city.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was of a retiring and modest nature, untiringly devoted to business, but was interested in the growth and progress of the city, of which he was proud. He was a lover of nature, a patron of art, and a contributor to the development of many of the best interests of the city. He was one of the truest types of the courteous business man, always honest and ever a gentleman. He drew people to him by his gentle and kindly nature, and was most affectionate toward his family and intimate associates, and had hosts of friends in the business world.

To the poor and afflicted he was a true friend, for he was active in ministering to their welfare. Many deserving young men owe to him a debt of gratitude for his aid in establishing themselves on the road to success. By precept and example, as well as in many practical ways, he made the world better for his having lived in it. He was a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, a worthy charitable organization, and was an influential worker in the Holy Family Catholic Church. He founded a scholarship in the De-La Salle Institute, on Wabash Avenue, Chicago. He adhered to the Democratic party in political matters, and was a thorough American in sentiment and

action. He was a member of the Citizens' League, of the Art Institute and the Columbus Club. His nature was open and frank, and he lived near to Nature's heart.

November 28, 1858, Mr. Fitzpatrick was married in Chicago to Miss Annie Lyons, daughter of John and Mary (Barrett) Lyons, all natives of Bellanagh, County Mayo, Ireland. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was seven years old when she came with her parents to America. The family settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, where the daughter received a common-school education. She came to Chicago in 1856, and has since been identified

with the city. She was ever the coadjutor of her noble husband in his every good work.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick traveled much, visiting all the principal cities of the Old World, and especially enjoyed were their visits to the scenes of their childhood in Ireland. It was during a trip in search of health to the Pacific Coast that the subject of this sketch was seized with the illness which terminated his life. He will long be missed in his accustomed haunts in Chicago, and few there are to fill his useful position in the community.

EDWARD P. HAVEN.

EDWARD PAYSON HAVEN is a representative of one of the most worthy pioneer families of Cook County, whose patriotic spirit and integrity of character justly merit an honorable mention in this record.

His father, Dr. Simon Z. Haven, came to Chicago in 1833, making the journey by team from Cazenovia, New York. He bought a thousand acres of land from the Government, where the suburb of Maywood now stands, at one and one-fourth dollars per acre. He found plenty of practice, for every one was shaking with chills and fever. After spending about four years in Chicago and Joliet, he was induced by his wife to return to New York. He continued to practice at Utica, in that State, until 1849, when he went to Buffalo. He was among the leading scientific men of his day, and was a regular correspondent of Agassiz, Grey, Hitchcock, O. M. Fowler and others. He was President of the Homeopathic Association of Erie County, New York, and effected one of the first cures of club

feet in the United States, the case being that of his own son. He subsequently cured thousands of cases. In the course of his life he collected several very valuable cabinets of mineralogical and other specimens.

In 1858 he again located in Chicago, remaining four years, when he returned to Buffalo. In 1869 he took up his residence in Chicago, and continued here until his death, which occurred in May, 1872, at the home of his son Edward P., at the age of seventy-six years. He was a native of Massachusetts, and traced his lineage from the Pilgrim Fathers. He was married at Woodstock, New York, to Miss Sarah Moffett, who was also a descendant of an old Massachusetts family. She was born February 12, 1804, in Sangerfield, New York, and died at the home of her son in Argyle Park, Chicago, July 17, 1895, thus exceeding ninety-one and a-half years of life. On her ninety-first birthday anniversary, she entertained a hundred callers from among the old residents of Chicago during the day and

evening. All the members of her family were noted for longevity, and she retained a keen intellect until the last. Her children were Charles L. Haven, a prominent physician of Buffalo, now deceased, who served as a surgeon during the Civil War; Julius D. Haven, whose home was at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and who died in Florida in 1884; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Gen. William Sooy Smith, who died in 1861; and Edward P., sole survivor of the family.

The subject of this sketch was born in Utica, New York, March 24, 1840, and was educated in the public schools of Buffalo. He came to Chicago in 1856 with his parents. In April, 1861, he came in from the farm at Maywood one Sunday evening to attend church and found the city in a state of great excitement. Troops were being recruited for what has become historically known as the "Cairo Expedition," and within an hour after his arrival in the city he was on board a train bound for Cairo, as a member of that expedition. After entering the train he found an opportunity to send word of his going to his parents. He afterwards enlisted in the regular service as Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, where he continued about three months. He then returned to Chicago and began recruiting a company for the service; but owing to a misunderstanding of the recruiting officers, after raising about twenty-five men, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and with his men joined Company B, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. He was offered a First Lieutenant's commission in this company, but preferred to have that honor conferred upon his partner who had helped to recruit the men in Illinois, though all expense had been borne by Mr. Haven. He spent about one year as an Orderly-Sergeant in this company, most of that time being spent in fighting guerrillas along the Kansas border. Still later he served in the Second Kansas Battery, in command of a section of artillery. This battery joined General Grant's forces at Corinth, Mississippi, and Mr. Haven participated in the subsequent campaign until he was discharged at Jacinto, Mississippi, owing to disabilities. He was subsequently appointed a clerk in the Quar-

termaster's Department, and, owing to the illness of the Quartermaster, took entire charge of the post at Bowling Green, Kentucky. While acting in this capacity, he fitted out General Burnside's army for his East Tennessee campaign. After completing this exhaustive duty, he was ill for some time, and upon his final discharge from the army, in the fall of 1864, he went to Lawrence, Kansas, and opened a grocery store.

When the Confederate General Price made his notorious raid in the locality of Kansas City, Mr. Haven recruited a special force for the defence of Lawrence, as the citizens of that place had no desire for a repetition of their experience with the infamous guerrilla chief Quantrell. A block house was built in front of his store, and he and his neighbors were prepared to garrison the same on short notice. For several weeks he waited upon his customers with loaded revolvers in his pockets and a rifle behind the counter, but Price did not attack the place.

In 1865 Mr. Haven returned to Chicago and engaged in gas-fitting and plumbing, which business he followed for about ten years. Subsequent to that period he was employed by various firms in the capacity of bookkeeper and cashier. In 1895 he was appointed by Mayor Swift Chief Water Assessor of the city. On the first of January, 1896, the Permit Department was combined with the Assessor's office, and he has since had charge of both departments, including a force of about one hundred and forty clerks, draughtsmen, inspectors and others.

Mr. Haven is a member of Gen. George H. Thomas Post, Number 5, Grand Army of the Republic, and is now serving his eleventh year as Grand Treasurer of the Knights of America, formerly known as the Select Knights of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In April, 1863, he was married to Mary Rudd, daughter of Edward H. Rudd, of Kenosha, Wisconsin. Six children have been born to them. Alice, who is now deceased, was the wife of M. A. Kienappel. Edward and Willie are also deceased, and the survivors are Charles M., Robert R. and Harry. The two eldest sons fill responsible positions in Chicago, and all are

talented and exemplary young men. Mrs. Haven and the two eldest sons are communicants of Saint Peter's Episcopal Church. Since 1885 the home of the family has been at Argyle Park, an attractive and growing suburb, now included within the city limits.

Mr. Haven has always been an enthusiastic Republican, and takes a lively interest in his party, exerting a powerful influence in its councils. Being an earnest and eloquent speaker, his services are much sought during political campaigns, and for many years past he has been a delegate to nearly every convention of his party in Cook

County. In 1895 he served on the Republican Committee of Lake View Township and as First Vice-President of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican Club. He has always been ready to sacrifice his private interests whenever the public welfare required his services. He spent considerable time and money in helping to put down the Great Rebellion, and when the great riot of 1877 made it necessary to call out the troops to maintain order in Chicago, he was one of the first men to offer his services, and he spent three days in doing military duty before his family learned of his whereabouts.

ABNER PRICE.

ABNER PRICE, among the pioneer builders of Chicago, was born January 11, 1832, at Watkins, Steuben County, New York. He is a son of Cornelius Price, who came very early to Cook County, and of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. He was nearly five years old when he came with his parents to Chicago, and one incident of the journey made a very lasting impression on his youthful mind. This was the meeting with a band of Indians on the lake shore near Chicago, while making the trip from Detroit in 1836, as elsewhere related. After a year's residence in Chicago, the family removed to a farm on the Des Plaines River, near Libertyville, and here the youth of Abner was passed. Here his eldest brother, John M., who was a farmer, passed his life. Another brother, William, who was a builder, was appointed Postmaster of Chicago, through the influence of Stephen A. Douglas, by President James Buchanan in 1857. After he had filled this position for one year, his warm allegiance to Douglas caused his removal. After this he was elected to the General Assembly from

Lake County. His life closed at Libertyville. In 1849 Abner Price removed from Libertyville to Chicago, and was employed in building operations with his brother until 1857, when he succeeded his brother William in a partnership with their elder brother, Cornelius, in contracting. This relation was uninterruptedly continued until 1892, under the firm name of C. & A. Price. Upon the withdrawal of the elder brother at this time, the business was continued by Abner Price & Sons, who are now doing a heavy mason and contracting business in and about Chicago.

Price Brothers have carried out some of the largest and heaviest work in Chicago, especially before the Great Fire. In a single year succeeding that terrible visitation, they executed one million dollars' worth of work, the personal superintendence of which was principally taken by the subject of this sketch. They employed at that time nearly three hundred men. In 1872 they rebuilt the Sherman House, Field & Leiter's wholesale warehouse, and other large structures. The last-named was erected during the winter, in ninety days, a remarkable feat at that time. The

firm was among the most substantial and best known in Chicago throughout its existence.

In January, 1856, Mr. Price married Miss Imogene Sweetser, of Chicago, daughter of Oliver G. and Aurora (Potwin) Sweetser, natives of Weathersfield, Vermont. Mr. Sweetser died at Libertyville in 1845, and Mrs. Sweetser at Jefferson Park in 1873. Mrs. Price was born at Woodstock, Vermont, May 30, 1836. Five of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Price are still living. The eldest, Etta, Mrs. George Edwin Jones, resides in Chicago. Lillian is the wife of James H. Miller, of Kenilworth, Illinois. Walter C. and Wallace D. Price, twins, are associated with their father in business. Catherine died at the age of twenty-four years. Grace resides with her parents. Harry A., the youngest, died

February 22, 1896, at the age of seventeen years. With the exception of the last, all have been identified, with their parents, with St. Paul's Universalist Church. Harry was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a most exemplary young man.

Mr. Price has been a life-long Democrat, but has never devoted any time to practical politics. He takes intelligent interest in all that passes around him, and co-operates with every movement calculated to promote the general welfare. He takes his recreation in field shooting, and was the organizer of the English Lake Shooting and Fishing Club, of which he was for ten years President. He is now a member of the Duck Island Shooting Club, whose sporting grounds are located near Peoria, Illinois.

LIEUT. JOHN BAUS.

LIEUT. JOHN BAUS, who served long and faithfully upon the police force of Chicago, was a native of Germany, born near Geroldshausen, near Wurzburg, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, February 24, 1828. He was educated in the Lutheran school at that place, and, with his father, John P. Baus, who was a cabinet-maker, acquired the rudiments of this and the painting trade in his native town. Both father and son were prominent in the revolutionary movement of 1848. In 1851 the latter sailed for America, leaving Havre, France, in the ship "Danubia." After a voyage of only seventeen and a-half days, he landed in New York, on the 23rd of April, a remarkable trip for a sailing-vessel. For the ensuing two years he was located at Utica and Rome, New York, where he worked as a painter. In 1854 he came West, and after a brief residence in Chicago went to Belvidere, Illinois. He returned to Utica two years later,

and there married Miss Sabina L. Dupper, by whom he had five children.

Subsequently he returned to Chicago and resumed his trade in this city. In 1857, when John Wentworth was Mayor, he joined the police force, and served as a patrolman for over three years, resuming his trade at the end of that time. For a short time in 1862 he served as a carrier for the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, and in August of that year he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Eleventh Army Corps, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in May and July, respectively, of 1863. In September of the same year, his corps was transferred to the Western Army, and he served through the campaign of the Cumberland, taking part in the battle of Mission Ridge and other notable conflicts. He accompanied General Sherman's command on the march to the

sea, and after three years' active service was honorably discharged from the army and mustered out at Washington, June 9, 1865. He immediately returned to Chicago and resumed his trade, and upon the 20th of September of the same year again joined the municipal police force, being recommended by Capt. Fred Gund to the Police Commissioners. Almost immediately afterwards he was made Desk Sergeant or station-keeper at the North Market Street Police Station, and the following spring was transferred to a like position at the North Avenue Police Precinct, then a sub-station. In August, 1866, he returned to the North Market Street Station as night station-keeper, and on the 1st of June following was transferred to the North Avenue Police Station, where he became day station-keeper. January 13, 1868, he was made Sergeant, a position later changed to a Lieutenancy, and remained in service at the Huron Street Station until November 14, 1868. He then returned to the North Avenue Station, where he served uninterruptedly for twenty years, and was then retired on the pension list.

In September, 1893, Michael Brennan, who had served under Lieutenant Baus as Desk Sergeant at the North Avenue Station in 1872, was confirmed as General Superintendent of Police, much to the gratification of ex-Lieutenant Baus. His pleasure was further increased when Superintendent Brennan showed his grateful remembrance of his former chief by offering him a position at headquarters commensurate with his abilities, which was gratefully accepted. He continued to serve in the office of the Chief of Police until a few days before his death, which occurred June 4, 1895. His demise was very sudden, and was caused by over-exertion as a mounted officer in the Decoration Day parade, five days previously. The direct cause of his death was heart failure, and he passed away in his bed, early in the morning, at his home on North Halsted Street. He was buried June 6, 1895, in Grace-land Cemetery, and his funeral was attended by all the societies of which he was a member and by a large delegation of the police force.

Lieutenant Baus was in control of the North Avenue Station at the time of the great fire of

1871, and he took charge of and saved seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of plate and other valuables belonging to William B. Ogden, by burying them near his own home, which was destroyed by the fire. He bore a proud record for efficiency, bravery and ability, and the police district under his control was one of the best regulated in the city. This was settled principally by the Bavarians, and is termed the "Bavarian heaven." In June, 1871, at the head of a mounted detail, on his historical white horse, he led the escort of the German Peace Festival, said to have been the largest and longest column ever in the streets of this city. In 1877 Lieutenant Baus took the flag in a competitive police drill. During the riot of that year, he drove twenty-five hundred rioters across the Madison Street Bridge, with twenty-five policemen, and for this feat received the sobriquet of "The Flanker" from the city press. In the Knights Templar and Garfield funeral parades, at the head of a mounted squad, he led the procession, as he also did on Mayor Harrison's return from Europe. On "German Day" at the World's Fair he acted as Adjutant to General Lieb, who commanded the first military division, and at the funeral of his old and distinguished friend, Carter H. Harrison, he led the German societies attending the funeral. When mounted he has been compared to many distinguished military leaders, such as Napoleon, General Van Der Tann and Phil Sheridan. In September, 1878, Mayor Heath offered the Lieutenant the position occupied by Captain Gund, but he refused it, on account of his friendship for that officer. Lieutenant Baus was granted a furlough of three months by Mayor Harrison, in 1886, and he visited his native home in Bavaria, which he had not seen for thirty-five years; and while there many honors were conferred upon him by the officials of Wurzburg and other towns.

During each of his last seven years Lieutenant Baus was unanimously elected President of the Illinois Volunteer Club, and at the time of his death he was Treasurer of the Verein Bavaria, and Financial and Corresponding Secretary of the German Patriots of 1848-49. He was possessed of considerable poetic ability, and his services

were in demand at all German festivals. He was something of a wit, and the little assemblies of friends at his pleasant home were always assured of a most enjoyable time. During the deadlock at Springfield in 1885, on personal grounds, he received one vote for United States Senator, the nearest he ever came to congressional honors. In politics he invariably acted with the Republican party. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church; of the Policemen's Benevolent Association; Uhland Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Hancock Post, Grand Army of the Republic, besides the societies previously mentioned.

Shortly before the Great Fire his wife died, and on the 29th of January, 1874, he married her sister, Miss Margaret Dupper, of this city, who bore him four children. Two of these are now living, as are two of the children of his first wife. Their names in order of birth are: Louisa, wife of John Massion; Adelaide C., wife of W. D. Adams;

Margaret E. A. and John Philip. Those deceased were Elizabeth; Catherine, wife of G. F. Dupper; Otto, Mary and Augusta.

Lieutenant Baus was a man of short and heavy build. He was noted for his great good humor, and gained considerable reputation as a storyteller. His experience in the Revolution of 1848 made him a romantic and heroic figure in the eyes of his countrymen in Chicago, and he was long a leader among them. He was the organizer of the Bavarian Society in this city, and served several times as Treasurer of the National Society of Bavarians in America. During the war he was a comrade of Maj. George Heintzmann, who was for many years Drill Master of the Chicago Police force. Several years ago these two made a compact with the late Major Nevins that one of the three should take charge of the funeral of the first who died. Lieutenant Baus took charge of the funeral of Major Nevins, and his own funeral procession was in charge of Major Heintzmann.

CHARLES STOSE.

CHARLES STOSE, a pioneer of Chicago, was born July 11, 1828, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The family is an old one in Wurtemberg, Germany. The grandfather of Charles Stose died there, and his widow, a woman of great energy and courage, started with her children for America in 1799. Her object in emigrating to the New World was to secure better opportunities for her children. She died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where she settled on arriving, and whence her children scattered to different localities. Their names were John, Charles, Clemens and Mary. The eldest settled in Ohio, and died there. Charles was a soldier under General Jackson, and fought in the battle of New Orleans. He subsequently located at Wheaton, Illinois, where he died. Mary married Ferdinand

Seybold, a writer of considerable prominence, who died in Pennsylvania. She became an early settler of Illinois, at Cottage Hill (now known as Elmhurst), where she died.

Clemens Stose was bound out to a farmer for nine years, and, having a hard master, his youth was a sad period. He later learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for many years at Erie, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Chicago, arriving here July 8, 1832. He was a skillful mechanic, and here found ready demand for his talents. He was employed at the fort in repairing and caring for arms, and was wont to manufacture tomahawks and repair guns for the Indians. About 1840 he engaged in the retail grocery business, which he followed quite successfully for ten years.

In 1852 he went to California, by way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama. He again engaged in the grocery trade at San Francisco, with an American for a partner. They also engaged in manufacturing native California wines, and fitted up a vessel for the coasting trade. The latter venture proved unsatisfactory, and Mr. Stose bought a large fruit ranch eight miles south of Sacramento. This was almost wholly destroyed by the great flood, and Mr. Stose removed to San Francisco, where he lived a retired life until his death, at the age of eighty-three years. He was a restless and energetic character, and was a member of the vigilantes in the early days of California, who maintained law and order in that unorganized commonwealth.

Clemens Stose is well remembered by the old Chicagoans, who held him in high esteem for his many good qualities. He was especially kind to newcomers, whom he aided in securing employment and homes. He served as Alderman from the then First Ward of Chicago, and had a host of friends throughout the city. During the early years of his citizenship he was a clear-cut Jacksonian Democrat, but joined the Republican party on its organization in 1856, with which he continued to vote and work. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, to whose support he was a liberal contributor. His first shop in Chicago was on Franklin Street, between Lake and Water Streets, and the last at the southeast corner of Randolph and Fifth Avenue. Here he had early purchased ground, on which now stands the Stose Block, the property of his heirs. His wife, Margaret Stose, survived him, and died in San Francisco in June, 1891, aged eighty-five years. She was a good woman, a true type of the German pioneer, always thrifty and frugal, yet ever charitable to the poor and needy. She is well and kindly remembered by the early German residents of the city. She was the mother of six children, namely: Charles, Clemens, Mary, Caroline, Emma and Louise. All lived in California except Charles, and all married and reared families.

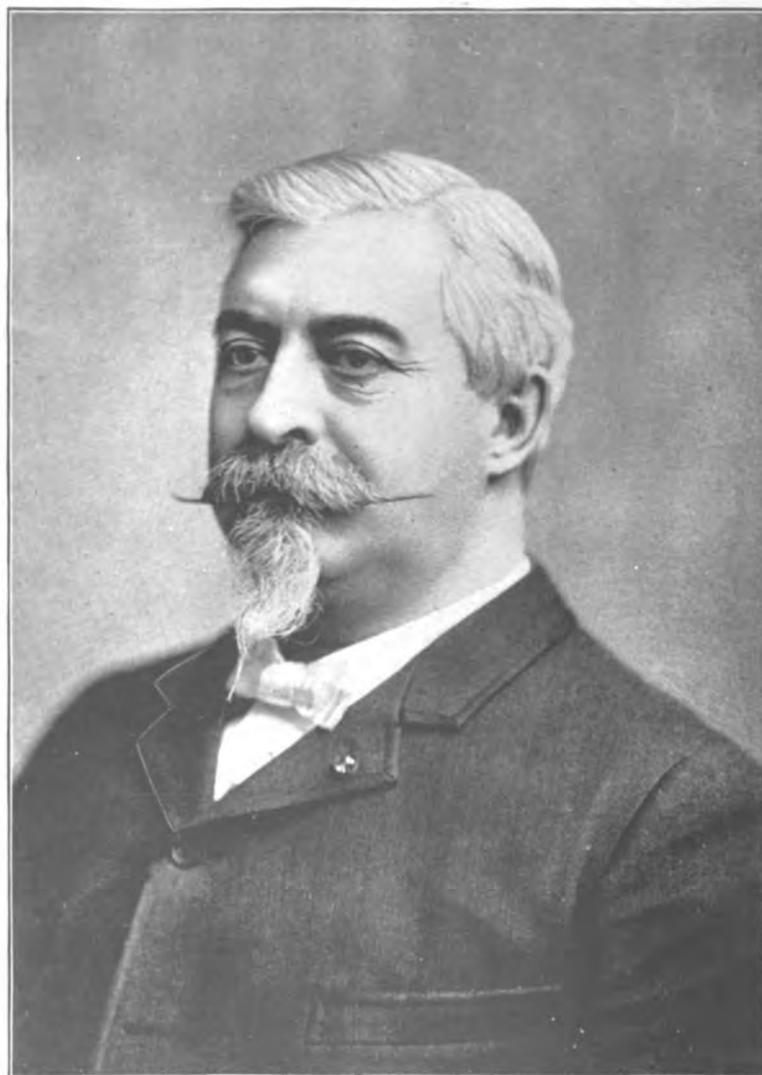
Charles Stose was but four years of age when he came with his family to Chicago, and he re-

ceived his education in the public schools of this city. He learned the tinner's trade with Thomas George, a well-known pioneer tin and copper smith. After six years' labor in this occupation, he purchased his father's grocery business, which he conducted for two years. He then engaged in the manufacture of brick at Summit, in partnership with an old friend, Peter Kern. The cholera epidemic of 1853 paralyzed all industry, and they, in common with others, suffered a severe loss. After that he engaged in the toy and Yankee-notion trade in Chicago, and was quite successful until the Great Fire swept away his stock. In the mean time he had invested to some extent in real estate, and the care of this property and his father's estate engrossed his time for some years. The latter property was finally leased for ninety-nine years, and is now producing a steady and handsome income for its owners. In 1891 he invested in a fruit orchard of twenty acres near Pasadena, California, where he maintains his winter home, enjoying to the full the delights of that lovely climate.

Mr. Stose has never held nor sought an office, but has been a faithful life-long Republican. He was ten years a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, entering the service under Mayor John Wentworth, and receiving his diploma from Mayor John C. Haynes. He was acquainted with all the noted pioneers in Chicago, and has seen the city develop from a frontier hamlet to the metropolis of the West, and has experienced many changes and reverses in his own life.

Mr. Stose was married in Chicago, in October, 1851, to Miss Caroline Sigwalt, a step-daughter of Napoleon Periolat. She is still his companion and the happy mother of six children, namely: Charles (deceased), Emma, Ella and Carey (twins), Julia and George. The latter was educated at Boston, and holds a Government position at Washington, District of Columbia. Emma is the wife of Adolph Hilpert, a wood engraver of Chicago, residing in the suburb of Ravenswood; Ella married Carl Kleinbeck, of Bloomington, Illinois; and Carey is the wife of Fred J. Nelson, bookkeeper for the Morton Salt Company, of Chicago.

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COL. E. D. SWAIN

Photo'd by W. J. Root

EDGAR DENMAN SWAIN, D. D. S.

EDGAR DENMAN SWAIN, D. D. S., is engaged in the practice of dentistry at the corner of Randolph and State Streets, Chicago, and is prominent in both professional and military circles. He was born in Westford, Vt., in August, 1836, and is a son of Dr. Marcus and Charlotte (Woodbury) Swain. On the paternal side he is of Scotch lineage, and on the maternal side is of English descent. The father became a resident of Oshkosh, Wis., in 1857, and during the war he was appointed Surgeon of the Wisconsin Penitentiary at Waupun. About 1878, he removed to Englewood, Ill., and thence to Glencoe, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-nine. His wife died in Waupun, Wis. In their family were four sons and two daughters: Edgar D. of this sketch; Dr. Oliver D., a resident of Chicago; Marcus W., who was killed in a railroad accident in 1862; George A., who died of typhoid fever in the army in the summer of 1863; and Alice M. and Charlotte, both living.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch remained under the parental roof until seventeen years of age, and then left home, going to Worcester, Mass., where he worked in a machine-shop. He afterward removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where, in 1855, he began the study of dentistry. Two years later he became a resident of Wisconsin and began practice in Oshkosh. Subsequently he was engaged in the prosecution of his profession in Aurora, Ill., and in Batavia, Ill.

Mr. Swain watched with interest the progress of events which preceded the Civil War, and after the South had attacked Ft. Sumter, he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the Union. He raised a company, and on the 22d of July, 1861,

became Captain of Company I, Forty-second Illinois Infantry. He was afterward promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in October, 1863, and in 1865 was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. He served until the close of the war, and took part in many important engagements, including the Fremont campaign in Missouri. His was the first regiment to enter Columbus, Ky., and with his company he took part in the siege of Island No. 10, being largely instrumental in its capture. Under the command of Gen. Polk, he then went to Hamburg, Tenn., and aided in the capture of Corinth. The following summer he was employed in guarding railroads, and in the fall was ordered to report to Gen. Buell, of Nashville, remaining with the command of Gen. Negley in possession of that city during Bragg and Buell's Kentucky campaign. After the cessation of hostilities his regiment was ordered to Texas for duty. Dr. Swain was finally mustered out in Springfield, Ill., on the 12th of January, 1866. He was wounded in the left knee at New Hope Church, Ga., and for three months his injury would not permit him to engage in active service, but he saw nearly all of the important campaigns of the war west of the Alleghany Mountains, and was in twenty-seven engagements.

Dr. Swain's connection with military affairs has since continued, and in army circles he is a leader. In 1877, he became Major of the First Regiment Illinois National Guards, and took part in suppressing the railroad riots of that year. In August he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in December, 1877, was promoted to the rank of Colonel, in which capacity he served for four years,

when he resigned. He has long been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, served for three years as Commander of George H. Thomas Post, and for two years was Commander of the Department of Illinois. He has also served as Senior Vice-Commander in Chief of the National Encampment, and is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

After the war, Dr. Swain began the practice of dentistry in Chicago, and for a time was associated with Dr. Cushing, and afterward with Dr. Noble. Since 1870 he has been alone in practice, and now finds little time for other pursuits. He is an accomplished microscopist and has given much time to the investigation of histology. He was

President of the Chicago Dental Society in 1874, and of the Illinois State Dental Society in 1875. He was also Secretary of the latter for two terms, and was Secretary of the Chicago Octontological Society. At present he is Dean of the dental department in the Northwestern University. The degree of D. D. S. was conferred upon him by the Ohio Dental College in March, 1883.

Dr. Swain was married in 1869 to Miss Clara Smith, who was born in Kane County, Ill., and is a daughter of Benjamin Smith, one of the pioneers of Chicago. The Doctor is a close observer and careful student, thorough and industrious in all undertakings, and has steadily risen in his profession until he is numbered among the leading dentists of the city.

WILLIAM HAHNE.

WILLIAM HAHNE, a well-known citizen and dealer in agricultural implements in Mattison, Cook County, was born in Hanover, Germany, February 2, 1834, and is one of six children, namely: Emma, Henry, Mary, Frederick Diedrich, William and Louis. Their parents, Diedrich and Marie (Biermann) Hahne, were also natives of Germany. The father died when our subject was about seven years of age, leaving quite an estate to the eldest son, Henry, who was to care for and educate the other members of the family. With his younger brothers and sisters, therefore, he left his native land and set sail for the New World, landing in Chicago on the 2d of October, 1850.

William Hahne acquired his education in the public schools of Germany. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed for three years to William Wayman, a wagon and carriage maker of Chicago. After learning his trade, he worked for John Borman and Mr. Whitbeck, both of

Chicago. In 1858 he embarked in business for himself in Elk Grove, Cook County, where he carried on operations as a wagon and carriage-maker until 1862. In that year he came to Mattison and continued in the same business, to which in a short time he added a complete line of agricultural implements and farm machinery. About the year 1882, on account of failing health, he abandoned wagon and carriage making, but still carries on the other lines, and is now enjoying a prosperous trade, which is the sure reward of untiring energy and straightforward business principles.

Mr. Hahne was married in the summer of 1858 to Sophia L. Shumacher, daughter of John Shumacher, a native of Germany. She was born in the same country in 1836. Their children are: John Frederick Henry, who was born in Elk Grove, Cook County, Ill., June 11, 1859, and died January 23, 1865; Dora Maria Berthe, who was born in Elk Grove, Cook County, Ill., Septem-

ber 21, 1860, and is now the wife of William H. Depke, a grocer of Danville, Ill.; Henrietta D. Marie Emma, born in Elk Grove April 18, 1862, the wife of Fred Utermark, proprietor of the Mattison House, of Mattison, Cook County, Ill.; Marie Caroline, who was born in Mattison, and is the wife of Henry Tueachman, a cigar manufacturer of Chicago Heights; Willemine Dorethea Mathilda, who was born in Mattison, March 11, 1866, and is the wife of Frank Kort, a baker of Dalton, Ill.; Diedrich William F., who was born in Mattison, November 12, 1867, and is a grocer of Danville, Ill.; Henry Carl George, who was born January 18, 1870, and died October 12, 1880; H. Gus Louis, who was born January 23, 1873, and died December 18, 1874; Caroline Marie Sophia, born in Mattison, February 3, 1874; Anna Sophia Dorthie, born October 23, 1876; and Amanda Marie W. C., born in Mattison, January 12, 1883. The last three are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hahne are members of the German Lutheran Church, and have educated their children in that faith, and have also given them a thorough English education. Mr. Hahne has ever been a liberal contributor to the support of the church. His education was acquired in the schools of the Fatherland when quite young, but

although he never attended the public schools after coming to America, by observation and close application, he has acquired a good knowledge of English. He is an ardent supporter of our public-school system, and his influence has been thrown into every educational movement. To him more than to any other citizen of Mattison is the public indebted for ten months school in each year, not only in the public, but also in the parochial schools. As Director or Township Treasurer, he has served almost continuously since his arrival in Rich Township.

On the 22d of October, 1856, Mr. Hahne received his naturalization papers, and in the following November he cast his first vote. He has always been a staunch Republican, holding firmly to the principles upon which the organization of this party was based. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the long period of twenty-five years, that of Notary Public for twelve years, and President of the Village Board of Trustees for four years. To the performance of his duties he has brought an intelligent mind and the right idea of the practicability of a movement. He is true to every trust, and his public and private life are alike above reproach. Happy in a promising family, he has become the possessor of a reputation for unsullied integrity of character.

NORMAN REXFORD.

NORMAN REXFORD, deceased, the first permanent settler of Blue Island, and for many years one of its most prominent citizens, will be long remembered among the pioneers of northern Illinois for his hospitality and kindly manner. Mr. Rexford was born in Charlotte, Vt., June 4, 1802, and died at Blue Island, March 28, 1883. He was a son of Benajah and Zerua (Squire) Rexford, who had six children: Ste-

phen, Norman, Isabel (Mrs. Fayette Dickson), Heber S., Elsie Ann (Mrs. Cooley) and Ruth, who died in childhood. Benajah Rexford was born in Wallingford, Conn., June 23, 1780, and died at Westfield, N. Y., March 25, 1862. His second wife, Roxana Ayer, of Stanstead, Conn., bore him six children: Wilder A., Betsy L. (Mrs. Daniel Morse), Olive H. (Mrs. Isaac Relf), Louisa A. (Mrs. Thaddeus Ayer), So-

phronia H. (Mrs. L. Harmon) and Thomas Ayer.

Benajah Rexford represented the fifth generation of his family in America, being descended from Arthur Rexford, an English ship-master, who was married at New Haven, Conn., September 3, 1702, to Elizabeth Stevens. Their eldest son was also named Arthur, and his first wife, Jemima, bore him eight children, one of whom, named Benjamin, served in the Continental army. He married Esther Hall, and they had eleven children, the eldest, Benjamin, being also a Revolutionary soldier. The latter married Catherine Rice, and Benajah was the eldest of their six children.

Norman Rexford removed while a young man to Ripley, Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was married, January 10, 1828, to Julia Wattles, daughter of Chandler and Diana (Murray) Wattles. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Rexford removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and thence, in 1835, he drove by team to Chicago, arriving on the 5th day of June. He first located at Bachelor's Grove, Cook County, where his brother Stephen had preceded him in 1833. A few months later, Norman Rexford located at Long Wood, near the north end of "the island," where he kept tavern in a log cabin of four rooms. In November, 1836, he removed to the present village of Blue Island. A small log cabin had been erected the previous year by a man named Courtney. This was a rude structure, only 12x15 feet, without floor, and was the only building within the present limits of the village. Mr. Rexford proceeded to build a hewed frame building for a hotel. This was sided with boards drawn by team from Pine Creek, Ind., over one hundred miles distant, the lumber costing \$40 per thousand. The building stood on the east side of Western Avenue, at the top of the bluff, on or near the site of the present post-office. As the country was rapidly filling up with emigrants, this hotel was well patronized. It was afterwards enlarged, and continued to be a landmark until 1858, when it was destroyed by fire. It was known as the Blue Island House. Many a social gathering was held therein, and many of the pioneers of Chicago and other points twenty or thirty

miles distant often drove thither to trip "the light fantastic" upon its floor. The fun was frequently continued until morning, many of the guests remaining to breakfast before departing for their homes. In the spring of the year the prairie roads were often almost impassable. It was customary with Mr. Rexford to hang beacon lights in the upper windows of the house on dark nights, as a guide to all belated travelers who might be struggling through the mire or the severe storms of winter.

In 1838, a postoffice was established at Blue Island, and Mr. Rexford served as Postmaster for a number of years, during which time his son Fayette carried the mail on horseback from Chicago to Buncombe, Ill., a distance of ninety miles, making weekly trips. Letter postage was twenty-five cents, and nearly every house along the sparsely-settled route was a postoffice. In 1852, Mr. Rexford sold out the hotel and removed to a farm adjoining the village, where the balance of his days were spent. Most of the farm is now included in the village, and it has appreciated in value to an extent little dreamed of by him at the time of his purchase. Mrs. Julia Rexford still resides at Blue Island, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. The following is a record of their children: Fayette D. is proprietor of the Centralia House at Centralia, Ill.; Laura A., who became the wife of A. B. Kyle, of Englewood, is now deceased; Clarissa C. is now Mrs. H. H. Massey, of Blue Island; Norman B. is a well-known citizen of that place; Mary D. died in childhood; Julia married James B. Massey, and is now deceased; Susan Mary is deceased; Elizabeth P. died in childhood; and Heber Squire became a prominent citizen of Blue Island, where his death occurred in 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Rexford were active members of the Universalist Church, and were interested in many benevolent and charitable works. Seldom was a man turned away from their door for want of food or money, although their generosity was sometimes imposed upon. Mr. Rexford never engaged in litigation, or wished to see others do so. It is said that at one time, after trying in vain to adjust a quarrel between two of his neigh-

bors, he paid the amount in dispute out of his own pocket, rather than see them engage in a lawsuit. In early life he was an active Democrat, but afterwards became a Republican. A stanch adher-

ent of every progressive movement, it may be truly said that Blue Island owes much of its present prosperity to the example of public spirit, forethought and enterprise set by Mr. Rexford.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, who resides in Bremen Township, where he is living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves, was born in Ballymolin, County Down, Ireland, in April, 1808, and is a son of John and Mary Ann Hamilton, both of whom spent their entire lives on the Emerald Isle, reaching a very advanced age, the father living to be one hundred and four years old, and his wife to be eighty-six. The year 1822 witnessed the arrival of William Hamilton in this country. He lived for nine years in New York City, where he learned the plasterer's trade, and also engaged in making slate roofs. In 1838 he came West and took up his residence in Bremen Township, Cook County, then an undeveloped and unsettled region. The Indians occupied lands adjoining, and for several years he had only two white neighbors for miles around. The family lived in a log cabin, and went through all the experiences of frontier life. In 1850 Mr. Hamilton built the present family homestead, in which he has since lived. He has been a successful farmer and man of business, and increased his landed possessions from eighty to three hundred and twenty acres. As an investment, he early bought city lots in Blue Island, which he subsequently sold at a fine profit, and later made very successful investments in Hyde Park property, which is now owned by his children. In 1879 he retired from active life, and at that time apportioned his property among his children. He is now spending his declining years on the old homestead with his son John, and, al-

though he has reached the advanced age of eighty-six, he still enjoys excellent health. He is one of the honored pioneers of the county, and by all who know him is held in high regard. Since fourteen years of age he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his life has been in harmony with his profession.

In 1837 William Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Kelley, of New York City. Her death occurred in December, 1887, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are yet living: William, a resident of Hyde Park; Mary Jane, wife of W. A. Briggs, of Hyde Park; Margaret, wife of John P. Roberson, of Hyde Park; and John, who owns the old homestead in Bremen Township. The fourth child, James G., lost a limb in front of Richmond, Va., in October, 1864, while serving in Company G, Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment. He died May 7, 1885, aged forty-one years.

John Hamilton was born on the home farm, July 27, 1842. During his boyhood he attended the public schools and Hillsdale (Mich.) College. In 1864, having completed his education, he returned home, and since that time has devoted his energies to his extensive farming interests. Since 1879 he has had charge of two hundred and forty acres of good land, comprising one of the most valuable farms in this section of Illinois, and for the past sixteen years he has made a specialty of the dairy business. He keeps on hand about fifty cows, and has met with excellent

success in that enterprise. He also raises some fine horses, and is recognized as one of the leading farmers and stock-dealers of this locality.

On the 16th of November, 1882, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Alma G. Lucas, daughter of George and Barbara (Drummond) Lucas, whose family numbers five children, the others being Margaret, wife of W. Hulet, of Bremen Township; Robert and Arthur, well-known farmers; and Clara L., wife of Dexter Minard, who is represented elsewhere in this work. The father, George Lucas, was a native of the Buckeye State, but during his boyhood left his Ohio home, and has since resided in Illinois. By oc-

cupation, he is a farmer. His wife is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and a daughter of James and Margaret (McMartin) Drummond.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have been born three children, Margaret Florence, Emily Clara and John Emerson, and all are still under the parental roof. In his political views, Mr. Hamilton is a stalwart advocate of Republican principles, and has served as School Trustee of Bremen Township, but has never sought political preferment, desiring rather to give his entire time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with good success.

JOHN McELDOWNEY.

JOHN McELDOWNEY, one of the honored pioneers of Cook County, has for almost sixty years resided on the site of Chicago Heights, although it was long years after his arrival that the town sprang into existence. The history of Cook County as a frontier settlement is well known to him, and the experiences of the pioneer form a part of his record. He was born in Ireland, on the 11th of October, 1811. His father, John McEldowney, and his grandfather, who also bore the name of John, likewise were natives of the Emerald Isle. The mother, who in her maidenhood was Martha Caldwell, was born in Ireland, and was a daughter of James and Jane (Moorhead) Caldwell. Mr. McEldowney, the father, was a farmer, and followed that occupation throughout his entire life. In 1832, he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, and in 1836 came to Cook County, Ill., where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 20th of January, 1875. With the Presbyterian Church he held membership. His wife was called to her final rest March 5, 1861. They were married in 1810, and became

the parents of nine children, namely: John of this sketch; Jane, who was born January 21, 1814, became the wife of Robert Wallace, and died in 1874; James, who was born May 4, 1816, has followed farming throughout his life, and now resides in Chicago Heights; Ann, who married John Hughes, and died May 4, 1888; Thomas, born December 1, 1820, a retired farmer living in Chicago; Rosana, born May 28, 1822, and who died May 17, 1845, being the first one interred in Bloom Cemetery; Catherine J., born June 15, 1824, the wife of Stewart B. Eakem; Martha, who was born January 21, 1827, became the wife of John W. Morrison, a minister of Bloom for twenty-five years, and died on the 2d of May, 1894; and Elizabeth, born July 10, 1829, deceased, wife of John Miller.

The eldest member of the family, in whom the readers of this volume are especially interested, well deserves representation in the history of his adopted county. He acquired his education in the public schools, and remained on the Emerald Isle until 1832, when, with his father, he boarded a sailing-vessel and became a resident of Canada.

There he began working on a farm, receiving \$7 per month for his services. He was thus employed until 1835, when he resolved to seek his home in Illinois, and in the spring of that year started for Chicago. He made the first part of the journey on foot as far as Burlington, Vt., and by way of the Canal and Lakes to Detroit, from whence he came on foot to his destination, a distance of three hundred miles.

For two months Mr. McEldowney worked in the New York Hotel stable. He has cut hay where the court house of Chicago now stands, and has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of Cook County. On the 1st of July, 1835, he took up his residence at Thorn Grove, now Chicago Heights, and made a claim of four hundred acres of land on sections 28 and 29, Bloom Township, for which he paid the usual Government price of \$1.25 per acre. His first home was a log cabin, built on the site of the present town, and there he lived in true pioneer style. His farming was done with crude machinery, and he worked early and late in order to make a start. His enterprise, perseverance and industry were at length crowned with success, and at one time he was the owner of a very valuable farm of five hundred and twenty acres. He acquired a handsome competence, which now enables him to rest from business cares.

On the 15th of July, 1856, Mr. McEldowney

married Miss Ann Wallace, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wallace, and a native of Ireland, born June 4, 1814. They have eight children. Dorothy, who was born March 28, 1838, became the wife of James Hunter, and died June 28, 1870; Mary A., born May 17, 1840, is the wife of Samuel McDowall, an attorney at law, engaged in practice in Salt Lake City; William J., born June 30, 1843, is President of the Chicago Heights Bank; Martha E., born May 19, 1846, died February 27, 1867; James H. was born May 20, 1848; Margaret J., born May 13, 1850, died on the 6th of July following; Rebecca, born October 8, 1851, is the wife of William J. Campbell, an attorney at law; and Andrew W., born February 6, 1854, completes the family.

Since the organization of the party, Mr. McEldowney has been a staunch Republican in politics, and has been honored with several local offices. He has served as Supervisor, and for the long period of twenty years was Justice of the Peace, proving a capable and efficient officer. In 1886, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 7th of September, and was laid to rest in Bloom Cemetery. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. McEldowney also belongs. His life has been well and worthily passed, and throughout the community in which he has so long made his home he has the high regard of all.

EVERITTE ST. JOHN.

EVERITTE ST. JOHN, General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was born at Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn., February 4, 1844. Both parents were natives of that State and of English lineage. When four years old, his father died, and his mother, though left with a large family of chil-

dren, managed to provide for their physical comfort and gave each a public-school education. Ambitious to begin a career of usefulness, at an early age the subject of this biography began to earn his livelihood by becoming a clerk for his elder brother, who filled the combined offices of Postmaster, station agent, Town Clerk and gen-

eral store-keeper of the village. Here, and in his mother's home, were imbibed in a large degree those principles of industry, economy and perseverance which have characterized the man, and which are essential to the successful management of an extensive railway system, or other large enterprises.

Through the medium of the local gossip, which had its natural center at the village postoffice, he heard much of the success of other young men who had left the Nutmeg State to seek their fortunes in the great West, and becoming inoculated with the western fever, at the age of seventeen years he resigned his position as his brother's assistant and went to Quincy, Ill. Here he became a clerk in the general ticket office of the Quincy & Toledo Railroad, at a salary of \$30 per month. When that road was consolidated with the Great Western Railroad, of Illinois, he was transferred to a similar position at Springfield, with a slight increase of salary. One year later, having received an offer of a better position from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, he came to Chicago, and on the 4th of July, 1863, began his career with that corporation. His steady application and untiring energy soon attracted the attention of his superiors, and secured promotion to a more responsible and lucrative position. Successively he became Chief Ticket Clerk and General Ticket Agent, occupying the latter position for fourteen years. At the expiration of that period, he was appointed General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the road, and six months later became Assistant General Manager, while still holding the former position. In July, 1887, he was made General Manager of the lines east of the Missouri River, and the duties of that office were supplemented by those of Assistant General Manager of the lines west of the Missouri River. On the 1st of April, 1889, he assumed the position of General Manager of the entire system, bringing to the discharge of his duties the ripened experience of a quarter-century of active railroad labors.

With the growth and development of the great West, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad system has grown, and in many localities has preceded the development of its tributary terri-

tory. Mr. St. John has constantly striven to improve and perfect every department, and to that end has devoted much of the time given by others to recreation, having often given, for many years, twelve to fifteen hours per day to his work. His industry has been something phenomenal, and it is a source of wonder to his acquaintances that he has not given way in physical vigor under the assaults made by his own ambition and industry. He is remarkably free from all ostentation and those assumptions of exclusiveness often affected by men in high and responsible positions, and is among the most approachable and genial of men. Having conquered by labor his own elevation, he can sympathize with all who labor, and his latch-string is always out to the humblest employe who has a grievance, or a request to make.

As Chairman of the General Managers' Association, Mr. St. John bore no small part of the responsibility in overcoming the great sympathetic strike of 1894, in which the American Railway Union, composed largely of switchmen, and others identified and unidentified with railroad operations, sought to compel the railroads of the country to abandon the use of Pullman cars, because of an alleged grievance of members of the union against the Pullman Palace Car Company. The principle thus sought to be set up being wholly un-American, and not acknowledged by thinking people, the railroads set about carrying on their own business according to existing contracts with the Pullman Palace Car Company, and for the accommodation of the traveling public. The false principle was set up, and an attempt made to force the railroads and the public to accept it, that the strikers had a right to prevent, even by force, anyone from operating the roads by fulfilling the duties and service they had left. The General Managers met every emergency, and by co-operation soon secured men to operate trains; and the National Government protecting its mails and inter-state commerce, delays were averted, and as speedily as possible the resumption of traffic, both passenger and freight, thereby secured. All this was not accomplished until much valuable property, chiefly the cars of the railroads and their freight, belonging to ship-

pers all over the country, had been destroyed by fires set by strikers and their sympathizers. By their firm position and prompt action in securing the most ready and valuable protection, the General Managers won, and received the admiration and thanks of law-abiding people everywhere, and also made more certain and intelligible the principle that every American citizen has the right to undertake any honorable employment he wishes, and that no class can rightfully cut off the privileges of the rest of the world to secure its own selfish ends.

As Chairman of the Railway Finance Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, he enabled that association to add nearly \$1,000,000 to its treasury. He has been for years connected with many important railway associations, as fol-

lows: Chairman of Executive Committee of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association; Chairman of Western Railroad Weighing Association and Inspection Bureau; Chairman of the Chicago Car Service Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Freight Association.

Mr. St. John was happily married in 1869 to Miss Emilina B. Lamson, of Andover, Mass. They occupy a pleasant home on Rush Street, Chicago, where is stored his library of over one thousand choice volumes. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church; a member of the Union League Club, and of Waubensee Lodge No. 160, A. F. & A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of Montjoe Commandery, No. 53, K. T., and ex-President of the Sons of Connecticut.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, JR.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, Jr., is the eldest child of the great inventor of the reaper, Cyrus H. McCormick. His mother is Nettie Fowler McCormick. He was born on the 16th of May, 1859, in Washington, D. C., where his parents lived for several months while his father was securing patents on his reaper. At an early age, young McCormick entered the public schools of Chicago, and at the age of eighteen was graduated from the High School at the head of his class. He at once entered Princeton College and became a member of the Class of '79. In the autumn following, he entered the business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, and served in several departments in order that he might obtain a knowledge of its various branches. On the death of his father in 1884, he was elected to succeed him as President of the company, and has continued in that position up to the present time.

On the 5th of March, 1889, Mr. McCormick was married at Monterey, Cal., to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, a niece of Mrs. E. S. Stickney, of Chicago. They have three children, two sons and a daughter.

For several years Mr. McCormick has been a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of Chicago. Since June, 1889, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University. He is also Secretary of the Board of Trustees of McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, and was for several years the first Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. In the summer of 1889, he spent some time in Paris in the interest of the company's exhibits at the International Exposition, and was soon after decorated by the President of France "Officer of the *Merite Agricole*." In speaking of this honor, the *Courier d' Illinois* said: "This is one of but a few instances

where that decoration has been bestowed upon a citizen of the United States, it being rarely conferred upon a foreigner."

Cyrus H. McCormick, who has inherited many of his father's qualities of head and heart, is a gentleman whose education and business training

have fitted him to fill the responsible position to which he has been called. Under his management, the great manufacturing industry has developed successfully, and its output of harvesting machines is the largest in the world.

ALBERT WINGATE.

ALBERT WINGATE, one of the highly respected and prominent citizens of Worth Township, was born in Hallowell, Me., June 15, 1817, and is a son of Paine and Mary (Page) Wingate. The family is descended from John Wingate, who was a planter at Hilton's Point, now Dover, N. H., in 1657. He was a native of England, and the founder of the family in America. One of his ancestors was the Sheriff who committed the famous John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress," to jail. The name Wingate, according to a popular legend, originated with a powerful warrior, who during the siege of an ancient castle tore its gate from its fastenings and bore it away on his shoulders, thereby allowing his comrades to obtain an entrance. Members of the Wingate family were numerous in many parts of England and Scotland as early as the twelfth century, although the name was spelled in several different ways. They occupied many leading positions, becoming prominent in various walks of life. Descendants of the family were living in Bedfordshire, England, in the early part of the nineteenth century. Descendants of John Wingate still own his original homestead near Dover, N. H. He became one of the principal householders of that place, was a leading and influential citizen, and took an active part in the service during King Philip's War. His second wife, Sarah Wingate, was a daughter of Anthony Taylor, a native of England.

One of their sons, Joshua Wingate, was born in Hampton, N. H., and became Colonel of a regiment of New Hampshire militia. He took a prominent part in the siege of Louisburg in 1745. He wedded Mary Lunt, and his death occurred in 1769, at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife passed away three years later, also at the age of ninety. Their son Paine, the eldest in the family of eleven children, became a Congregational minister, and for sixty years was pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Amesbury, Mass. He wedded Mary Balch, and his death occurred in 1786, aged eighty-three years. His wife also reached that age, passing away in 1789. Joseph, the youngest son of Rev. Paine Wingate, was born in Amesbury, Mass., and about 1800 removed to Hallowell, Me., where he died in 1826, at the age of seventy-five. His wife, Judith, was a daughter of Elder James Carr. By their marriage they became the parents of ten children, of whom the father of the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth. He cleared and developed a farm near Hallowell, where he spent his entire life, being called to the home beyond January 12, 1849, in his sixty-third year.

The gentleman whose name heads this record spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Hallowell, and in 1842 emigrated to Cook County, driving across the country with a team. The journey was accomplished in six weeks, and he settled on a farm on section 28, Worth Township,

but subsequently removed to section 27, where he now resides. For thirty-four years he lived on the first farm, and placed it under a high state of cultivation, making many excellent improvements upon it. He arrived in Cook County four years before the first school districts were organized, and for several years he held the three offices of Township Treasurer, Township Trustee and School Director. He was one of the leading spirits in the development of the educational interests of this locality, and has ever taken a prominent part in promoting those enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare.

Mr. Wingate was married, June 29, 1842, to Rhoda, daughter of Lowell and Lois Mitchell. She was a native of Chesterville, Me., and died May 30, 1864, at the age of forty-five years and two months. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate had a family of five children: Levi Page, who died at the age of four years; Elizabeth, who died at the age of eighteen; Mary Caroline, wife of J. M. Green,

of Blue Island; Levi Albert, who is engaged with the Plano Manufacturing Company of West Pullman; and Mrs. Martha Alice Trumble, of Worth Township.

Mr. Wingate cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and is a member of the Chicago Tippecanoe Club. On the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart supporters. He has also served as Assessor and Highway Commissioner of Worth Township, in connection with the other offices before mentioned. He has never failed to keep an obligation or agreement, and although constantly in debt for thirty-three years, he was never dunned, sued nor refused a loan, a fact which indicates the confidence and trust reposed in his personal integrity. He possesses a remarkable memory, is considered an authority on matters of local history, and his evidence is often required in court, especially on questions pertaining to early surveys and titles to real estate.

CHARLES HENRY FELTON.

CHARLES HENRY FELTON, one of the well-known business men of Chicago, now Secretary and Manager of the White Swan Laundry Company (incorporated), was born in Troy, N. Y., February 18, 1840. His ancestors were of English origin, and the founders of the family in America, who came here in 1636, settled and resided in Salem, Mass. His great-grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Felton, took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War. He was a brave and valiant officer, as well as a highly educated man, and at the close of the war he was appointed Professor in a college, which position he held until disqualified by old age. He was a leader in Masonic circles, and was an influential citizen, who was honored with several public positions of trust.

He lived to be eighty years of age, and was the father of ten children.

The grandfather of our subject, Skelton Felton, of Brookfield, Mass., was a lieutenant in the regular army, receiving his commission from President Madison. He served in the War of 1812, and after its close received a pension for gallant services rendered. He was also a Professor in a college of Massachusetts for a time. Later he removed to Troy, N. Y., and died at the age of sixty-five years. His children were Amory, Benjamin, Henry, Lucinda, Sarah and Amanda. Only one is now living, who resides in New York. The mother of this family bore the maiden name of Houghton. Her death occurred in the Empire State at the ripe age of seventy years.

Amory Felton, father of Charles Henry, was a native of Brookfield, Mass., born in 1813. From his father he received an excellent education, and at the age of nineteen years was Principal of Dudley Academy, Brookfield, Mass. Later, he removed to Troy, N. Y., and established the wholesale grocery house of Felton & Mathews. He afterward went into the iron business, purchasing the Empire Stove Works. He was very successful in this enterprise, and left to his family a fortune. In 1863, at the age of fifty-one years, he was called to his final rest. He married Nancy Boynton, a native of the Bay State, and a descendant of Hughes De Boynton, a Norman baron, who went with William the Conqueror into England. The manor and lands granted to DeBoynton by William the Conqueror in 1067, in the old Kingdom of Wessex, are still in possession of the family. Her mother reached the very advanced age of one hundred and one. The children of this marriage are William, Charles, Herbert and Emma Louise. William resides in Troy, N. Y. Herbert is Division Superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y.; and Emma Louise is the wife of F. K. Lyon, of Dunkirk, N. Y. Mrs. Felton is still living, at the age of seventy-eight. She is a remarkable old lady, in perfect health, and in perfect possession of her faculties; her eyesight and hearing are good, and no silver threads are yet seen in her hair. Tall and straight, her step is firm and elastic, and she seems not to have passed the prime of life. She is also a well-informed lady, extensive reading having made her well informed on the questions of the day.

Mr. Felton whose name heads this record was educated in the common schools of Troy, N. Y., and in Bennington Seminary, of Bennington, Vt., from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen. During his school days, he manifested a restless spirit, longing to be a locomotive engineer, and would often run away from school, get aboard a locomotive, and try to run it. On completing his education, he remained at home for a while, and then went to Marion, Ala., where he remained for one year. Later we find him in Selma, Ala., where he obtained employment in a jewelry

store. About a year later, as the War of the Rebellion was approaching, and his sympathies were with the North, his residence in the South became, in consequence, very unpleasant. He therefore decided to come to Chicago, and on his arrival here, he entered the employ of A. H. Miller & Co., the leading jewelry firm of the city at that time. With them he remained until February, 1862, when he enlisted in Battery L of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, then located at Camp Douglas.

The company was soon ordered to the front, and went to St. Louis, where it received its equipment, and from there was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, to reinforce Gen. Grant, but arrived too late to take part in the great battle which occurred at that place. They were actively engaged in the campaign which soon followed under Gens. Grant and Halleck, when they advanced on Corinth, and in the battles of the Grant campaign, including the battles around Memphis and at Jackson, Tenn., Bolivar and Holly Springs, Miss. After re-organizing at Memphis for the siege of Vicksburg, Mr. Felton's company was sent to Lake Providence, La., and from this point they started on their march through the interior to Grand Gulf, where they crossed the Mississippi River below Vicksburg. Then followed the battles of Raymond, Champion Hills, Big Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg, in which Mr. Felton took part. During the campaign, he received several promotions for gallant services, until he reached the rank of Senior First Lieutenant, and Adjutant of Artillery of the District of Vicksburg, which comprised Vicksburg, Natchez and Milliken's Bend; then followed his promotion as First Assistant Provost-Marshal of the city of Vicksburg. About this time, Mr. Felton was recommended by Gen. Logan, of Illinois, and Gen. M. D. Legget, of Ohio, for the position of Adjutant of Artillery on Gen. Grant's staff, the place being then vacant; but as the war was now drawing to a close, he decided to resign, but did not do so till all the rebel armies had surrendered, when he returned to Chicago.

On the 25th of September, 1865, in Albany, N. Y., Mr. Felton married Miss Lizzie R. Borthwick,

who had been his playmate in early childhood. She is a daughter of Alexander Hamilton and Rachael (Esmé) Borthwick, the former a leading and successful merchant of Albany. Her grandfather was a grandson of Lord Borthwick, of Grands Hall, Scotland. Her ancestors were Scotch-French, and her maternal grandfather was an officer in the French army and came to America with Gen. La Fayette. Mrs. Felton was born in Albany, N. Y., and there resided until the age of fourteen. The three succeeding years of her life were passed in a college for young ladies in Lyons, Iowa, and after graduating she returned to her native city. Mrs. Felton is a linguist and a vocalist of some note, having studied under the best teachers in America and Europe.

In 1865, soon after Mr. Felton left the army, he re-entered the service of A. H. Miller & Co., with whom he continued until 1870, when he engaged in the railroad business. He was appointed contracting agent of the Empire Freight Line, which was a part of the Pennsylvania system, and to the duties of that position devoted his energies for ten years, when he became general agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Dairy Line (having charge of the territory west of the Mississippi River) of the New York Central System, in which capacity he served for two years.

In 1882 Mr. Felton purchased one of the largest

steam laundries in Chicago, successfully conducting the same until 1884, when, accompanied by Mrs. Felton, he went to Europe and located in London, England. He there embarked in the manufacture of laundry machinery, and did a prosperous business for three years, when he became a financial agent, and dealt in all kinds of American enterprises and investment securities. With this business he was connected for five years, and was again very successful. During this period, in company with his wife, he visited and resided in some of the principal cities of Europe. In 1892, he returned to Chicago, and soon after secured an extensive interest in the White Swan Laundry, one of the largest in the city. This corporation, of which he is now Secretary and Manager, is doing a very prosperous business. Mr. Felton is a very energetic and capable man, yet modest and unassuming, polite and courteous, intelligent and well informed. His views are broad, his understanding having been well developed by travel and experience. He is domestic in his tastes, very fond of music, and an admirer of the opera and art. In religious belief, he is independent, and in his political views is a Republican. He keeps abreast with the times in all things, and is well posted on the leading questions of the day. We predict for him the same success in the future, that has crowned his efforts in the past.

CHARLES P. HUEY.

CHARLES P. HUEY, who is successfully engaged in the practice of law in Harvey, receiving a liberal patronage, was born in Cape Town, Cape Colony, October 3, 1849. His father, Robert T. Huey, was born and reared in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he made his home until the age of thirty-five, when he entered the British service and became a soldier in the Colonial

army. He was sent with his command to South Africa, and reached Cape Town about 1838. In that place he was united in marriage with Wilhelmina Thomas. At the close of the war he was discharged from the service and returned to Cape Town, from whence he afterwards removed to Port Elizabeth, on the extreme southern coast of Cape Colony, where with his family he resided

for many years, engaged in trading and in various business pursuits. He finally engaged in merchandising, and in the interests of that business, and partly for recreation, departed for Liverpool in 1860. He took passage on a sailing-vessel, which was never heard from again, and is supposed to have sunk in mid-ocean, not a passenger escaping to tell the tale of the disaster. He left a wife and six children. Anna, the eldest, became the wife of Samuel Slaughter, who is now serving as a County Assessor in southern Utah; Mary is married and resides in northern Montana; Charles is the next younger; Leonard is in the railway service and resides in southern Colorado; Nellie is the wife of Ernest H. Price, of Fresno, Cal.; and Walter resides in the same State.

Charles P. Huey began his education in the private schools of Port Elizabeth, which he attended until nine years of age, after which he spent two years in the Gray Institute, a large and most excellent school. At the age of ten years he began the study of Latin. When a child of eleven summers he accompanied the family to America, locating in Salt Lake City, where he attended St. Mark's Grammar School, an Episcopal institution of learning, for two years. At the age of nineteen he entered a printing-office and worked as a compositor until 1872, becoming an expert printer. He learned so rapidly that in half the usual time he had completed the regular apprenticeship and was made a journeyman. He then, until the fall of 1873, was engaged in the newspaper and publishing business, and during a part of the time assisted John C. Young, a nephew of Brigham Young, in the publication of a local paper, which was opposed to the system of polygamy, and was really the beginning of the great opposition developed in Utah against the system. So bitter was the opposition of the Mormon leaders, that the printing establishment was once broken up by a mob and Mr. Young assaulted.

In the fall of 1873, Mr. Huey became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, pursuing a two-years course, and graduating with honor in the Class of '75. He at once began practice in Salt Lake City, and

soon acquired prominence in the prosecution of the case of the United States against Rossiter, a prominent Mormon in the employ of Brigham Young, who was bound over under the Poland Law to keep the peace for having threatened with violence John C. Young, the old friend and associate of Mr. Huey, and who was then local editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, the leading Gentile paper of the city. The case, under the advice of Mr. Huey, was prosecuted before Mr. Pratt, United States Commissioner, who held the accused under bonds. The prisoner's counsel, one of the leading lawyers of Salt Lake City, and attorney for the Mormon Church, appealed to the United States District Court for discharge, under writ of *habeas corpus*, which, after an able argument by Mr. Huey in opposition to the release, and arguments in its behalf by the prisoner's counsel, was denied by the Chief Justice, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. Mr. Huey's maiden speech at the Bar won the first signal victory for the anti-polygamist under the Poland Law and gained him a well-deserved prominence. He continued in practice in Salt Lake City until 1882.

In 1878, Mr. Huey wedded Mary J. McFerren, of Hoopeston, Ill., and in 1882, on account of his wife's health, removed to Hoopeston, where he practiced law for some time, but was mostly engaged in the banking business for six years, in company with his brother-in-law, J. S. McFerren, who is President and chief owner of the First National Bank of Hoopeston. Mr. Huey served as Assistant Cashier until 1889, when he resumed law practice, and also for a year published the Hoopeston *Sentinel*. He also founded and published the Danville *Sentinel*, and in March, 1892, came to Harvey, where for a few months he edited the Harvey *Citizen*. In the same year, however, he retired from the newspaper field, and has since successfully engaged in law practice.

In politics, Mr. Huey is a Republican, but at local elections subordinates party to the best interests of the town, laboring with other prominent citizens for temperance, good government, and the material interests of this thriving suburb. He now holds the office of City Attorney. He is

a member of the Episcopal Church, and an active member of Dirigo Lodge No. 399, K. P., which he represented in the State Grand Lodge at Springfield. He has taken the highest degree in the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He has only one child,

James J., who is now nine years of age. Mr. Huey is recognized as one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Harvey, and in the history of his adopted county he well deserves mention.

PLEASANT AMICK.

PLEASANT AMICK, a pioneer of northern Illinois, now engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago, has for some years been connected with the business and official interests of this city, and is recognized as one of its representative men. He was born near Diamond Lake, Cass County, Mich., October 14, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Corron) Amick, natives of Virginia. They removed to Cass County, Mich., previous to 1830. The Amick family is of German origin, and the ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania. Members of the family afterward removed to the Old Dominion, and Jacob Amick was born near the Natural Bridge in Virginia. The Corron family is English, and its founders in America settled in Virginia. The mother of Mrs. Rachel Amick was a daughter of James Pinnell, Jr., who came from Lambeth, London. One of his uncles, Rev. Robert Pinnell, served as rector of a church for more than half a century in one of the parishes near London.

In 1835, Jacob Amick removed with his family to Illinois and located on a farm in Kane County, becoming one of the first settlers of that locality. He was a cooper by trade, and carried on that business in connection with farming. He was the inventor of the grapevine cradle-swath. In 1844, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the manufacture of scythes and grain-cradles until

1849, when he went overland to California. There his death occurred, October 25, 1850, at the age of forty-eight years, resulting from an attack of cholera. He was an old-time Abolitionist, being identified with the movement from the beginning, and left Virginia on account of the slavery there tolerated. He was distinguished for his strong convictions and devotion to principle, and had the confidence of all who knew him. He held membership with the Tabernacle Baptist Church, now the Second Baptist Church of Chicago, the house of worship being then located on La Salle, between Washington and Randolph Streets. His wife, who was a member of the same church, passed away in 1878, at the age of seventy-two. Of their children, one died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth became the wife of Alanson Miller, and died of cholera in Chicago in 1852; Martha, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Shaw; Pleasant is the next younger; Hiram, who is now living in California, was a member of the Mercantile Battery of Chicago, and for a number of years was Secretary of the Fire Department of Chicago; Myron J., who for many years was a member of the United States army, and did much scouting duty during the Great Rebellion, now resides in New York City.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was in his tenth year when the family located in Chicago. The house built by his father in 1844 on Curtis Street is still standing. Pleasant Amick,

his wife, and afterward two of their children, attended the Scammon School on Madison Street, the first free-school building in the West Division, of which Prof. A. D. Sturtevant was the Principal, and Pleasant was afterward a pupil in Gleason's Academy. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a grocery-store on Clark Street owned by J. B. Doggett, with whom he continued until 1855, when he embarked in business for himself as a member of the firm of Leybourn & Amick, grocers. In 1859, they sold out, and during the war Mr. Amick served as enrolling officer under Col. William James, of Chicago. In 1864, he was elected Tax Collector for the West Division, on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and served two years. In 1866, he embarked in the real-estate business, which he has followed almost continuously since, being considered one of the best judges of real-estate values in the city. During the three succeeding years he served as City Assessor, and in 1880 and 1881 he was Assessor of the Town of West Chicago. For fourteen years

he was in the tax department of the West Division, serving in various capacities.

On the 15th of November, 1854, Mr. Amick was joined in wedlock with Julia S. Bishop, a native of Lewis, Essex County, N. Y., and to them have been born three children: Frank S., a real-estate dealer of Chicago; J. Stella; and Mamie, who died at the age of three and a-half years.

Mr. Amick was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, but now holds membership with no religious organization. He is a member of Columbian Lodge No. 819, A. F. & A. M., of Lawndale, and in politics he has been a stalwart Republican since the organization of the party. He is a gentleman of genial and pleasant manner, has an extensive acquaintance among the earlier settlers of Chicago, and feels a keen and abiding interest in their early history. His long residence here makes him familiar with much of its development, and in the work of advancement he has ever borne his part.

HENRY TURMAN BYFORD, M. D.

HENRY TURMAN BYFORD, M. D., Professor of Gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and of Clinical Gynecology in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and ex-President of the Chicago Gynecological Society, is a native of Evansville, Ind., born on the 12th of November, 1853. He is the second and only surviving son of the late Dr. William Heath Byford, of Chicago, and Mary Ann Byford, his wife, the latter a daughter of Hezekiah Holland, a physician of Mt. Vernon, Ind., and sister of a physician, Andrew Holland.

Dr. William H. Byford, the pioneer gynecologist of Chicago, was a man whose intelligence

and culture, extended observation and experience, fitted him to fully appreciate the benefits of education, proper environment and morality upon the young, and took such measures as afforded his sons ample opportunity to enjoy them and to prepare to enter one of the learned professions.

The subject of this sketch obtained in the public schools of Chicago his primary education, and at the age of twelve had completed a large portion of the public-school course. He then accompanied his elder brother to Europe, where he spent four years (1865-1868) in travel and study. At Berlin, he learned French and German, and also took a full regular classical course including Latin and Greek. It would seem that under the

circumstances he would have labored under insurmountable difficulties in competition with the pupils of native birth, but at graduation he took prizes in divinity and also in German composition.

Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Byford matriculated in the University of Chicago, where he contemplated taking higher honors in the classics; but discovering a preference for the sciences, he entered the scientific department of Williston Seminary in East Hampton, Mass., from which he was graduated in the year 1870. Entering the Chicago Medical College, he took a three-years course, which he completed in 1873, graduating as valedictorian of his class. It is a matter worthy of remark that the college records show that he was marked one hundred per cent. in all branches of medicine taught, except diseases of the eye and ear, which at that time did not receive so much attention as at the present date. During his second year he attended the lectures and demonstrations given to the senior class, and at the end of the year passed a successful examination in all branches and fairly won the position of *interne* in Mercy Hospital.

The serious illness of his brother in Louisiana requiring Dr. Byford's presence there, interrupted his hospital course, and prevented his delivering the valedictory address to his class at graduation. Although absent from the commencement exercises, his extraordinary proficiency and exceptional standing were distinctly recognized by the faculty, which granted him his degree of Doctor of Medicine without examination, a very unusual act, but one which the circumstances of the case fully justified. One condition was attached to the granting of the degree, and that was that the young graduate, then hardly twenty years of age, should not enter the active practice of medicine until he had attained his majority. This was done out of regard for the ethics of the profession, which does not encourage the practice of medicine by minors, however proficient.

The interim between graduation and the attainment of his majority was spent by Dr. Byford in attendance upon his brother in Colorado, where he had the satisfaction of seeing him recover. Declining his father's proffered partnership, the young

physician thought it best to begin professional life independently, and associated himself with his college friend, Dr. J. A. St. John, opening an office in one of the less fashionable districts of the city. The brilliant promise of future success which had appeared in the student was fully realized in the practitioner. He was energetic, competent, popular, and successful from the first. In 1879, he visited Europe a second time, and for a year and a-half devoted his time about equally to study in the hospitals and travel for pleasure.

On his return to Chicago, Dr. Byford associated himself with his father, and directed his attention principally to obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, working steadily toward his life object—the diseases of women and abdominal surgery. Although busy with his private practice he has not spent his whole time therein. He has been Curator in the museum of the Chicago Medical College, lecturer on diseases of children in the Chicago Medical College, and lecturer on obstetrics in Rush Medical College. These positions, however, were relinquished on account of their requiring time that he could not spare from his favorite study and specialty. In December, 1888, he received the appointment to the chair of Gynecology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, of which he is one of the founders; and the following year he was chosen Professor of Clinical Gynecology in the Woman's Medical College, and upon the death of A. Reeves Jackson, in 1892, was elected Professor of Gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. He has also been Gynecologist to St. Luke's Hospital for several years past and surgeon to the Woman's Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Association, of the American Gynecological Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Gynecological Society (of which he was President in 1887), of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and the Chicago Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Byford is known throughout the United States as one of the most original and progressive men in his specialties, and has originated a number of operations which have been approved and adopted by medical practitioners generally.

Among these are inguinal suspension of the bladder, shortening of the sacro-uterine ligaments, bilateral anterior elytrorhaphy, subcutaneous perineal tenotomy and the vaginal fixation and vaginal drainage of the stump in abdominal hysterectomy. Not only surgical operations, but also surgical instruments, have been the objects of Dr. Byford's study, and of these latter he has originated many new forms of greater utility than their predecessors that are in daily use and called by his name. As a clinical and didactic lecturer he has been very successful, and as a writer on medical topics is able and voluminous. He was one of the editors of "Byford's Diseases of Women," a treatise originally by his father, one of the authors of the

"American Text Book of Gynecology," and also of "A Treatise on Diseases of Women, by Eminent American Teachers."

While in Paris, Dr. Byford was a student at the school of Julian, where he studied drawing of the human figure. From other artists of Europe he learned landscape-painting from nature, and now seeks recreation in the study of art and the treasures of literature.

On the 9th of November, 1882, Dr. Byford married Mrs. Lucy L. Richard, a daughter of Frederick Larned, who was a near relative of N. P. Willis. They have four children, Genevieve, Mary, Heath Turman and William Holland.

REV. JOSIAH AUGUSTUS MACK.

REV. JOSIAH AUGUSTUS MACK, General Secretary and Manager of the Chicago Bible Society, was born in Gilead, Tolland County, Conn., on the 4th of July, 1828, and is a son of Ela Augustus and Esther (Cone) Mack, who were also natives of Gilead, and came of old New England families. The father was adopted in his infancy by a man bearing the name of Mack, which became his surname, although his own father was named Gillette. The father of Mrs. Esther Mack, John Cone, was killed, during her childhood, by the accidental explosion of a cannon on one of the training days of the Connecticut militia. E. A. Mack served as Captain of a company of militia, and made farming his occupation through life. He died at the age of forty-six years, and his wife passed away in Chicago at the advanced age of eighty-seven. They came to Illinois in 1836, and the journey by way of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes covered a period of six weeks. The family settled on a claim near the Fox River, in Kane County, after-

ward purchasing the land of the United States Government, and for several years they lived the typical frontier life. Later they removed to Batavia, Ill.

Josiah A. Mack acquired his early education in the district schools, then the only educational institutions. Afterward he attended a boarding-school in Batavia for several terms. At the age of eighteen he began clerking in a general store in Batavia, and three years later entered into partnership with his uncle in the same business. After two years he yielded to the desire for Christian work and became agent for the American Bible Society, and in that capacity labored in northern Illinois for three years. This occupation gave him experience and training for public speaking and determined him to enter the Christian ministry. A college course being out of the question, he took up the study of theology with Dr. William E. Merriman, who afterward became President of Ripon College, at Ripon, Wis.

After studying for one year, Mr. Mack was

licensed to preach by the Elgin Association of Congregational Churches, and in 1839 he accepted his first pastorate at Udina, Ill., where he was ordained by a special council, Rev. N. C. Clark preaching the sermon. He was later called to Plainfield, where he labored with growing success for four years. When the war broke out he took an active interest in organizing troops for the service, and during the struggle was sent to Helena, Ark., as a representative of the Christian Commission. There he engaged in Christian work among the soldiers and colored people. He spent some further time in the South for the benefit of his health, which had broken down under his labors at Peoria, in the First Congregational Church of that city. He held pastorates also at Moline and other points in Illinois, and in 1876 was called to his native town in Connecticut, where he served as pastor of the church for over six years.

In 1883 Rev. Mr. Mack returned to Illinois and became General Secretary and Agent for the Chicago Bible Society, in which service he continues. Under his management the receipts of the society have increased from \$2,000 to \$14,000 per annum. In 1889 the society was reorganized and special provision made for a Bible-work department, in which fifteen to twenty young women have been

employed, and the force is increased as fast as means justify. This work is undenominational, and the society is supported by benevolent contributions. It has been in existence for over fifty years, and is managed on the broad basis of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Mack was united in marriage in 1850 with Eliza Sophia Towne, a native of Troy, N. Y., and a daughter of Deacon Silvanus Towne, of Batavia, Ill. To them were born six children who grew to maturity. Emily Eliza, wife of George C. Clark, of Peoria, Ill.; Charles Augustus, pastor of the Congregational Church at Rantoul, Ill.; Mary L., wife of Charles Alden Smith, Principal of the preparatory school at Lake Forest University; William Howard, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Fannie Cone and Rose C.

Mr. Mack has always taken an intelligent interest in political and other public interests, though he is not a partisan politician. Growing up among the people, and earnestly sympathizing with whatever makes for good government and mutual confidence, he has cast his vote and given his influence in ways promotive of these ends. His good judgment and conscientious labors have been of inestimable value to the cause with which he is identified, while his genial, pleasant manner has won him many warm personal friends.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D., one of the foremost physicians, surgeons and medical writers in the Northwest, was born in Camden, N. J., on the 7th of October, 1831. His parents, natives of New Jersey, were descended from early Colonial immigrants. His father, Dr. Jacob W. Ludlam, an eminent physician, spent his earlier years in the East, but removed with his family to Illinois in 1856, and died in Evanston

in 1858, after a long life spent in alleviating the sufferings of humanity. His widow, Mrs. Mary Ludlam, now eighty-six years of age, still resides in Evanston.

Reuben Ludlam's inherited tendencies and early training led him to follow in the professional footsteps of his father. In his childhood he was accustomed to accompany his father in his daily round of visits, and took great interest in the cases

he saw. His studious habits and thoughtful nature caused his rapid advancement at school, and at the age of nineteen he was graduated from the old academy at Bridgeton, N. J., with the highest honors of his class. At the age of sixteen he began the study of medicine in his father's office, and when qualified matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania (where his father had received his medical education), finished the curriculum, and was graduated therein in 1852. He had spent six years in preparation for the practice of his chosen profession.

Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Ludlam came to Chicago. He was a young man fresh from the influences of the regular or allopathic school of teachers, but he did not allow his training or environment to overbalance his judgment, and after weighing the doctrines of Hahnemann, the great founder of homeopathy, with care and conscientious attention, he decided they were largely true and should be adopted. To renounce the teachings of those he had learned to respect for their great knowledge of the healing art was a matter that required a great effort, but, his mind once made up, he was equal to the effort, embraced the new theory of medicine and became a practitioner of the new school. In 1859, the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago was organized, and he was chosen to fill the chair of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine therein. On account of the high degree of skill he showed in those branches, he was transferred, four years later, to the chair of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. He was made Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women a few years later, and elected Dean of the college faculty. In each of these capacities he rendered inestimable service, and his cheerful and attentive manner endeared him to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. For twenty-five years he was Dean of the faculty, and resigned that place to become President of the college and hospital in 1891, which office he still holds.

From the first Dr. Ludlam gave very close attention to gynecology, and after exhausting the opportunities of this country he made four medi-

cal journeys to Europe, where he spent some years in hard study and painstaking labor in order to make himself complete master of the subject. As might be expected from the man and from the effort, his success was abundant and almost beyond belief. In the department of uterine surgery, his services in difficult operations are constantly in demand throughout the Northwest, and as a consulting authority his ability is recognized wherever he is known.

Dr. Ludlam was chosen President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the oldest National Medical Society in America, in 1869, and presided over its deliberations at Boston, and delivered the annual oration, entitled "The Relation of Woman to Homeopathy." He was also elected President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Western Institute of Homeopathy. In 1870, he was offered, but declined, the position of Physician in Chief of the Woman's Homeopathic Infirmary of New York City, and that of Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York Homeopathic Medical College.

The confusion and almost total disorganization of mercantile and social functions that succeeded the great fire of 1871, made it necessary to organize a Relief and Aid Society for attending the sick and homeless, who otherwise would have been left to suffer, and in many cases to die, for want of medical attention. Dr. Ludlam was one of the physicians who with tireless generosity devoted their best efforts toward the relief of suffering without pay or hope of reward. In 1877 the State Board of Health was organized, and Gov. Cullom, recognizing Dr. Ludlam's fitness for the place, appointed him a member of the Board. He was twice re-appointed and his service extended over a period of fifteen consecutive years.

Although Dr. Ludlam is so well known as a physician and surgeon, it seems probable that he is best known, to the reading and professional world at least, as a writer. For six years, beginning in 1860, he was editorially connected with the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, published in New York, and for nine years with the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, pub-

lished in Chicago. Since 1879, he has been editor of the *Clinique*, a monthly abstract of the work of the Clinical Society and the Hahnemann Hospital. His paper entitled "Clinical Observations Based on Five Hundred Abdominal Sections," was one the most important contributions to this paper. In 1871 his great work entitled "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on Diseases of Women" was published, and is now in its seventeenth edition. It is an octavo of over one thousand pages, employed as a text-book in all homeopathic colleges, and is an acknowledged authority among homeopathic physicians both in America and Europe. This work has been translated into French, and has equally as high a standing among the physicians of continental Europe as among the English-speaking medical practitioners. In 1863, Dr. Ludlam brought out a volume entitled "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," which was the first work of a purely medical character ever published in Chicago and the Northwest. In 1880,

in return for the compliment paid him by the translation of one of his volumes into French, Dr. Ludlam rendered into English a valuable work by Dr. Jousset, of Paris, entitled "A Volume of Lectures on Clinical Medicine."

Dr. Ludlam has been twice married. His first wife was Anna M. Porter, of Greenwich, N. J., who died three years after her marriage. His second wife was Harriet G. Parvin. They have one son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., a young man of ability, whose education and habits have enabled him to be of assistance to his father in the performance of his multifarious labors, as well as to establish for himself an enviable reputation as a practitioner. Dr. Ludlam is an untiring worker, an enthusiastic student and an accomplished linguist. He is social and a very entertaining conversationalist, whose fund of humor and anecdote enriches his instructive familiar discourse. As a writer he is forceful, graceful and lucid, and as a physician he stands in the front rank.

STEPHEN DECATUR JONES.

STEPHEN DECATUR JONES, a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of Cook County, now resides in Blue Island, where he is engaged in business as a dealer in confectionery, stationery, etc. This is the place of his nativity, for his birth here occurred on the 23d of October, 1846. His parents were Stephen and Martha (Crandall) Jones. His father, who was a native of Broome County, N. Y., born November 5, 1806, died in Blue Island, June 14, 1851. His ancestors were early settlers of the Empire State, and took part in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Jones was born in Westford, Chittenden County, Vt., on the 1st of November, 1808, and died in Blue Island on the 5th of Au-

gust, 1890. Stephen Jones came to Blue Island in 1836, being one of three who in that year located there. He opened a wagon-shop, and carried on that line of business most of the time until his death. His wife came to Cook County in 1836, and the following year they were married. Three children of the six who were born of their union survived the period of infancy: Eda Ann, who was the first white child born in the village which is now her home; Stephen D. of this sketch; and Alice A., now the wife of C. A. Roberts, of Pasadena, Cal. The mother was one of the original members of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and in many other ways the family was connected with the early history of this community.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was reared and educated in his native town, and at the early age of sixteen years started out in life for himself. He began to earn his livelihood by working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed in this locality until 1868, when he went to Brushton, Franklin County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. In 1872, he returned to Blue Island, and followed his trade until 1880, when he embarked in his present line of business. He earnestly desires to please his customers, and his courteous treatment and straightforward dealing have won him the confidence and respect of all.

On the 12th of September, 1871, Mr. Jones was joined in wedlock with Miss Martha Slate, daughter of Charles P. and Ann (McElwain) Slate, of Bangor, N. Y. The lady, who was born in Ft. Covington, N. Y., April 24, 1849, was a member of the Universalist Church, and died in Blue Island,

December 17, 1893, at the age of forty-four years. In the family were five children, but two died in infancy. Those still living are Emma Alice, Asa Charles and Martha Lillian.

Mr. Jones was one of the original members of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and has ever identified himself with those interests calculated to improve the community and promote the general welfare. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics, he was formerly a supporter of the Republican party, but now affiliates with the Democracy. For two terms he served as Clerk of Worth Township. He is a man of upright character, of a pleasant and accommodating spirit and manner, and has the high regard of all who know him. He can recall many interesting reminiscences of the early days in Blue Island, and may well be numbered among her pioneer settlers.

JOSHUA PALMER YOUNG.

JOSHUA PALMER YOUNG, an honored pioneer of Chicago and Blue Island, was born in Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y., on the 18th of March, 1818, and is a son of Eli M. and Temperance (Palmer) Young. Their family numbered four children: Eli, a resident farmer of Brockport, N. Y.; William, who died in Morganville, N. Y.; Joshua P. of this sketch; and Reuben, who died in Williamston, Mich. The father of this family was killed by a falling tree, when Joshua was about six years old, and his wife died several years later.

Soon after the father's death the family became scattered. Joshua was adopted by a Mr. Staples, a farmer residing near Brockport, who treated him kindly and gave him fair educational advantages. When he had attained his majority he

began life for himself as clerk in a store in his native town, and later engaged in teaching school.

On the 15th of January, 1845, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Louisa J. Spencer, daughter of Oliver and Electa Spencer, of Sweden, N. Y. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the grandfather of Mrs. Young were Revolutionary soldiers, and were quartered at New London, Conn., at the time that place was sacked by Gen. Arnold; but having been sent out on an expedition some distance from the town, they escaped capture. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm near Sweden, N. Y., where they resided until 1848, which year witnessed their removal westward. Taking up their residence in Chicago, Mr. Young here embarked in business. He built the first house on the West

Side, south of Polk Street, and in 1856 he purchased eighty acres of land, comprising a part of the present site of Blue Island, which tract lay between Western and Maple Avenues, and included the most valuable portions of the present village, extending from Vermont to Burr Oak Streets. During the next four years he made his home thereon, devoting his time and attention to the improvement of his purchase, after which he returned to Chicago and engaged in the produce commission business at Market and Lake Streets, being thus employed until after the death of his wife.

Mrs. Young passed away in Chicago in October, 1863. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and was highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character. She left two children, and one had died in infancy. The surviving sons, Charles S. and Frank O., are both prominent residents of Blue Island.

On the 7th of February, 1866, Mr. Young was again married, his second union being with Minerva P., daughter of Sweet and Eliza Brayton, of Blue Island. The lady was born in Marion, Wayne County, N. Y., and still resides in Blue Island. She has one son, Chauncey Brayton Young.

In 1866, Joshua P. Young returned to Blue Island, erected a fine residence and began dealing

in real estate in Chicago, handling both city and suburban property. In company with John K. Rowley, he laid out the south part of Englewood, between Sixty-third and Sixty-eighth Streets, and subsequently they platted the town of South Lawn, now Harvey. Mr. Young continued to engage in the real-estate business until his death, which occurred on the 26th of May, 1889. From the age of sixteen years he was identified with the Congregational Church. In Blue Island he organized the society, and contributed liberally toward the erection of the house of worship. He served as Deacon of that church until called to the home beyond, and was ever one of its most faithful members. He cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and his last vote for Benjamin Harrison. He was a member of the Tippecanoe Club, and filled several local offices, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and lofty, noble-minded principles. He was not partisan or sectarian, but advocated human rights in politics, righteousness and temperance in society, and Christianity in the church. He was ever progressive, and gave much thought to social and theological questions, though constantly engaged in active business. The influence of his exemplary life will be long felt wherever he was known.

HENRY HART MASSEY.

HENRY HART MASSEY, one of the pioneers of northern Illinois, now living in Blue Island, has since an early day witnessed the growth and development of this part of the State, and has borne his part in its progress and advancement. A native of New York, he was born

in Watertown, February 25, 1828, and is a son of Hart and Nancy (Matteson) Massey. His mother, who was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church and an earnest Christian lady, died in Watertown October 11, 1845, at the age of thirty-nine. The father afterward married

Emeline Utley, and about 1855 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in the lumber business for a few years. He then came to Blue Island and carried on a fire and life insurance agency. He, too, was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a highly respected citizen. His death occurred on the 31st of January, 1882, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine.

To Hart and Nancy Massey were born eight children: Harriet Amelia, who died December 14, 1846; Henry H. of this sketch; Julia Jane, who became the wife of A. B. Safford, of Cairo, Ill., and died January 31, 1862; Heman Whelpley, who died in Santa Rosa, Cal., November 25, 1891; James Bates, who is living in Oakland, Cal.; Emily Elizabeth, who died in Blue Island, April 18, 1894; Ann Eliza, widow of A. H. Irvin, and a resident of Blue Island; and Charles M., who died in Blue Island, August 15, 1864.

The children of the second marriage are: Ella Amelia, wife of Rev. Samuel F. Dickenson, now of Grand Junction, Colo.; and Harriet Holmes, wife of George T. Hughes, of Downer's Grove, Ill. The mother died in Blue Island April 20, 1876.

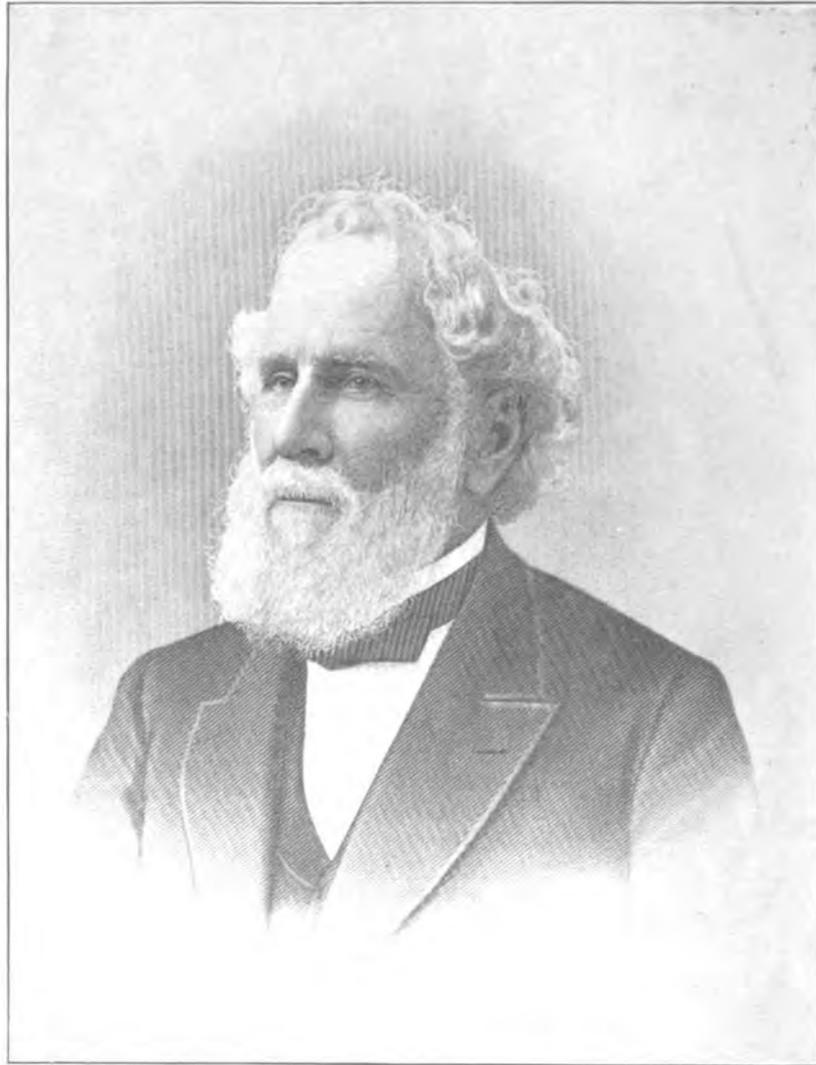
H. H. Massey of this sketch was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1847 removed to Joliet, Ill., where he was employed as clerk in a general store for two years. He then went to Chicago and secured a position in the dry-goods store of O. Sherman & Co., at No. 104 Lake Street, then one of the leading dry-goods establishments of the city. Nearly all of the business was done on Lake Street, while the present commercial center of the city was a residence district. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Massey went to Blue Island as clerk for the contractor who graded the Rock Island Railroad. The following year he became Treasurer of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters at Jonesboro, until the road was completed to Centralia, when his office was removed thither. He also acted as pay-master between Wapello and Cairo, Ill., until 1855, when he resigned and returned to Blue Island. Soon after he bought an interest in a general merchandise store, and carried on business along that line for twelve years.

Mr. Massey has since been prominently identified with the business of this locality. In 1868 he engaged in the grain and commission business on the Chicago Board of Trade, with which he was connected until 1871. From that time until 1876 he dealt in real estate in the city and in Blue Island, after which he was appointed Cashier in the County Recorder's office, and served for five years. During the succeeding year he was employed in the real-estate department of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and was then in the grain commission business until 1892, when he retired to private life. He now occupies his time and attention with improving his grounds and looking after his real-estate interests in Blue Island. He has added a number of subdivisions to the village at various times.

On the 4th of August, 1853, in Blue Island, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Massey and Miss Clarissa C. Rexford, daughter of Norman Rexford. They have become the parents of five children: Willie R., who died at the age of six years; Mary S., now the wife of Charles R. Clark, of Chicago; Julia R., wife of W. N. Rudd, of Blue Island; Harry A.; and Fred F., who is now a clerk in the Continental National Bank of Chicago.

The members of the family are all communicants of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and Mr. Massey has served as one of its Trustees and as Treasurer during the greater part of the time since its organization. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Treasurer of the Illinois Universalist State Convention, of which organization he was a charter member. In politics, he is a stalwart Republican, and never fails to vote in support of the men and measures of his party, although he has never sought office for himself. With the educational interests of the community he has long been identified, serving as School Treasurer of Worth Township for twenty years. He has also been Notary Public since 1856. He takes a commendable interest in all questions of public concern, and is one of the most esteemed citizens of Blue Island. Mr. Massey remembers when there was only one house at Washington Heights and one at Auburn Park.





Orrington Lunt

ORRINGTON LUNT.

ORRINGTON LUNT is one of the founders of Evanston, and of the Northwestern University, and has been one of the important factors in the upbuilding of Chicago. In the days of the infancy of the city, he cast in his lot with its settlers, and his interests have since been connected with theirs. Many monuments to his handiwork still stand, and the history of Cook County would be an incomplete volume without the record of his life. He was born December 24, 1815, in Bowdoinham, Me. His father, William Lunt, was a leading merchant of that place, and represented his district in the State Legislature. He was a direct descendant of Henry Lunt, of Newburyport, Mass., who emigrated to the United States from England in 1635. The mother of our subject died when he was ten years old, and his father afterwards married again. He lived to a ripe old age, and both he and his second wife died December 31, 1863.

Mr. Lunt of this sketch attended the public and private schools of his native town, and in his fourteenth year entered his father's store, serving as clerk until he attained his majority, when he was admitted to partnership. They safely passed through the financial panic of 1837, for their business had been prudently managed, and they could thus meet the crisis. Soon after, the father retired, and a partnership was formed between Orrington and his brother W. H. They did a good business, and besides dealing in dry goods traded largely and shipped hay and produce to the South. In 1842, Mr. Lunt sold out, preparatory to moving westward. He believed that better advantages were furnished by the new and rapidly growing West, and the then young town of Chicago attracted him. He left home on the 1st of November, and on the 11th reached his destination. This western town had then not a single railroad, and its business at that time was very slack, not

much being done through the winter season. Mr. Lunt hoped for better opportunities in the spring, but his wife's health at that time forced him to return to Maine. The many discouragements which he met disheartened him, but he would not give up, and in the latter part of July we again find him in Chicago. He had no capital, but was furnished with letters of recommendation from leading merchants in the East. He began business as a commission merchant, and soon had built up a flourishing trade. In the summer of 1844 he began dealing in grain, and in the following winter packed pork to a limited extent. Both of these ventures proved profitable, and he then leased one hundred feet of ground on the river front for ten years, erecting thereon a grain house. With the growth of the city his business increased, and in those early days he made one sale of fifty thousand bushels, which was considered a large transaction. He had now made about \$10,000, but trade the following spring proved disastrous, and he lost all he had. He never shipped grain East, Chicago being his only market, and through the experience gained by his losses he became a prudent and careful business man. He has been a member of the Board of Trade since the beginning, but the business done there in early years was little, as the organization had to struggle for existence for some time, notwithstanding a lunch of crackers and cheese served as an attraction. In 1853 he abandoned the grain trade, and retired for a time from commercial life.

Mr. Lunt has been connected to a considerable extent with official positions. He was first called to office when in his twenty-second year, being elected Clerk and Treasurer of his town, and also appointed Justice of the Peace. In 1855 he was elected to the office of Water Commissioner for three years for the south division of the city.

On the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, and during the last three years he served as Treasurer and President of the Board. At the end of the six years the city departments were consolidated in the Board of Public Works. He was made a Director of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad in 1855, and continued as such until the consolidation of the road with the Northwestern. For several years he was one of the Auditors of the Board of Directors, and his time was largely given to the business of the office. During his last two years with the road he served as its Vice-President. In 1877 Mr. Lunt was elected by the lot owners of Rose Hill Cemetery Company as one of the three trustees for the care of the lot owners' fund. He was President of the Board, and for the last few years its Treasurer. It has been well managed, and a fund of \$100,000 collected and now in their hands has been invested in Cook County and city bonds.

Mr. Lunt had previously leased his warehouse, but the parties failed after the panic of 1857, and he took possession of it in 1859. Forming a partnership with his brother, S. P. Lunt, they used the warehouse as a canal elevator, and did a large business, sometimes handling three and a-half million bushels annually. Impaired health, however, forced him to abandon the grain trade in 1862, and in 1865 he started for the Old World with his family, spending two years abroad, during which time he visited many of the famous cities of Europe and Asia.

Mr. Lunt was united in marriage, on the 16th of January, 1842, to Cornelia A. Gray. Her father, Hon. Samuel Gray, was a prominent attorney of Bowdoinham, his native town, and was Representative, Senator and a member of the Governor's Council of the State. He was also prominent in commercial circles. Four children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Lunt, three sons and a daughter, but one son died in infancy. Horace, who graduated from Harvard University, is a leading attorney; and George is a sturdy business man. Cornelia G., the accomplished daughter, seems to have inherited her father's philanthropic nature, and takes a most active part in charitable and benevolent work.

During the late war the Union found in Mr. Lunt a faithful friend. He was a member of the Committee of Safety and War Finance, appointed at the first meeting, which convened April 13, 1861. The Sunday after the fall of Sumter he spent in raising supplies and in preparing the first regiment to start from this city to Cairo. His labors in behalf of the army and the Union then continued until victory perched on the banners of the North. Four years after the commencement of the struggle he had the pleasure of being present when the Old Flag was again flung to the breeze from the battlements of the fort, attending the Grand Review of the victorious army, and visiting the principal cities of the late Confederacy.

When about twenty years of age, Mr. Lunt joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his name is inseparably connected with the history of its growth in this locality. For about twenty years he was Trustee of the Clark Street Methodist Church, and during much of that time was Secretary of the Board. He bought several lots on the corner of State and Harrison Streets in 1848, and five years later sold them on three years' time to the church at cost price. That ground was afterwards exchanged for the site of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, to which he transferred his membership in 1858. He has always given most liberally for the erection of church edifices, both of his own and other denominations in the city, and struggling churches in the West. Of the Clark Seminary at Aurora, he was one of the first Trustees. This was built by a private company, but subsequently turned over to the church without compensation. He was one of the charter members, and has been Secretary, Treasurer and General Business Agent of the Garrett Biblical Institute from its organization in 1853. In company with a few others, he procured the charter for and incorporated the Northwestern University of Evanston. The committee was appointed to secure a site. They wished to get land on the lake front, but could find none which they thought near enough to the city, and were almost closing a deal for property in Jefferson. Through the instrumentality of

Mr. Lunt, however, who, in riding one day, visited the present site of Evanston, the business was deferred, and his judgment led to the selection of the spot where now stands the University. To this institution he has contributed in time, energy and money, and while he was in Europe the board set aside land, now valued at \$100,000, which he had given, as the Orrington Lunt Library Fund. Desirous, also, to render possible the erection of a suitable library building, he has given \$50,000 toward the one now in process of completion. This splendid building is of Bedford stone, beautiful in style, graceful and enduring. The finest structure on the campus, it is a fitting memorial of the man whose name it perpetuates in the letters carved upon its noble entrance: THE ORRINGTON LUNT LIBRARY. He has always been on the executive committee of the school, and has been largely instrumental in the success of the institution. He was early connected with the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and raised nearly \$20,000 to complete the edifice, while a member of the building committee in the summer of 1854.

The Chicago fire consumed the home of Mr. Lunt and all of the buildings from which he derived an income. The winter following he served on the Special Fire Relief Committee. Many Methodist Churches and the Garrett Biblical Institute also suffered great losses, and a committee to devise means for their relief was appointed by the Rock River Conference. Arrangements were made to solicit funds, and Mr. Lunt became Sec-

retary and Treasurer. For eighteen months he was actively engaged in the disbursement and collection of the money raised, about \$150,000. By this means he was enabled to rebuild the Garrett building, the structure being finer than the former one. When he could find time for his own work he built the fine banking-house occupied by Preston, Kean & Co. He has truly borne his part in the upbuilding of Chicago.

On the 16th of January, 1842, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lunt, and a half-century later was celebrated their golden wedding. Two hundred friends met to extend to this worthy couple their congratulations for the happy years that had passed, to review the lives so well spent, and to wish them the return of many more such pleasant occasions. The co-workers of Mr. Lunt in church, in business and in his university labors all bore their testimony, not only to his pleasant companionship, but to his honorable, upright life and exemplary character. Many beautiful gifts attested the esteem and love of guests, which could not be expressed in words alone. Although Mr. Lunt has led a very prominent life, he is yet retiring and very unassuming in manner. He has followed the Golden Rule, has walked in the light as he saw it, has been unwearied in well-doing, and when he shall have been called to the home beyond he will leave to his family what Solomon says is better than great riches, "a good name."

MATERNUS SCHAEFER.

MMATERNUS SCHAEFER, a retired farmer residing in Gross Point, has, as the result of his enterprise and industry in former years, acquired a competency that now enables him to lay aside business cares. He claims Prussia as the land of his birth, which occurred on the 26th of August, 1833. He is the eldest in the family of thirteen children born to Peter and

Lena (Bleser) Schaefer. In 1843 the parents bade adieu to the Fatherland, and, having crossed the briny deep to the New World, took up their residence in New Trier Township, Cook County, where they continued to make their home until called to their final rest. The father died June 12, 1894, in his ninetieth year, and his wife passed away in 1891, at the age of seventy-nine. They

were well-known and highly-respected people, and further mention of them and their children is made in connection with the sketch of John Schaefer, on another page of this work.

The gentleman of whom we write became familiar with farming in all its details at an early age. He was married on the 26th of August, 1854, to Miss Mary Schaefer, daughter of John Schaefer, a tanner. She was born in Prussia, November 4, 1835, and died May 21, 1891, the last of her family to pass away. Fourteen children were born of this union, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom two sons and six daughters are yet living, namely: Katrina, who was born March 4, 1856, and is the wife of Louis A. Brucks, a real-estate dealer and insurance agent of Englewood; Christina, who was born December 19, 1857, and is the wife of Mathias Wagner, a carpenter and contractor of Englewood; Anna Maria, who was born March 26, 1861, and is the wife of Gerhard Steffens, a liquor dealer of Gross Point; Peter Joseph, who was born December 29, 1862, and is a contractor and builder of Wilmette; Frank, who was born October 18, 1864, and follows farming at Gross Point; Helena, who was born February 21, 1867, and is the wife of Peter

Sesterhenn, an agriculturist of the same locality. Margarite, born November 24, 1868, wife of Max Engels, who is engaged in the beer-bottling business at Gross Point; and Eva, who was born November 13, 1870, and is the wife of William Werner, a teamster of Chicago.

Mr. Schaefer and his family are Catholics in religious faith, belonging to St. Joseph's Church in Gross Point. He cast his first Presidential vote for Buchanan, then supported Lincoln, and has since been a staunch Republican. He has filled the offices of Town Collector, was President of the Village Board for thirteen years, and has been School Director for a quarter of a century. He is a member of St. Joseph's Library and Sick Benefit Association, and is a loyal citizen, devoted to the best interests of the community. He now owns thirty-five acres of valuable land on section 33, New Trier Township, besides a number of residences in Wilmette. He is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, and is a highly-respected citizen, whose excellencies of character have gained for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

GEORGE WEIMER.

GEORGE WEIMER is one among the representative citizens of Lemont. He was born in Nassau, Germany, on the 23d of September, 1835, and is a son of John and Margaret (Weis) Weimer. The father was a blacksmith, and died when George was only five years old. Three years later, Mrs. Weimer became the wife of John Noll.

Our subject was the third in a family of four

children, two sons and two daughters. At the age of five years, he began to attend the public schools, and finished the course at the age of twelve. During the next two years he attended the high school and also took lessons as a private student, acquiring a good practical education. In 1853, he left Germany for the United States, and landed at New York on the 23d of August of that year. In New York City and Raritan, New Jer-

sey, during the succeeding two years, he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, after which he started westward, arriving in Chicago August 23, 1855. There he learned carpentering and made the city his home until the latter part of 1857, a portion of the time being engaged as a carpenter and builder. In November of that year he went to Europe and returned with his parents and their family the following spring. They settled near Downer's Grove, Du Page County, and Mr. Weimer resided in Chicago, where he did business as a contractor. He erected many buildings in various parts of Cook County. In 1860, he came to Lemont.

On the 23d of June, 1861, Mr. Weimer and Miss Elizabeth C. Heip were united in marriage in this place. The lady is a native of the same town as her husband and came to America with her parents in 1856.

After two or three years' residence in Lemont, Mr. Weimer removed to Chicago, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1865, at which time he went to New Buffalo, Michigan, and carried on contracting and building, erecting more than a hundred buildings during his stay there. For years he devoted his time and attention to merchandising, and also held the offices of Assessor and Supervisor from 1867 until 1877. For ten years he was also Justice of the Peace. In 1877, he returned to Lemont, where he has since resided. For a short time, in company with his brother, Andrew Weimer, he conducted a wagon and blacksmith shop, but during the greater part of the time he has been a contractor and builder. In 1879, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office for four years. In 1893, he was again elected to that position, and is kept busy during the greater part of the time in the discharge of his official duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Weimer have become the parents of seven children, namely: George A.; Rosa, wife of Peter Meilinger, of Chicago; Mary Ann, Joseph M., Maria Elizabeth, Frank Joseph and Benjamin Franklin.

George A. Weimer, of Lemont, is a son of George and Elizabeth C. Weimer, whose sketch is

given above. He was born at this place on the 5th of June, 1862, and obtained a good education in the schools of the town, where he spent his early life, attending until nineteen years of age. In 1882, he began to learn the drug business, and continued in that line until May, 1893, becoming in the mean time a very proficient pharmacist. His first employer was G. A. Bodenschatz, with whom he remained six years, when J. G. Bodenschatz succeeded to the business, and Mr. Weimer spent the remaining years in his employ. His genial disposition and good character made him a favorite with Lemont people, and when but twenty-one years of age, he was elected to office, and from that time to the present he has filled some public position. In 1883, he was elected Town Clerk and filled that office until 1888, when he was appointed City Clerk, thus serving until the next election, when he was elected. In discharging the duties of that position his time was passed until April, 1893, he being annually re-elected. At the last-mentioned date, he was elected Township Supervisor, and was again the people's choice in 1894. In 1893, he was appointed to a place in the County Treasurer's office, which he held until February, 1894, when he was made deputy in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, in which capacity he is now serving. In the fall of the present year (1894) he was nominated by the Democracy as the candidate of that party for State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District.

On the 22d of October, 1883, Mr. Weimer was joined in wedlock with Miss Lizzie V. Hettinger, daughter of George Hettinger, who came to Lemont about 1863. He was a member of the first volunteer fire company of Chicago. To them four children, two sons and two daughters, were born, all of whom died of diphtheria in less than two weeks' time, in May, 1893. The death of his children destroyed Mr. Weimer's faith in the efficacy of medicines and caused him to abandon pharmacy. He is an ardent and influential supporter of Democracy and a member of several fraternal societies.

WILLIAM S. WHITE, M. D.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR WHITE, M. D., is a native of Greenwood, McHenry County, Illinois, and was born on the 30th of December, 1864. The records show, and the Doctor modestly admits, that he is descended on the maternal side from Francis Capet (Coquilette), the Huguenot half-brother of Louis XIV., King of France, who, on account of the persecutions to which that sect was subjected, fled to America, and, changing his name to Coquilette, became the progenitor of a numerous family in Westchester County, New York, and later removed with his family to Rockland County, New York. His descendant, William Coquilette, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died in Rockland County, New York, at an early age. Maria (Garrison) Coquilette, his wife, died at the age of eighty-eight years. Peter Cook, Dr. White's maternal grandfather, a native of New York and a descendant of the Knickerbockers, married Eletta, daughter of William and Maria Coquilette.

Capt. William White, the paternal grandfather of Dr. White, was born in the city of Gottenburg, Sweden, in 1813, and at an early age became a sailor. In his voyages, Capt. White carried troops to Mexico while the United States was at war with that country, transported the first ship-load of stone for the construction of Ft. Moultrie, and twice circumnavigated the globe. His wife, who still survives him, was Mary Ehrhardt, of Philadelphia.

William R. White, the father of the subject of this sketch, and the son of Capt. William and Mary White, was born in New York City, in 1841, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits all his life. He married Emily A. Cook, daughter of Peter and Eletta Cook, two children,

William S. and Wilomene T., being the result of this union.

William S. White came to Chicago with his parents in 1865. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago. His first work was in the grocery store of John A. Tolman & Co., where he remained a year. He later entered the employ of D. S. Munger & Co. as office boy, and in three years worked his way upward to the position of cashier. In 1884 he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. At that time the course required only two years, but he attended three years, and during the season of 1886-87 demonstrated anatomy to the class of which he was a member, and also a part of that time to the senior class. He graduated in 1888. Following his graduation, he was successful in winning honors in a competitive examination, and during the years 1888 and 1889 was *interne* in the Cook County Hospital for eighteen months. Subsequently he was called to Rochester, New York, where he opened and put in practical operation the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, commonly known as the Monroe Avenue Hospital.

Returning to Chicago, Dr. White entered into the general practice of medicine and dermatology, in which he has since been engaged, with office at No. 70 State Street. In the fall of 1889 he received the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Chicago Homeopathic College. In 1890 he was made clinical assistant in the department of dermatology, and in 1893 was appointed Adjunct Professor of Physiology in the same institution. In January, 1893, he received the appointment of Dermatologist in the homeopathic department of the Cook County Hospital, and still fills all of these positions. He is a member

of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He holds membership in two fraternal organizations, being medical examiner in the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

On the 5th of October, 1892, Dr. White was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle Stone, of Charlotte, Vermont, daughter of Luther D. and Phœbe (Rogers) Stone.

To judge the future from the past, it is not difficult to predict for Dr. White success in a much

greater measure than usually falls to the lot of the medical practitioner. His mind is active, his memory retentive, his habits studious, his comprehension of the science of medicine rapid, intuitive and thorough. His manner is easy, affable and vivacious, with a dash of bonhomie, which, no doubt, is inherited from his Gallic ancestors. It is not too much to say that mental attrition with Dr. White would brighten many pretentious members of the medical profession.

JEROME BEECHER.

JEROME BEECHER, among the early, substantial and most exemplary citizens of Chicago, was a scion of old and well-known New England stock. His father, Mather Beecher was one of the pioneers of Central New York, going thither from New Haven, Connecticut. He was a tanner by occupation, and gave to his family the training which has developed so much of thrift, enterprise and morality among the sons of New England, and has made an indelible impression upon the religious, educational and mercantile conditions of the United States, and particularly the northern half of the country. Wherever a leaven of Yankee blood is found in a community, there are sure to be found churches, schools, factories and sound business men, Chicago was especially fortunate in that the major portion of her pioneers came from the land of industrious habits and careful economy, and to this cause alone may be attributed her wonderful progress in business supremacy, as well as in social and moral culture.

Jerome Beecher was born in the town of Remsen, Oneida County, New York, January 4, 1818. His first implement for self-help was the intellect-

ual training afforded by the village school, and he was early made familiar with the occupation of his father, mastering all that pertained to the manufacture of leather and its uses. His natural sagacity and shrewdness, with these helps, enabled him to conduct the large business which he built up in later years, and to manage intricate financial trusts which were placed in his care.

The year 1838 found him in Chicago, whither his father sent him to look after a stock of leather, boots, shoes and findings which had been entrusted to an incompetent or unfaithful agent. He managed this undertaking with such success and found such glowing prospects in the young city that he decided to remain here and engage in business permanently. At that time the center of business clustered about the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, and his pioneer store was among those forming the group. He shortly set up a tannery, which was destroyed by fire about 1858. During these years, he had grown in wealth with the rapid growth of the city and surrounding country, his industry and integrity bringing him a large trade, which he retained until he decided to retire and give attention to his invest-

ments. His accumulations had been invested in land and improved real estate. With other careful investments, these had grown in value beyond his fondest anticipations, and he found himself while yet in vigorous middle life a man of independent means, and at the time of his demise, after more than half a century's residence here, his estate had become very valuable.

He became interested in the gas business as early as 1850, and was made a director in the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company. He was interested in the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, and was one of the purchasers of the Chicago West Division Railroad, of which he was many years a director, in 1863. A recent writer says: "Among the enterprises of his earlier years, for which he should be remembered with grateful regard by those who survive, was his connection as trustee and treasurer with the Graceland Cemetery Improvement Company, in whose peaceful grounds so many once active in the brisk life of Chicago have found their last resting place."

Mr. Beecher had in his youth attended the worship of the Unitarian society near his home in New York, and he adhered to the faith which he there imbibed throughout his long and useful life. The First Unitarian Society of Chicago was a feeble band, in the third year of its existence, when he came to Chicago, and to his zealous aid much of its subsequent strength is due. At his decease, after completing more than the allotted years of the scripture, the church prepared and had engraved a most beautiful and touching memorial, which was presented to his widow. He was a member of the Calumet Club, whose meetings of old settlers in annual reunion gave him great pleasure. The Old Settlers' Association embraced most of his business and social companions, and he was prominent in its conduct. Mr. Beecher always endeavored to fulfill the duties of citizenship, but was conspicuous in politics only once in his life. This was in the memorable campaign of 1840, when the Democratic party was overthrown and William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate, elected to the Presidency. Mr. Beecher was a delegate in the

convention which nominated Harrison, and took part in the political meetings held in a log cabin on the north side, near Rush Street bridge.

In his business relations, Mr. Beecher was a man of unspotted integrity, careful and quiet in action, and reticent in speaking of himself or his affairs. One of his favorite methods of benevolent action was the assistance of some worthy man in starting in business, realizing that the truest way to help others is to teach and aid them to help themselves. He loved to gather children and young people about him, and a number were taken into his family and educated. He was especially fond of music, and to his own family connections and friends he was ever generous. His style of living was unostentatious, and his habits were simple and domestic. In bearing, he was affable and considerate, and he always spoke charitably of men, making it a rule never to speak ill of any person.

Four years after his arrival in Chicago, Mr. Beecher took a helpmeet in the person of Miss Mary Warren, daughter of Daniel Warren, whose biography will be found on another page of this book, and she proved in every way a companion to him. Mrs. Beecher's twin sister married Silas B. Cobb, another pioneer leather merchant (see sketch in this work). The sisters so closely resembled each other as to be often mistaken, one for the other.

The first housekeeping experience of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher was in a modest rented house at the corner of Lake Street and Michigan Avenue, and they afterwards built a home on Michigan Avenue. The advance of business drove them to several removals until the family homestead at No. 241 Michigan Avenue was constructed. This is one of two or three which escaped the flames in the great fire of 1871, and is almost the sole representative on the lake front of "old Chicago." Here they dwelt for more than thirty years, and here Mrs. Beecher continues to reside. She is greatly interested in benevolent work, and has been active in promoting several of the most important charities of the city, regarding a fortune as a blessing only in the proportion it is devoted to doing good.





G. W. SHERWOOD



MRS. G. W. SHERWOOD



GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.

GEORGE WESLEY SHERWOOD (the godfather of the business interest at Englewood) was born at Romulus, New York, on the 16th of July, 1833, unto Wesley and Delia Elizabeth Sherwood (*nee* King). His book-learning was necessarily meagre, the stern hand of necessity compelling him at early years to face the battles of life, and to learn from nature's pages the elements going to make up a successful career; for such was his to be, full of incidents, and his accomplishment, for one springing from so humble origin, was unusually conspicuous. It is for us to record these matters in graphic word-pictures, since his most speaking language was the eloquence of brave, manly, useful deeds.

His father dying when he was quite young, George was adopted by his grandfather, with whom he removed to a farm near Adrian, Michigan, where he grew up in agricultural pursuits until the period of sixteen had come; then he went to the neighboring village of Adrian, and apprenticed himself to Hatswell & Andrews, machinists, to learn their trade. At twenty-one he changed his situation to the shops of the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railway, in the same village, where he remained three years. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, ever after his home, and where he was for many years a very actively useful citizen.

First entering the employ of the Rock Island Railway Company, he continued in its shops until May, 1860, when he accepted an offer from the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway Company as locomotive engineer. Obtaining an interest in the "Little Blue Dummy," the first means of communication via that line between Englewood

and the "down town" city, he ran the same for three years; then he exchanged engines, and for a further space of seven years, ran over the same short-line upon the "Novelty." Resigning this employ at the end of that period to go with the Michigan Southern Railway, he acted as engineer over the division between our city and Elkhart, Indiana, until 1872, when he wholly abandoned railroading, and having accumulated by saving habits a fair property, began to build up and look more closely after his private fortunes at Englewood, then known as "Junction Grove," which was principally centered in real estate around the corner of Wentworth Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

Then began a remarkable career of activity, covering some score of years, so fruitful and various in results that Mr. Sherwood, the pioneer of local enterprises, is fairly entitled to the honor of being called the founder of business at Englewood. His extreme energy manifested itself in myriad forms, chief among which let us note, *en passant*, the following: 1, building of the first hotel, called the "Sherwood House," which, after the fire, was succeeded by the "Sherwood Flats" of to-day; 2, the building and running of the first livery stable, whose business increased so rapidly that a second was soon constructed to accommodate the trade; 3, the establishment of the first omnibus and express line between the city and Englewood; 4, opening of a first boot and shoe shop; 5, a first meat market; 6, a first barber shop; 7, a first drug store; 8, a first ice route in 1874; and 9, the first street sprinkler service about 1878. Most of the foregoing enterprises were later sold out to others, as he went on in his

self-appointed labors, of useful upbuildings from nothing to what has now become one of Chicago's most solid suburbs-within-limits.

Nor must we neglect to note that he was chiefly instrumental in first bringing the post office to his town, where he saw it located in one of his buildings, and in juxtaposition to which he put in a first news line. When the beautiful South Park was being laid out, he aided much in teaming toward shaping that urban paradise. We thus for the first time begin to realize what a man he was for the auspicious openings of a new place of metropolitan residence; he did more than any other in making business commencements, and was a source of cheer and encouragement to those who sought their fortunes in that environment up to the very day of his death.

In 1883 came the severest visit of fire experienced by the new town, Mr. Sherwood's loss including every building he owned, save his private residence at No. 6317 Wentworth Avenue (still standing and occupied by his widow). Fortunately, being well insured, and having more good fortune than some in obtaining favorable settlements with the underwriters, he was soon enabled to reconstruct his visible signs of prosperity.

Then, in December, 1886, came the beginning of the end, in that "unwelcome visitor and grim," heart disease. His life had been altogether too active; at the expense of reserve vital energy, he had been slowly selling his existence to railways for ordinary wages, giving up, to enhance their fortunes, hours required by nature for sleep or rest, until imprudence became a habit. Finally came a day of reckoning, to whose demands all of us in turn must yield ourselves. In October, 1890, he had a heavy stroke of paralysis, followed by another, and yet a third at the time of his death, September 4, 1894. His remains were borne by hosts of loving friends to Oakwoods Cemetery, where they wait the final call to judgment.

He was a very liberal man in his religious views, not regularly attending any place of public worship, but a quiet, worthy citizen, respected by all, and exceedingly liberal at all times with

his purse in helping charities and struggling churches. The poor did not seek him in vain. Politically he was a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat, faithful to firm convictions; fraternally, a Blue Lodge Mason. A bright, shining light went out when our old friend was no more on this earth. The first generation of Englewood had no more truly historical personage; for when the final audit of its commercial prosperity and beginnings is heard, George Wesley Sherwood will be found in the front rank, if not, indeed, the very leader.

He was married November 19, 1853, by Anderson H. Sargeant, his uncle, a Justice of the Peace (with whom in boyhood he made his home for several years), at Adrian, Michigan, to Miss Abigail Matilda Osborn, who survives him, and promises, like her ancestry, to live to a good old age. They had eleven children, three of whom dying without issue, we do not enumerate by name; the eight living are as follows: Edward Wesley, in the employ of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway; George Porter, foreman on the Chicago end of the Pullman and Hastings Express; Alice May, who married Wilson K. Hoyt, of Mishawaka, Indiana; Mary Adelia, who married William J. Black, Superintendent of street sprinkling in Englewood; Lucia Dewey, who married John S. Blaksley; Carrie Matilda, Charles King, Albert Rollins. The last three being young and unmarried.

It is matter for deep regret that no more has been ascertained by research of the immediate relatives about the Sherwood antecedents, which are undoubtedly of very respectable origin.

Of Mrs. Sherwood's line, however, it is possible to give a very correct and extended, as well as highly honorable, pedigree. Her parents came to Michigan in 1840, from Abingdon, Massachusetts, their names being John William and Mary Whiting Osborn (*nee* Wheeler). The said John W. Osborn was a son of John Osborn, who served in the Revolutionary War upon the famous war vessel "Alliance," Capt. Luther Litts, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and was engaged in the bloody battle of Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia, at which time Capt. Litt's men boarded and cap-



Mrs. DELIA SHERWOOD



tured an English man-of-war, (his brother Thomas was with Washington's army at Roxbury, while he was besieging Boston; also at Yorktown, at the time of surrender of Lord Cornwallis,) he married Miss Abigail McFarlane.

The last said John Osborn was a son of George Osborn, who came to America in boyhood, first settling in Boston, and following the sea for some years; afterwards, in 1753, at the age of twenty, settling at Pembroke, Massachusetts, building a home nearly opposite the "Old Osborn House." He was one of a company of minute men on the memorable day of the Battle of Lexington, to march from Pembroke to Marshfield, and, accom-

panying to the Muster Roll in the State Archives, at Boston, he "served 2 days; wages per month, £2; due, 2 s.; miles traveled, 40." He married (1), Sarah Wade, of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, by whom he had twelve children, eight being males; (2), Deborah Atwood, by whom he had three children.

The above Mary Whiting Wheeler (Osborn) was a daughter of William Wheeler, of Vermont, (a son of William Wheeler, who married Sarah Parkhurst,) who married Miss Jerusha Whiting, a daughter of Jotham and Susannah Whiting (*nee* Wilder, descended from a branch of the early Hingham, Massachusetts, Wilders).

GEORGE A. EMERY.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS EMERY, one of the most prominent real-estate dealers of Chicago, was born in Hampden, Me., November 2, 1831. The genealogy of the Emery family can be traced back to John and Agnes Emery, of Romsey, Hampshire, England. They occupied high stations in life, belonging to the titled classes of England. Their sons, John and N. Anthony E., sailed from Southampton in 1635, in the ship "James" of London, William Cooper master, with their wives and one or two children, landing in Boston on the 3d of June. They went soon after to Newbury, Mass. The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of Anthony Emery, who resided in Newbury until 1640. He then removed to Dover, N. H., and in October of that year he signed the Dover Combination. In 1649, he removed to Kittery, Me., and was prominently identified with the interests of that town, holding several important offices. He was a capable business man, energetic, independent, resolute in purpose, bold in action and severe in speech, and did not hesitate to express his opinions. He died

about 1680. The following are the names of the heads of the families of this branch in regular order: Anthony, James, Joseph, John, John, Daniel and George A.

The records show that the Emery family has always been prominently represented in all the walks of American life, the learned professions and in military circles, bearing its part in the various wars in which this country has engaged. They have ever been regarded as honored and respected citizens.

Daniel Emery, father of our subject, was a son of John and Abigail (Wasgatt) Emery. He was born in Hampden, Me., and there resided until his death in August, 1864. He was married first in 1820 to Hannah Sabine, who died February 27, 1825. In 1827, he married Lydia McDonald, whose death occurred in 1828. The children born of these marriages were Hannah Clark, Daniel Clark and Louisa Maria. The third wife, to whom he was married July 1, 1829, was Elmira Crosby. Her death occurred December 18, 1883. She was a daughter of Gen. John Crosby, an influential

citizen, wealthy man and brave officer. The children of the third marriage are John Crosby, George Augustus, Franklin, Charles, Sarah Crosby, Elmira C., Edwin E., Ann Eliza and Lucius. Daniel Emery was a successful farmer and merchant. He owned ships and carried on an extensive business with the West Indies, exchanging lumber for sugar and molasses. He was one of the valiant soldiers of the War of 1812, and served his country in the capacity of Colonel with Hon. Hannibal Hamlin as aide-de-camp. Mr. Emery distinguished himself as a brave and fearless officer. He was always a leader in public affairs and was considered a very influential man. He held several important offices, and was for twenty-eight years Representative and Senator in the Maine Legislature, and was United States Collector of Customs in Bangor, Me., for eight years, being the first Collector ever appointed for that port.

George Augustus Emery received his school education at Hampden Academy, the oldest institution of learning in the State, having been established more than a century ago. He left school at fifteen, and remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he resolved to seek his fortune in California; so in the spring of 1850 he took passage in the barque, "J. W. Paige," for a trip around Cape Horn. There were one hundred and twenty-five passengers, and the tickets sold for \$250 each. One hundred and sixty-nine days were occupied in making the trip, which was very pleasant on the whole, although rough weather was experienced off Cape Horn. Brief stops were made at Rio Janeiro, Brazil and Talcuano, Chili. After making necessary preparations for mining, Mr. Emery left San Francisco with his partner, Horace Atwood, former mate of the ship. The mines first visited were on the north branch of the Yuba River. Here they were quite successful, digging gold to the value of from \$30 to \$40 per day. Mr. Emery was thus engaged for three months, when, finding that he was unfitted for this hard life and exposure, he being small of stature and weighing only ninety pounds, he determined to seek other employment. F. F. Low, an old schoolmate, since Governor of California, Member of Congress and Minister to China, and

now a prominent banker of San Francisco, was then in the grocery business at Marysville, Cal. He offered Mr. Emery a position, and our subject remained in his employ for five years. Mr. Low then closed out his business and opened a bank in Marysville under the name of Low Bros. & Co. In this business, Mr. Emery became interested as partner. In 1855, he returned home on a short visit by way of Nicaragua. It was at this period that he first visited Chicago, with a view of locating here, should he find a good opening for business; but the Golden State held out stronger inducements, and he soon returned to California, crossing the Isthmus by way of Panama. Soon after his return, gold was discovered in large quantities in Oroville, and his firm established a branch bank at that place, under the name of George A. Emery & Co., in which they did a large and successful business. Mr. Emery at this time was Treasurer of twenty-two institutions, the largest being the Union Cape Mining Co., which carried on the largest mining operations ever undertaken in California. He bought large quantities of gold dust, which was shipped to the United States Mint in San Francisco, and for some time kept a constant stream of gold dust going to the mint and a stream of gold coin returning. Altogether he shipped to the mint three hundred thousand ounces, or five tons, of gold dust. His credit at the United States Mint was unlimited, and he continued in this business until May, 1860, at which time he had accumulated what was considered a fair fortune. His father and friends at home feared that in some way he might lose it if he remained in California, so, finally yielding to their solicitude, he sold out his business and returned to Hampden, Me., by the Isthmus route. While in California, Mr. Emery was a member of the Vigilant Committee and took an active part in keeping law and order among the criminal classes and desperadoes.

Soon after arriving home, Mr. Emery was married to Miss Frances Snow, of Troy, N. Y. He took great pride in the old homestead, and spent several thousand dollars in beautifying it, to the delight and satisfaction of his parents. In 1867, he paid a second visit to Chicago, and was so well

pleased with the city, which seemed in those days very much like California, that he immediately returned to Maine for his family. He first went to reside in Evanston, where he spent one year, but realizing, even at that early day, that Chicago was going to be the great city it has proved to be, he removed to the South Side and there invested his money in real-estate on the prominent avenues on the South Side. Mr. Emery has always been a firm believer in the future of Chicago and the South Side. He has been engaged in real-estate business ever since his arrival here, and through his long experience is probably better informed on land values than the majority of men. He was one of the few who went through the panic of 1873 unscathed. He has never been sued or had a judgment entered against him, is honorable and just in his dealings, and now is in the front rank of men remarkable for their energy.

Mr. Emery is domestic in his tastes, being very fond of home and family. The only society with which he is now connected is that of the California Pioneers, whose monthly meetings he attends regularly. While in Maine, he joined the Mystic Lodge of Masonry. He was brought up in the Orthodox Church, but his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the leading questions of the day. On the 1st of January, 1862, in Hampden, Me., Mr. Emery married Miss Frances, daughter of Col. Thomas Snow. Her

mother's maiden name was Permelia Hopkins. Her father, who had served in the War of 1812, was a highly respected and gallant officer. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Emery, four yet living. Minnie is the wife of Charles Pickett, attorney for the First National Bank. They have one child, Frances. Fred A. married Millie Byers. George Francis married Olive Simpson. Louise resides with her parents.

Mr. Emery has a very interesting collection of old papers, among which is his father's commission as Colonel in the War of 1812, his appointment as Collector of Customs of Bangor, and the reports and correspondence pertaining to the same from the United States Government, all of which show that his duties were performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He also has books and papers relating to his career in California, which attest the magnitude of his business transactions while there; and he has a large collection of letters which he wrote to his parents, descriptive of life in the Golden State, forming altogether a very interesting as well as valuable memento. Mr. Emery is a very energetic man, even at this date, at the age of sixty-three years, but he is modest, unassuming and rather reluctant to be interviewed. We prophesy for him the same success in life in the future that he has attained in the past—if not a greater.

CHARLES W. EARLE, A. M., M. D.

CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE, A. M., M. D., the subject of this sketch, was born in the State of Vermont, and was a descendant of Ralph Earle and his wife Joan, who came from Exeter, England, and settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, probably in 1634, and became the

progenitors of the numerous Earle family of America, which is now represented in every State and Territory in the Union. The genealogy of the family shows that many descendants of Ralph Earle have been especially prominent in the different professions and occupations.

Moses L. Earle, the father of Charles W., resided at Westford, Vermont, where the son was born on the 2d of April, 1845. Nine years later, the family, consisting of the parents and a son and daughter, removed to Lake County, Illinois, where they settled on a farm. There they experienced the usual hardships of farmers in this portion of the West at that time. In the warm season the labor of carrying on the farm was attended to, and in the colder portion of the year the children attended school.

Charles Earle's life did not vary from that of the others until he was sixteen years of age, when the War of the Rebellion began, and he, a strong, robust boy, considered that his country demanded his service in her hour of need, and hastened to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, which was mustered into the service of the United States in the summer of 1861. The regiment was enlisted for a period of three months, but on reaching Freeport it was announced that the full quota of three-months men had been recruited. The alternative of discharge or of remaining in the three-years service remained. Young Earle and his companions preferred to enlist, and in a short time found themselves at the front, operating with Gen. Fremont in Missouri. In the fall of 1861, young Earle was disabled while assisting to unload a transport on the Missouri River, and was discharged from the service on account of disability. Returning home, he remained there until his recovery, and then, in deference to his father's wishes, went to Burlington, Wisconsin, and attended the academy there until the spring of 1862. He then responded to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand volunteers and became a member of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry. This regiment was camped at Rockford, Illinois, until the demonstrations of the Confederate General, John Morgan, began to threaten the cities on the Ohio River, when it was sent south and joined the command of Gen. Gordon Granger. In the spring of 1863 they first saw active service with Gen. Roscerans in Tennessee.

Soon after his re-enlistment young Earle was made Orderly-Sergeant, and when the regiment was at Franklin, Tennessee, he was promoted to

the Second Lieutenantcy of his company. He commanded his company at Chickamauga and was twice slightly wounded. His conduct on the field of battle received special commendation from his regimental commander. In this battle his company went in forty-five men strong and came out with ten, several of whom, including himself, were slightly wounded.

Several years after the war, Col. George Hicks delivered an address at Kingston, Jamaica, relative to the services of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, in which he said: "I found that I had now only a very few men with me and I should have thought that I had wholly strayed from my regiment, were it not that I had with me the colors of the regiment, together with the commander of the color company — the intrepid boy-Lieutenant, lion-hearted, fearless, unflinching Charlie Earle, whose name must be inscribed high among the highest on the roll of Chickamauga heroes."

On the following day, September 22, Lieut. Earle, with the remnant of his company, was ordered to reinforce the pickets on the summit of Missionary Ridge, and to remain in the position to which they were assigned until relieved by proper authority. Their position was greatly exposed, and through the cowardice of the staff officer, who failed to relieve them at the proper time, they were captured by the enemy.

On the night of October 1, they passed inside the gates of Libby Prison, where Lieut. Earle found himself a fellow-prisoner with Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, Chaplain McCabe, fourteen Colonels, thirty-five Lieutenant-Colonels, thirty-nine Majors, more than three hundred Captains and about seven hundred and fifty Lieutenants. He remained in Libby till the 9th of February, 1864, when he escaped, at the time of the famous delivery planned by Col. Thomas E. Rose, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. Lieut. Earle and his particular friend, Capt. Charles E. Rowan, were informed of the project to escape soon after the tunnel was begun, and assisted in constructing it. The experiences incident to its construction and their subsequent escape from prison were the subject of a pamphlet published by Dr. Earle some years ago, in which he set forth

in graphic manner the story of their adventures. After six days and nights of peril, exposed to the greatest hardships, they saw a squad of cavalry a few hundred yards in advance which they recognized as Federal soldiers and knew they were safe. What followed is best expressed in the writer's own words. He says:

"It is impossible to express in appropriate words our feelings at that time; indeed, I doubt my ability to do so. No words of mine could form a fitting peroration to that event, commencing at the terrible battle of Chickamauga—a battle than which none could be more bravely fought, in which scores of my young friends went down, school-mates and neighbors—and ending with an escape from military prison, the anxiety and solicitude of that picket duty, the thousand-mile trip to a Confederate prison, the joys and sorrows, the hopes and disappointments, the waitings and watchings while incarcerated, and the days and nights of peril and sufferings and cold and hunger, the swamps and briar thickets, the anticipation of success, and the despair at the thought of recapture; all this, and finally freedom and home and friends—what words can express it all?

"We came into our lines a few miles from Williamsburgh. Some of the escaped officers reached our lines the third day out from Richmond, and Gen. Butler, who was at that time commanding Fortress Monroe, sent out, on alternate days, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and the First New York Rifles to drive back the enemy, and to patrol the country with tall guidons to attract the notice of the escaping prisoners. The First New York Rifles were our deliverers. No one can describe the kindness shown to us by this body of men. Every attention was showered upon us. We were banqueted at Company A's headquarters, and feted at Company B's, and banqueted again at Company C's, and so on.

"As soon as possible we reported at Washington. Every paper was full of the escape from Libby. Fifty-five of one hundred and nine reached our lines; the others were recaptured. We were ordered to rejoin our respective regiments, permission being given to delay reporting for thirty days."

Returning to his regiment, Lieut. Earle was made First Lieutenant, and began the Atlanta campaign with his former companions in arms. He did not remain long with them, however. Immediately following the battle of Resaca, he was ordered to take command of a company whose conduct had never been satisfactory to the Colonel of the regiment. The young Lieutenant was a strict disciplinarian, and with him in command the record of this company at once and continuously improved. In the battles about Atlanta he was assigned to duty as Adjutant of the regiment, and during the last eight months of the war was detailed as Aid-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. W. C. Whitaker. At the close of the war he was brevetted Captain of the United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out of service.

In the fall of 1865, he entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, where he spent three years. At the end of that period he entered the Chicago Medical College, from which, in 1870, he was graduated with the second honors of his class. Dr. Earle had studied medicine in the office of Prof. William H. Byford, and enjoyed his friendship and profited by his advice, and he now commenced practice in the office of his preceptor.

In the following year, 1871, Dr. Earle was married to Miss Fannie L. Bundy, of Beloit, a sister of the late Maj. J. M. Bundy, editor of the *New York Mail and Express*. Two children were born to them: Carrie and William B. Dr. Earle's father, Moses L. Earle, resides at Waukegan, Illinois, as does his eldest sister, Mrs. C. A. Partridge. Another sister, Mrs. Dr. F. H. Payne, resides at Berkeley, California. One brother, Dr. Frank B. Earle, is a medical practitioner in this city. Another brother, Fred L., is on the old farm in Fremont, Illinois; and still another, William A., is in Texas.

Dr. Earle's practice at an early stage assumed proportions that made his life a busy one. In 1870, at the organization of the Woman's Medical College, he became Professor of Physiology, al-

though probably the youngest member, and at the bottom of the list in the faculty. At the end of twenty-one consecutive years of service, on the death of Prof. Byford, he became President of the institution. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Professor of Obstetrics, and after the death of Dr. Jackson was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Directors. At the time of his death he was Dean and Professor of Diseases of Children in the former, and President, Treasurer and Professor of Obstetrics in the latter.

In 1886, Dr. Earle visited Europe and pursued a course of study in the hospitals of Vienna, Florence and Berlin, after which he wrote a series of essays on obstetrics. At the outset of his professional life he became a member of, and devoted much of his time to, the local medical societies, in most of which he served as Secretary and later President. For seventeen years he was attending physician at the Washington Home, during which time he treated more than ten thousand inebriates, and later was attending physician at the Wesley Hospital. He was Professor of Obstetrics in the Post-Graduate Medical School, President of the Chicago Medical Society, and was a charter member of the American Pediatric Society, and of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society; member of the British Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Pathological Society. He was one of the founders and former Presidents of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion, of the Lincoln Political Club, the Illinois Club, and the Irving, a prominent literary club on the West Side.

Notwithstanding the enormous demands of his practice, Dr. Earle wrote a large number of medical articles on a wide range of subjects, which attracted the attention of the profession, not only in America, but in Europe.

Among his writings were notable essays on temperance, education, military themes and general topics. He contributed much to medical journals and was one of the authors of "Keating's Cyclopaedia of Diseases of Children," and also of the "American Text Book of Diseases of Children."

From his occupancy of the Chair of Diseases of Children in the Woman's Medical College, Dr. Earle was able to publish many papers on pediatrics. Among others is one entitled: "Diphtheria, and Its Municipal Control," after the reading of which before the Chicago Medical Society, a resolution was offered by Dr. Earle and passed without a dissenting vote, recommending the present system of placarding infected houses. He also wrote articles on typhoid fever and influenza.

Dr. Earle was an earnest, consistent Christian throughout his life, from the time he united with the Congregational Church at fourteen years of age. In 1870, he became a member of the Union Park Congregational Church of Chicago, where his name has ever since had an honored place.

At a meeting of the Chicago Gynecological Society, held May 24, 1894, Dr. Henry T. Byford said of Dr. Earle: "Outside of the profession he was popular and prominent. * * * He was passionately fond of music and was a good singer. He was a favorite after-dinner orator. He possessed a commanding, almost colossal, figure, a handsome face, a powerful intellect, a magnetic temperament, and a voice whose sonorous and sympathetic vibrations commanded attention and made friends. He took no vacations and worked almost incessantly, notwithstanding the urgent and constant appeals made by his wife and friends. But the limit of physical endurance was reached on October 20, 1893, when he was taken ill with spinal meningitis. Cerebral symptoms soon developed, and he died November 19."

Dr. Foster said: "In the medical societies he encouraged cordial fraternal relations among their members and the dissemination of practical knowledge in the profession, and appreciated the power of societies for public good, either through individual effort or by united influence upon special legislation. My acquaintance with Dr. Earle dates from his graduation. During his entire professional career he was aggressively active, never daunted, always hopeful. He had an exceptionally large circle of friends, and few enemies, notwithstanding his pronounced and outspoken opinions. He was a born fighter of disease, and was as anxious and determined to exterminate it as





MARY W. OSBORN

he was to overcome any other obstacle. He was the ideal representative family physician. Dr. Earle was thoroughly practical in his teaching; he practiced what he taught, and taught what he practiced. He did not pretend to be a classical and learned professor, but instilled into his students all that he knew of the subject he was teaching."

Dr. E. J. Doering said: "I certainly never knew a more generous, gentle and kind-hearted man than Dr. Earle. His very presence was an inspiration, his genial and cordial greeting made us all feel at home, and I feel that in his death we sustain a loss we never can fill, and that we shall always treasure and cherish his memory as long as life lasts."

MARY W. W. OSBORN.

MARY WHITING WHEELER OSBORN. The subject of this sketch was born as early in the century as November 26, 1809, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, unto William and Jerusha Wheeler (*nee* Whiting). Like her contemporaries in "rock-bound" New England, she had only a common school education, finishing with the "R's" at fourteen, and beginning the active duties of an unusually long and happy life.

Her mother died at a time when this daughter, of whom we are writing, was but six months old, leaving only one other daughter, Jerusha, who died in Michigan in 1891, aged past eighty-five. Indeed, the whole family seem to be of exceptional vitality. Mary Whiting Wheeler, even before leaving school, was, nights and mornings, already at her tasks, which developed in her the busy, contented spirit which has continued to characterize her days down into the vale of advanced years. In the old days of the early nation, all were useful members of society; to labor was a pride, not in any sense a mortification. And so, at fourteen, our subject most cheerfully started in to help support her aged grandparents, Jotham and Susannah Whiting, of Hingham, Massachusetts, by fitting shoes, which for years was her skilled and remunerative custom, for such old merchants as Caleb Loud, Elias Hunt,

Abner Curtiss and Goddard Read, the local Astors and Stewarts of their day.

It is worthy historical mention of those times, now faded since the invention of machinery, to pause to narrate how she received for her labors from four to seven cents per pair for fitting shoes, "finding" for herself needles, thread, wax, awls, clamps, etc., the merchants furnishing only the stock. Yet she sometimes made as high as six pairs a day, which was good pay for the times, and we can readily believe that none of her mates ran their fingers more deftly along their work than she.

Her early days were spent in Abbington (now Rockland), Massachusetts, where many of her relatives still survive, and where on November 6, 1827, in her home, she was married to John William Osborn, of Pembroke, Massachusetts. He was a very skillful shoemaker of his day. She moved with her husband, in 1830, to Pembroke, Massachusetts; thence in 1840 to Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Michigan, where her husband died in 1877; thence to Elkhart, Indiana, to live with her eldest daughter, Mrs. Susannah W. Hart. From this place she came to Chicago, where she is at present staying with her daughter, Mrs. Sherwood.

She has had eleven children, of whom nine are yet living—Susannah W., who married Malcolm

Hart, of Elkhart, Indiana; James W., who married Margaret Delamater, of Tecumseh, Michigan, who died leaving three children, Vesty E., Margaret and Mary Alice; John Henry, who married Anne Whittemore, by whom he had three children, William and Carrie, twins, and Mamie Loretta; Mary Caroline, who married Nathaniel Lampman, and became the mother of four children—William Hart, Charles Edward, Oliver Rufus and Albert Clealand; Abigail M., who married George W. Sherwood (for whom and her husband, as long time residents of Chicago, see sketch on another page); Benjamin A., who married Sarah Whittemore, by whom he had two children, Frederick Arthur and Margaret; he had a second wife, Rose Calvert, by whom he had no children. George F., who married Laviah Hill—one child, Jennie; Louis A., who married Mollie Steinberg, to whom were born three children, Edgar Louis, Hattie May and Bessie B.; Lucetta A., who was married to Charles Bemis, and became the mother of six children, Herbert, Wallace, Bertha Alice, Earnest Osborn, Guy, Bernice and Ethel May; Edward Wilbur, who died in Adrian, Michigan, in February, 1855, aged four; Edward Eugene, who married Annie

Calvert, by whom he had four children, Lillian May, Harry Wilbur, George Malcolm and Benjamin Franklin.

At the age of eighty-five past, the subject of this sketch is living in good health and spirits, hale and hearty; and seemingly the veil of more than a nonogenarian will be drawn before she leaves a life whereof she has none but pleasant memories to add to present comforts. She has thirty-six grandchildren and thirty-two great-grandchildren. Who of our residents can point to a more numerous progeny, while yet living?

Without the aid of glasses she sews with a readiness and accuracy that is marvelous; is an excellent conversationalist and with memory exceptionally retentive for her years. On the occasion of the celebration of her octogenarian birthday, no fewer than three metrical compositions, in good taste, written by her descendants, greeted her ears:

"Care's wrinkled the brow of dear mother,
Her hair is now turned quite gray;
One hardly would think so, to see her,
That mother is eighty to day."

(See genealogy under sketch of George W. Sherwood.)

DAVID FIELWEBER.

DAVID FIELWEBER, a blacksmith of Morton Grove, who is also engaged in business as a dealer in buggies, wagons, harvesters, agricultural implements and hardware, is numbered among the leading business men of Niles Township. Enterprise and industry have won for him success, and his reputation is one well merited. He was born in Lake County, Illinois, December 16, 1856, and is a son of Jacob and Kate (Hierchberker) Fielweber. This worthy couple were married in 1844, and the same year

left Germany, the land of their birth, for the New World. The father was born in Alsace, then a part of France, June 5, 1818, and served as a soldier for seven years in the French army. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Fielweber, was also a native of Alsace, and fought under Napoleon in the war with Russia.

David Fielweber is the second or youngest son in order of birth in a family of ten children, numbering two sons and eight daughters, of whom Sarah and Carrie are now deceased. Those

still living are: Jacob, a farmer of Dennison, Crawford County, Iowa, who is the sixth eldest; David, of this sketch; Katie, wife of George Popp, a farmer of Waterloo, Iowa; Ellen, a resident of Chicago; Frederika, wife of John Keller, who is in the flour and feed business in Chicago; Sophia, widow of Henry Methling, of Chicago; Emma, wife of John Urich, a policeman of the same city; and Louisa, wife of Otto Buelow, a commission merchant of Chicago.

Under the parental roof Mr. Fielweber whose name heads this record spent the days of his boyhood and youth. At the age of seventeen he began learning the trade of blacksmithing, serving a three-years apprenticeship, and since that time has made it his life work. He was first employed in Wauconda Township, Lake County, for three years; afterwards spent one year in Palatine, Cook County, and four years in Chicago. He then began business for himself as a dealer in agricultural implements and hardware in Niles Township, buying a three-acre lot, upon which was an inferior dwelling and shop. With less than \$300 he began operations here, but his business has steadily increased, until he now employs

eight men and is enjoying an extensive trade. Since buying his lot he has erected a two-story building for his machinery, and in 1891 he built a neat two-story frame dwelling in modern style of architecture and supplied with all modern conveniences.

On the 2d of July, 1882, Mr. Fielweber led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Methling, daughter of John Methling, a retired farmer of Wheeling, Cook County, and a native of Mecklenburg, Germany. The lady was born March 21, 1862, and by her marriage has become the mother of two daughters: Clara, born December 5, 1883, and Ella, born January 3, 1886.

The public gives to Mr. Fielweber a liberal patronage, for he earnestly desires to please his customers and is straightforward and honorable in all business transactions. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or desired political preferment. He and his wife hold membership with the Lutheran Church. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, ever ready to advance its interests, and for several years he has efficiently served as School Director.

DAVID L. ROBERTS.

DAVID LEWIS ROBERTS, a worthy pioneer of Cook County, whose life record is highly deserving of preservation in these pages, was born at Denbigh, Wales, November 29, 1801, and died in Jefferson, Illinois, December 30, 1864. His parents, Thomas Roberts and Elizabeth Lewis Roberts were Independants or Congregationalists, and their house was well known in both North and South Wales as a hospitable home for traveling ministers of that denomination. David L. attended school until twelve years of age, and at sixteen, left home and came

to America, joining his brother, Henry Roberts, at Utica, New York. There he learned the trade of tanner and currier and, later, carried on a tannery at Booneville, New York. Soon after coming to this country, he joined a temperance society, one of the earliest organizations of that character in America, and strictly adhered to its principles throughout his life.

In 1836, he came to Illinois, locating at Joliet, whither he brought his family from New York, with a team and wagon. The country through which they traveled was sparsely settled, and

nearly every habitation did duty as a tavern, though the accommodations furnished were often of the rudest. A part of their goods was shipped by water. The vessel in which they came was partially loaded with salt, and sunk in the Chicago harbor, before its cargo was discharged. Most of Mr. Robert's goods were recovered, though much of them were damaged by brine. A year or two after going to Joliet, he built a residence which was considered quite a pretentious mansion in those days, and is still standing. He engaged in the business of packing pork, supplying contractors on the canal with meat and other provisions. His packing house, which was situated upon an island in the river, was swept away by a sudden freshet, and he then took a contract for construction on the Illinois and Michigan canal. He was thus engaged for several years, employing a large number of men, and, though the State failed to pay, he completed his contract. He refused to take advantage of the bankrupt law, but sacrificed all his available property to meet his obligations, and eventually settled with all his creditors.

In 1839, Mr. Roberts became a resident of Chicago, where he dealt in general merchandise for a time, and afterwards kept the "Chicago Temperance House," located on the east side of La Salle, between Lake and Water Streets. In 1844, he purchased a farm in Jefferson Township, on the site of the present village of Jefferson Park. A country tavern had been built on this property a few years previously, by Elijah Wentworth. This house displayed the sign of "Clarendon Hotel," but was more popularly known as "The Old Geese Tavern." Mr. Roberts took down the sign, but continued to maintain a house of entertainment, known as the Roberts Hotel. This house stood where is now the intersection of Milwaukee and Lawrence Avenues, and was the only house in that locality when Mr. Roberts took possession.

Mrs. Wentworth, wife of the previous proprietor, was quite a heroine in local annals. Soon after she and her family settled there, she visited Fort Dearborn, where she learned that an Indian uprising was anticipated. Borrowing a horse

from an officer at the Fort, she followed the Indian trail which passed the log cabin eight miles out upon the prairie, where now Lawrence Avenue crosses Milwaukee Avenue. She met many wagons loaded with women and children, the men walking and urging on the jaded oxen. "Going the wrong way," they said, but heart and home were beyond to her. Arriving at home she found her husband and son-in-law had gone two or three miles farther up the North Branch. Often, as the horse bounded through the fallen leaves or stepped upon some broken branch, she thought she heard the dreaded war whoop; but at last the perilous ride was rewarded by seeing her loved ones safe in Fort Dearborn, where they were compelled to stay sometime for fear of an Indian massacre. At that time, the North Branch often overflowed its banks, and Mrs. Wentworth had frequently seen the Indians come in their canoes from the North Branch to Milwaukee Avenue near her house, more than a mile and a-half from the bed of the river.

After living at Jefferson for a few years, Mr. Roberts rented his farm and hotel, and returned to Chicago and kept the United States Hotel, at the corner of Randolph and Canal Streets, which subsequently burned down, with all its contents. Failing to recover any insurance, he returned to Jefferson, where he continued to reside until his death. His farm, which comprised about three hundred acres, has been subdivided, and is now a part of the city of Chicago.

In early life, Mr. Roberts was married to Mary Ann Clark, daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Elderkin) Clark, who were natives of Windham, Connecticut, and represented prominent colonial families. Several members of these families bore a part in the Revolutionary conflict. Mrs. Mary A. Roberts, who was born in New York, died a year or two after her marriage, leaving one son, Clark Roberts, now a prominent citizen of Jefferson, Chicago. Mr. Roberts was afterwards married to a sister of his first wife, Mrs. Hannah Jackson, who bore him two daughters, Mary A., now a resident of Chicago, and Ellen O., deceased. Mrs. Hannah Roberts died at Jefferson in 1867.

Mr. Roberts was always a public-spirited citi-

zen, devoted to the progress and moral welfare of the community. He was instrumental in organizing the Congregational Church at Jefferson, donating the site for its church and parsonage, and was the chief contributor towards the building and support of the same. He was one of the earliest Abolitionists of Cook County, and while living in Chicago, sometimes sheltered fugitive slaves in his house. He began to vote the Anti-slavery ticket when the advocates of the move-

ment were so rare it was not worth while to have printed tickets. He served for a number of years as Justice of the Peace, and always enjoyed the respect and good will of the entire community. When the family first settled in Chicago, there were no pavements and but few sidewalks. They were often obliged to wade through deep mud to reach the Presbyterian church, on Clark, between Madison and Washington Streets, where they worshipped.

SAMUEL WAYMAN.

SAMUEL WAYMAN, one of the founders of Chicago, was among the number who were permitted to witness some of the results of their early labors, in the development of the business metropolis of America. Though not a native of this country, he was one of its most loyal and worthy sons by adoption. He was born at Haddenham, Cambridgeshire, England, July 31, 1811, and was the son of James Wayman, an English farmer, who gave his sons, three of whom became American citizens, the best rudimentary education which his time and home afforded. Samuel Wayman was early apprenticed to the trade of painter and glazier, of which he became master. As soon as he was ready to begin life on his own account, he resolved to settle in the United States, and accordingly, at the age of nineteen years, he sailed for the home of the free. He was accompanied by a younger brother, James Wayman, and the adventurous boys landed in New York City in July, 1830, after a perilous sailing voyage. They soon found employment on New Jersey farms and remained in the vicinity of New York until the following spring.

Cincinnati was then known as the "Queen City of the West," and they determined to settle there, in the hope of soon establishing themselves in business. Proceeding to Philadelphia, they were able to make arrangements for the carriage of their small belongings, all of which were contained in a trunk, on one of the numerous freight wagons then plying between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to the latter point. For themselves, they were content to make use of the means of locomotion with which nature had provided them, as they were forced to husband their financial resources against future and unknown needs. Being stout of body, as well as of will, they arrived duly in Pittsburgh. Though their journey could not be called a pleasure jaunt, a cheerful disposition and good health, together with hope for the future, made the trip pass pleasantly, as a notable feature of life in the New World. By making themselves useful at the landings, in taking on wood and in other ways, a passage on an Ohio steamer to Cincinnati was cheaply secured.

At Cincinnati, Samuel Wayman at once found employment at his trade, and soon began to lay

up something for the future. The value of his foresight and thrift was all too soon demonstrated, for the spring of 1833 found Cincinnati suffering in common with the whole country from the financial depression caused by President Jackson's veto of the United States bank bill. All building operations at once stopped, and many unfinished structures were seen about the city. The mechanic is always among the first to feel the effect of financial stringency, and these uncompleted buildings were often marked in chalk, "vetoed," by the wags among the sufferers. Mr. Wayman could not endure forced idleness in which the savings of his industrious days were being exhausted, for very long, and he set out for Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he had been led to believe work awaited him. Here, the state of affairs was no better than in Cincinnati, and he pushed on to South Bend, on foot. The proprietor of the hotel at which he put up there, had a contract for building a new court house, and was glad to secure the services of a competent man in painting and otherwise ornamenting the building. Here, Mr. Wayman labored for some weeks, and by his ingenuity was enabled to carry out the contract to "grain" the front door. By mixing the cheap paints on hand and applying the tip of a racoon's tail as brush, the most artistic job of door painting then known in South Bend was accomplished. After completing a few odd jobs there, the young artist again found himself out of work.

It was here that his attention was first directed to Chicago. One of the pioneers of that infant city gave him such glowing accounts of its prospects that he concluded to go there instead of returning to Cincinnati, where he had hoped to go into business on his own account at an early day. He secured passage to La Porte in a wagon bound for a camp meeting at that point, expecting to continue from there to Chicago by stage. It was found, however, that the contemplated stage line was not yet running, and again Mr. Wayman found it desirable to travel on foot. With a companion bound for the same objective point, whom he accidentally met in La Porte, he set out. The country was sparsely settled, and comfortable

stopping places were few, but they got on very well until within some thirty miles of their destination, when they went into camp for the night. Soon, a terrific rain storm came on and, being without shelter, they resolved to push on their way, rather than suffer the exposure in camp. Early morning brought them within sight of Fort Dearborn. After taking breakfast with a trader at the mouth of the Calumet river, they rested until afternoon, and walked into the little settlement known as Chicago on the afternoon of August 15, 1833.

At the famous Sauganash Hotel, kept by Mark Beaubien, Mr. Wayman found shelter and slept that night on the floor. This house was the political headquarters, and was crowded with guests, many of whom were among the leading citizens of the future metropolis, and Mr. Wayman soon formed the acquaintance of all and quickly learned the plans for improving the place. He foresaw something of the future growth of the city, and determined to cast in his lot with the enterprising souls who controlled. He at once obtained profitable employment and immediately opened a little shop. His industry and prudence soon secured to him a small surplus for investment, which was at once placed in that neverfailing source of profit, Chicago real estate. By continuing this steadfast course until 1840, he laid foundation of the great fortune which was at once his surprise and merit. While his faith in the future of the young city never flagged, he did not dream that in his lifetime it would reach the point where it would entertain the whole world at the most stupendous industrial and artistic exposition in the history of the human race.

For nine years, from 1840, Mr. Wayman devoted his attention to farming in Northfield Township, Cook County, Illinois, and moved in 1849 to Packwaukee, Wisconsin, where he invested in a store and mill, which he successfully operated until 1866, since which year his home continued to be in Chicago until his death. He passed away full of years, and regretted by the entire group of pioneers, as well as a wide circle of friends, March 25, 1891. The fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Chicago witnessed a notable

gathering at his home in the city, when the rapidly-diminishing band of old settlers gathered to congratulate him and one another, and to renew early acquaintances and recount their pioneer adventures. In speaking of this event, a recent writer says: "The silver-haired host himself was then counted one of the pioneers with whom time had dealt most leniently, and the years added to his life since that time have not perceptibly dimmed his mental or impaired his physical powers. Always a worthy and much-esteemed citizen, he has become, in the evening of his life, one of the most picturesque and interesting characters, whose information concerning the local happenings of half a century in Chicago is almost cyclopedic."

While a resident of Wisconsin, Mr. Wayman formed the acquaintance of Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. Barker, a pioneer of that State, and this acquaintance resulted in their marriage in 1851. Mr. Barker came from New York State to Wisconsin but was descended from an old Connecticut

family. Mr. Wayman took an intelligent interest in all public questions. When he assumed the duties of American citizenship, he was inclined to affiliate with the Democratic party, but an inherent hatred of slavery drove him to join the Republicans, to which party he adhered the balance of his life. While in Wisconsin, he took an active part in the management of affairs, serving as Superintendent of Schools and member of the County Board of Supervisors. He never relinquished his holdings in Chicago, and enjoyed himself much in travel during his later years, both at home and abroad. From early manhood, he was affiliated with the Baptist Church, and he was always active in good works. His brother James, who came with him to America, followed him to Chicago, and died many years ago. The other one, above mentioned, was William Wayman, whose biography will be found on another page of this work.

JOHN R. SANDY.

JOHN ROBERT SANDY has been for some years Station Master of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Chicago. The story of his life furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by determined, independent effort, without special opportunities or unusual preparation. He was born on the 19th day of February, 1844, in Lincolnshire, England, and is a son of Thomas and Christina (Patton) Sandy.

Thomas Sandy's father was a British soldier, who was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and his mother, Ann Williams, was a Welsh woman. In 1850 Thomas Sandy came, with his family, to

America in a sailing vessel. The voyage consumed only four weeks, which was considered a very quick trip in those days. After spending a year in New York City, he removed, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Buffalo, and thence to Sandusky and Shelby, Ohio, where he was employed for two years as section boss on the Sandusky & Newark Railroad. In April, 1853, he came to Chicago by way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, which had then but recently been completed to this city, and after stopping here for a few days, he went to Morris, Illinois, then the western terminus of the Chicago

& Rock Island Railroad. He was engaged for several years in teaming and farming in Morris and vicinity and, in 1861, removed to Summit, Cook County, settling on a farm near that of John Wentworth, familiarly known as "Long John." He subsequently became a citizen of Chicago, and in 1864 entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He continued to serve that corporation in its machine shop until his death, which occurred in 1885, at the age of seventy-five years. He was an industrious, conscientious citizen, faithful to his employers and all the obligations of life.

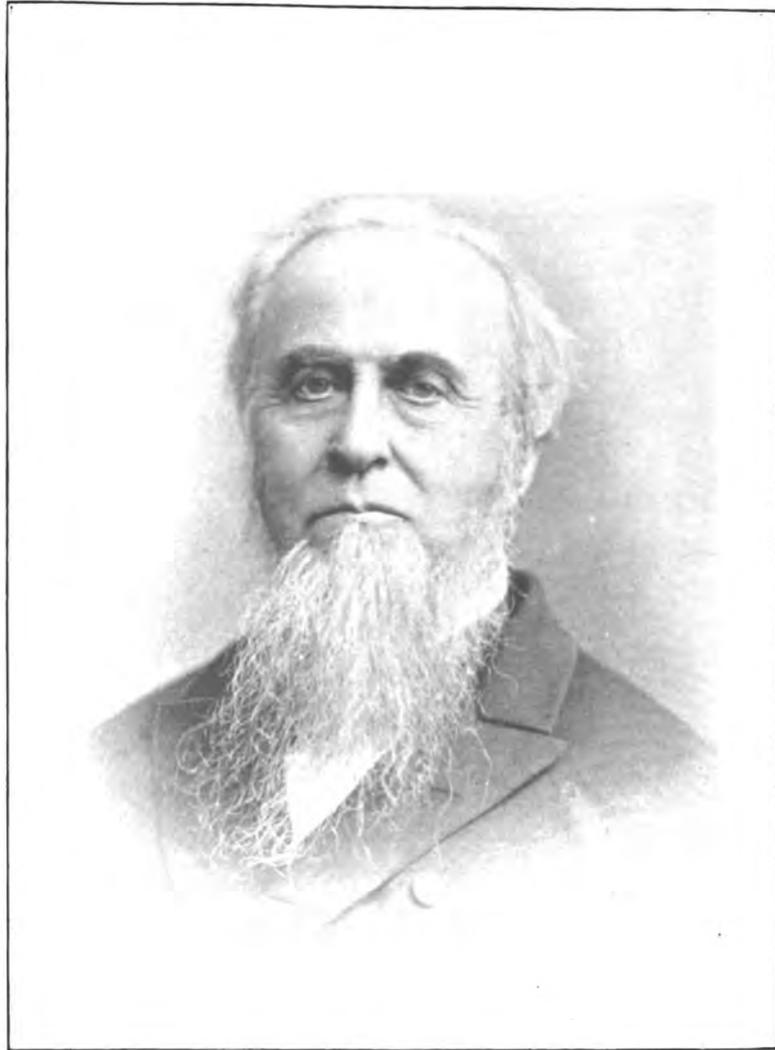
Mrs. Christina Sandy was born near Sterling in Scotland. Her father, who was a relative of the renowned family of MacPhersons, was a soldier in the British army. Her parents dying during her infancy, Christina was adopted by an English family named Harrison. Her foster-father had been a comrade of Mr. Patton in the military service. Mrs. Sandy is still living in Chicago, at the age of seventy-one years.

John R. Sandy is the eldest child of the family. From the age of thirteen years, he did a man's work on the farm, taking the place of his father, who was in poor health, as the main support of the family. He was nineteen years old when they located in Chicago, where he supported the family by teaming until his father's health was recuperated. In the fall of 1863 he began work for the West Chicago Street Railway Company, driving the bridge horse on Randolph Street, an occupation which kept him almost constantly employed, day and night. The following spring he began work with his father in the machine shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, then located at Halstead Street viaduct. This employment was not congenial to him, and the next fall he secured a situation as brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad, where the brake wheels seemed to be adjusted to suit his small stature. After being thus employed for about a year, he began to learn house-painting and decorating, in deference to his father's wish that he master some trade. He still cherished a strong

inclination for railroad work, however, and at the end of eighteen months, he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway again. He began as a freight brakeman at 2 A. M. on the 7th day of January, 1867, and has served the same employer continuously since. He successively filled the positions of freight brakeman, freight conductor, passenger conductor and local freight agent at Western Avenue Station, and on the 20th day of July, 1891, was promoted to his present position.

On the 14th of June, 1869, Mr. Sandy was married to Evelyn Elizabeth Havens, daughter of Orrin G. Havens, of Chicago. Mrs. Sandy was born in Lyme, Connecticut. Mr. Sandy's family has been increased by the advent of five children, all of whom are still at home. They are named: Leslie M., Olive C., Thomas H., Orrin G. and John R., Jr. All the members of the family are regular church attendants, although not in communion with any religious society. Mr. Sandy was one of the charter members of the Order of Railway Conductors, and has been connected with numerous other orders and associations, often serving as an officer, but is not now in active connection with any. He finds that fidelity and business ability are the chief keys to success and promotion, and that these qualities are appreciated by superior officers, regardless of social affiliations. He is an ardent admirer of William McKinley, and in national politics always supports Republican candidates.

Though his educational opportunities were limited to three months' annual attendance at a log schoolhouse in rural Illinois, he has become a capable and efficient business man, chiefly through the exercise and development of his natural talents. He is decided in his opinions, plain-spoken and straightforward in expressing them on occasion, and is noted for his industry and application to business. These qualities have been the means of securing his success and rapid advancement, and have won the respect and approbation of all with whom he is brought in relation, either as employer or employed, or in social contact.



ORRIN D. RANNEY

ORRIN D. RANNEY.

ORRIN DATUS RANNEY was born at East Granville (on Holden Hill), Massachusetts, March 6, 1812, unto Orrin and Betsy Ranney, (*née* Gibbons.) He had one brother and three sisters, all of good attainments. The brother, Timothy Pickering Ranney (now deceased), was long a prominent lawyer at Newark, New Jersey. His sisters, Nancy Deborah and Sarah Sheppard Ranney, were both graduates of Mount Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. The former (now departed) for many years had a private ladies' seminary at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Sarah married Mr. J. Austin Scott, a capitalist, of Toledo, Ohio. Sarah Sheppard Ranney Scott and husband are now both dead.

The subject of this sketch, on account of ill health was obliged to forego youthful aspirations for becoming a clergyman. After finishing his common school education, at the age of fourteen years, he began clerking in Westfield, Massachusetts. Upon his marriage, at the age of twenty-one, he began to conduct his own store at Lee, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Adrian, Michigan. Thence he went to Maumee City, Ohio, where he remained for a period of about ten years; thence to Toledo, Ohio. In all of these places he continued, with varying fortunes, in the mercantile business.

Removing from Toledo, Ohio, he came to the final destination of his earthly life, arriving in Chicago in 1856. He went directly into the provision commission business, on South Water Street, where he was long associated with the still surviving veteran Sherman Hall. Later he was for some years a member of the Board of Trade, in which we need not add he was deeply interested, and at whose marvelous growth he was, with his compeers of earlier days, obliged to marvel greatly.

In May, 1872, he became attached to the force

of the First National Bank, serving that corporation most faithfully in the capacity of Manager of the Safety Deposit Vaults, for upwards of a score of years, unto the very time of his death, March 4, 1894.

By political faith, he was a staunch Republican, following the progressive career of that supremely American party in every election with his unvarying support at the ballot box. The uplifting force of his long and good life is found in the Presbyterian dogma, to which he subscribed by actions which "speak louder than words." At the time of his coming to our city, he identified himself with the First Presbyterian Church, in which he was ever honorably prominent, acting as an Elder for long years, up to within about two years of the time of his decease. He was also warmly interested in the welfare of the Foster Mission, a time-honored school of that denomination. The Rev. Herrick Johnson officiated at his funeral, and he was laid at rest in Albion, Michigan.

Our departed friend belonged to no clubs, he was no society man; he belonged to his home; he was a man for the fireside and his tried, true friends. Said one of those high in position, with whom business associations for a lengthy period had brought the subject of this sketch into close relations of importance, "I would as soon have thought of our bank suddenly becoming bankrupt for some inexplicable reason, as to know that anything had gone wrong with our Deposit Department while it was under Mr. Ranney's supervision." Another, standing under the shadow of his tomb, said, "He was an honest man in every way, church, business, social and domestic life; none could come nearer perfection than Orrin Datus Ranney. All knew him only to respect and love, as one of God's noblemen."

As the Creator does not finish the lives of any,

no matter how saintly, upon this lower earth, so we cannot record in worthy fulness what is most deserving of historic remembrance and emulation on the part of succeeding generations of business men, about to enter upon important duties in our vast and rapidly growing metropolis. Surely, we may trustfully believe, as he was without fear, he passed to fields of Paradise without punishment; as he submissively wore the cross, the crown of eternal bliss is already encircling his beloved brow.

Mr. Ranney was twice married, having and leaving children only by the former marriage. The first union was with Miss Phœbe Eldredge, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Isaac Knapp, at Westfield, Massachusetts, April 15, 1833. Three children came to them, as follows: Charles Luce Ranney, born January 14, 1834 in Westfield, Massachusetts; went through the Civil War, and died in a hospital in Portland, Oregon, in 1890, unmarried. Ellen Maria Ranney, born July 5, 1839, in Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, died in childhood at Maumee City; Alice Maria Ranney, born July 5, 1849 at Maumee City, Ohio; educated at Miss Ranney's Private School in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and later a graduate of the Chicago Dearborn Seminary. She married December 10, 1868, Walter Weeks Hilton, a banker of early Chicago, by whom she has two children: Myra Fisk Hilton, born September 27 1869, educated at the Chicago Dearborn Seminary; and married June 26, 1889, to Mr. William Z. Mead, formerly of Virginia, now

of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the insurance business. John Ranney Hilton, born September 5, 1873, educated in the Chicago High School, unmarried.

On the 19th of January, 1881, Mr. Ranney was married to Mrs. Adeline S. Peabody, (*nee* Grosvenor) a prominent family of Albion, Michigan, by the Rev. Daniel M. Cooper, of Detroit, Michigan. Their more than half a score of happy years of wedded life were not blessed by offspring. She still survives him, living at Albion, and visiting his last resting place on frequent occasions, feeling honored in being the associate of one in every way so worthy of the best of womankind.

It will be seen that Mr. Ranney leaves no male child to bear his name throughout the coming years; therefore, although the good traits of female descendants will loudly voice themselves in his behalf, it is especially appropriate that at this time and in this place and manner, in dignified setting, surrounded by the best of his contemporaries, a lasting memorial be created, befitting in some degree the superlative characteristics of manhood possessed by him of whom this is written.

It is to be regretted that some fuller record of Mr. Ranney's lineal ancestry is not available; for the present it is known that his maternal grandparents were Timothy and Elizabeth Gibbons, and that the preceding in the male line was Peter Gibbons. It is unnecessary to call attention to those prominent in this family, a Cardinal being in the mouths of us all, at first mention. The paternal grandfather was Jonathan Ranney.

MARTIN N. KIMBELL.

MARTIN NELSON KIMBELL, one of the most public-spirited of Cook County's pioneers, who ably bore his part in promoting its moral and intellectual progress, as well as aid-

ing in its material prosperity, was born in Stillwater Township, Saratoga County, New York, January 24, 1812. He was the eldest child of Abel Kimbell and Maria Powell. The former

was born at Pownal, Bennington, County, Vermont, and was a son of Noah Kimbell, a native of Rhode Island, who removed to Vermont while a young man. The last-named was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a farmer and miller by occupation. He joined the Continental forces and took part in the battle of Bennington. Abel Kimbell, in early life, removed to Saratoga County, New York, where his death occurred in 1833 at the age of forty-two years. He was a veteran of the War of 1812.

Mrs. Maria Kimbell died in Saratoga County, New York, in 1830. Her mother, whose maiden name was Nelson, was of Dutch descent, and her father's name was Frost Powell. He was of English-Welsh extraction, son of Obadiah Powell, a Quaker, who died in Saratoga County at the age of nearly one hundred years. Some time previous to the Revolutionary War he removed thither from Dutchess County, New York, with his wife Betsy, bringing all their belongings on a pack pony. They became the parents of three sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived to extreme old age. During the Revolutionary struggle, Obadiah Powell was much censured by his neighbors on account of his non-combatant principles, and most of his personal property was confiscated. He was steadfast in his convictions, however, and lived to become one of the leading farmers of the county. At the age of ninety-eight years he husked several baskets of corn and carried them to the loft of his carriage house. His house was a favorite gathering-place of his numerous descendants, including the subject of this sketch, who was the recipient of considerable attention from the old gentleman on account of his being the first great-grandchild. About 1840 Frost Powell moved to Wisconsin, settling near Waterford, in Racine County, where he died a few years later.

Martin N. Kimbell was but six years old when the family moved to Windham, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and a few years later another removal was made to Tioga County, New York. Though his parents were able to equip him with little other education, they implanted in his mind those upright and honorable principles which, with the

habits of industry, frugality and sobriety acquired in early youth, admirably fitted him for the battle of life. At the age of twelve years he began working out among the neighboring farmers, his first wages being \$4 per month. The money earned in this way was spent for schooling—most of his education being obtained after he had passed the age of eighteen years. At the age of twenty he returned to Saratoga County, New York, where he was employed as foreman upon a large farm at the extraordinary salary of \$11 per month, the other help receiving from \$6 to \$8. So satisfactory were his services that he was offered still farther advance in salary, but after a few years he again went to Tioga County and taught school for several terms at a salary of \$15 per month, "boarding around." Having heard wonderful tales of the great West, in 1836 he came to Chicago. His first employment here was at farm work and teaming. In the fall of the same year he made a claim to a quarter-section of land in Jefferson Township, now inside of the city limits, and in the spring of 1837 built a shanty of hay on his claim. In 1838 he purchased this land, paying to the middle man who secured the title from the Government, the sum of \$2.50 per acre in annual installments of \$100. The same year he built a frame house near the location of his late residence, and engaged in active farming operations. Four years later he rented a hotel on Milwaukee Avenue, at the corner of the thoroughfare now known as Warner Avenue. This house was at that time known as "The Prairie Grocery," but he changed its name to "Live and Let Live." Although this enterprise was quite successful, he resolved to abandon it because it did not provide satisfactory environment for his growing family, and two years later he returned to his farm, which was his home during the rest of his life. At one time his farm comprised two hundred and seventeen acres, most of which has been subdivided in city lots. In addition to his farming operations he engaged for some years in jobbing and general contracting. In 1849 he began to grade and plank the highway known as Milwaukee Avenue, and built about three miles thereof, and was afterward employed for five

years as superintendent of the Northwestern Plank Road Company. His winters were spent in getting out oak plank for this purpose in the Desplains woods, and some of the timber is still found in the grade of that thoroughfare. Mr. Kimbell was also interested in several other enterprises, and was for eleven years a director of the National Bank of Illinois. He was always a firm friend of the cause of education. Two terms of school were kept in his house, during which time he boarded the teacher gratuitously, and he often contributed money in excess of his school tax for the purpose of securing capable teachers. The first schoolhouse in his district was built by himself and two neighbors at their own expense. He was a school officer for thirty years, giving of his time and labor for the benefit of the public schools without hope of reward.

In early life he was a Democrat, but upon the passage of the fugitive slave law he renounced that party, and during the agitation which followed that act, he several times sheltered runaway negroes in his house, and rendered them other assistance in escaping from their pursuers. He made no secret of these acts, but such was the respect with which he was held in the community that no one interfered with this practical demonstration of his principles. Upon the organization of the Republican party, he became one of its strongest supporters, and consistently held to that course ever after. He was a member of the first Board of Supervisors of Cook County, and served as Deputy Sheriff at one time. Three of his sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War, in Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Mr. Kimbell spent most of his time for three years in sanitary and benevolent work for the soldiers. The first contribution of \$300 which he raised, was the proceeds of a ball at the Jefferson Town Hall. In this and other ways he subsequently contributed largely to the funds of the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. Kimbell was married on the 31st of August, 1837, to Sarah Ann Smalley. Her father, Nehemiah Smalley, died in 1836, soon after coming to Chicago with his family. Mrs. Kimbell was born in Madison County, New York, April 16,

1816, and has been an able helpmeet of her husband during their long and laborious career. Of their children, Charles B. is now living retired at Hinsdale, Illinois; Julius W. is their second son; Spencer S. is the third; Anne Maria (now deceased) was the wife of Jacob Stryker; Frank A. is a resident of Missouri; Angeline, Mrs. E. H. Smalley, resides at Caledonia, Minnesota; Martin N., the fifth son, resides on part of the old homestead; and Edward C. is a resident of Los Angeles, California. Three of the sons still reside near the old homestead. All are well-known business men, and the firms with which they are connected and manage, have furnished more stone and brick for Chicago buildings than any other firm in existence. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbell had twenty-eight grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren, beside seventeen children and grandchildren by marriage, at the time of his demise. When congregated at the old homestead, this family exceeds in number the gatherings which took place at the house of Obadiah Powell in Mr. Kimbell's childhood.

Mr. Kimbell was a Universalist for fifty-seven years. He contributed toward the building of five churches in the city of Chicago, and was a member of the Church of the Redeemer. All the members of the family cherish the same faith.

Endowed by nature with a strong and vigorous constitution, he always enjoyed good health until about the year 1890, when he began to have trouble with his feet, which gradually developed into gangrene. This continued to increase steadily until, in January, 1895, it was decided by a council of physicians that in order to save, or even prolong his life and relieve the intense suffering he was enduring, it would be necessary to amputate his left leg above the knee. This was accordingly done, with his full consent, and with the hope on the part of the family that his otherwise robust constitution would enable him to rally from the operation. But his advanced age of eighty-three years was against him, and he sank gradually until the end, which came February 13, 1895. The last years of his life were spent in quiet retirement, surrounded by his numerous family, enjoying the fruits of a life of

hard and honest labor, combined with temperance, benevolence and frugality, a useful and exemplary life well worthy of emulation by rising generations.

ANDREW J. GALLOWAY.

ANDREW JACKSON GALLOWAY, one of the pioneer railroad builders of Illinois, has witnessed the growth of the State from a few scattered hamlets to one of the most populous and wealthy commonwealths of the Union, and is still vigorous of mind and hale in body. He inherits from his Scotch ancestry those subtle qualities of mind which make the successful business man and the vigorous constitution which enables men to carry on continuous and fatiguing enterprises. His father, Andrew Galloway, was born in Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, during the first year of the present century. His ancestors were among those who fled from the persecution of the Protestants in Scotland to the North of Ireland, and their descendants are now numerous in America, including many enterprising and successful business men. Several brothers of Andrew Galloway settled in America. Robert G. also located in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. John settled at Baltimore, Maryland, and Samuel went to New York, whence he removed; in 1836, to La Salle County, Illinois.

Andrew Galloway's wife (the mother of the subject of this biography) was Isabel, daughter of Hugh Wilson, who came from Ireland to Virginia with his father, John Wilson. The family moved from Virginia to Pennsylvania, where Hugh became a lieutenant of militia in the War of the Revolution. He married a daughter of Mr. Joseph Pierce, who was, doubtless, of English extraction. He moved from New Jersey to Westmoreland (now Allegheny) County, Pennsylvania, in 1772, making the journey on horse-

back, as there were then no roads over the mountains. The Pierce family was very early identified with the colony of New Jersey.

Of Andrew Galloway's ten children, two died in infancy; the subject of this sketch is the fourth, and beside him, but three are living, namely: Julia, widow of Francis S. Galloway, Sarah J., widow of William Bedford, both residing in Chicago; and George, now of Jackson County, Oregon.

Andrew J. Galloway was born near Butler, the seat of Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1814. Before he was six years old, his father moved to the vicinity of Corydon, then the capital of Indiana, and in 1823 settled on a farm in Clark County, same State, where he remained ten years. He died in Marseilles, La Salle County, Illinois, in October, 1843, of congestive fever contracted while making preliminary improvements on a farm which he had just located. His age was sixty-six years.

While a boy, A. J. Galloway spent his summers in doing such work upon the farm as he was able to perform, getting a little insight into the mysteries of letters during the winter months. At the age of fifteen, he found an opportunity to earn his board by working evenings and Saturdays, while attending a grammar school at Camp Creek, some miles distant from his home. In 1834, he entered the preparatory department of Hanover College, Indiana. He had intended to study the classics, with a view to taking up the science of medicine, but his attention was turned to engineering by the great demand made by canal and railroad construction, and the liberal

compensation offered to competent engineers. Under the instructions of Professors Harney and Thompson, he made special studies in mathematics and engineering, and received his diploma as civil engineer in April, 1837.

Proceeding to Evansville, he hoped to obtain a position on the Indiana Central canal, but was offered the charge of the Mount Carmel Academy at Mount Carmel, Illinois, soon after, and accepted for one year. Among his pupils were many young men who have since become distinguished men of business, law and letters. At the close of his school year, he accepted an appointment as assistant engineer in the service of the State, and was actively employed in the location and construction of railways in that section of the State.

In the fall of 1840, he went to Springfield, and was employed during a part of the following winter as assistant enrolling clerk of the Senate. In the following July, he received an appointment from the Canal Commissioners as engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, under Chief Engineer William Gooding and his assistant, Edward B. Talcott. He continued in this work until the suspension of operations in the winter of 1843-4, when he retired to the farm which he had purchased in 1842, on the Big Vermillion river in La Salle County. In 1845, he resumed his position and employment on the canal, with headquarters at Marseilles, and continued until December, 1846, when the work was about completed and he was relieved. Within a few days, he was elected enrolling and engrossing clerk of the lower house of the Legislature, to which position he was also elected in 1848. At the close of the session in 1849, he was appointed Secretary to the State Trustee of the Canal Board, with office in Chicago. He moved his family to the city, and for over two years filled this position, until he resigned to accept the office of assistant engineer under Col. Roswell B. Mason, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. Galloway located about one hundred and fifty miles of the line of this road, and superintended the construction of the twelfth division until near completion, when he was transferred to the land department of the same road, with an

increase of \$1,000 per annum in salary. He superintended the survey of more than a million acres of the company's lands, and made sketches for maps of the same, with descriptions of the character and quality of every tract surveyed.

He retired from the railroad service in July, 1855, and formed a company, with two others, to deal in real estate and lands, under the title of A. J. Galloway & Company. Before the close of that year, they bought sixty thousand acres of Illinois Central lands, all of which eventually passed into the individual possession of Mr. Galloway. For some years he was occupied in disposing of these holdings, together with sales on commission for the company and other owners, and has done his share in securing the location of desirable citizens in the State.

Mr. Galloway cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836, and has voted in every national contest since. He adhered to the Democratic party until the organization of the Republican in 1856, since which he has affiliated with the latter party. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, and chairman of the committee on canal and river improvements in the house. This was the first Legislature under the present State Constitution, and held four sessions, two of them being called by the Governor of the State, and one of which was made necessary by the fearful conflagration which destroyed some two hundred million dollars' worth of property in Chicago in the brief space of twenty hours. He was elected to fill a vacancy in the Cook County Board of Commissioners in November, 1872, by some eight thousand majority, but was beaten on the "law and order" ticket in the following year for the same office, by some ten thousand majority given for the candidate on the "people's ticket." In 1882, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for County Clerk, and though elected by the legal votes cast, was counted out. While at Springfield, he formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, and their mutual friendship continued with the life of the latter.

As chairman of the committee on taxation of the Citizens' Association, he has rendered valu-

able aid to that very useful organization, and at various times, through the medium of the press, has given to the public useful hints, facts and statistics which ought not to be forgotten.

In November, 1838, Mr. Galloway was married to Miss Rebecca Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Victor Buchanan, senior, of Lawrence County, Illinois, a well-known and highly esteemed farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, who died and was buried on his farm in the year 1843,

having reached the ripe age of eighty-one years. Following are the names of Mr. Galloway's children: Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of George G. Gunther, now residing in California; Robert Wilson, an amateur artist and member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died at the age of twenty-seven years; Margaret, widow of Samuel L. Fogg, and James Buchanan, a prominent business man, reside in Chicago. Jessie died in 1870, aged twenty years.

REV. JAMES TOMPKINS, D. D.

REV. JAMES TOMPKINS, D. D., for seventeen years Superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of Illinois, is not only an able preacher but a superior business man as well. His practical ideas and genial, sunny disposition inspire confidence and interest in all with whom he comes in contact, and secure ready co-operation in his work. He was born in Galesburg, Illinois, on the 6th of April, 1840. His father, Deacon Samuel Tompkins, was one of the founders of that city, being a member of the committee that came from New York, in 1835, to select the site of an institution of learning and, incidentally, of a town in the "wild West." The committee entered a township of Government land and platted a village in its center, in the name of Knox College. Tompkins Street, on which is located Knox Female Seminary, is named in honor of this pioneer. Samuel Tompkins was a native of Rhode Island, and his wife, Mary Grinnell, was born at Paris Hill, Oneida County, New York.

James Tompkins spent his early years in his native place, studying in the public schools, until 1854, when he entered the preparatory depart-

ment of Knox College. He graduated from that institution in 1862, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1865, having pursued special lines of study, he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1867, he graduated from Chicago Theological Seminary, and in 1888 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Illinois College.

During his preparatory and college course, he maintained himself by teaching school, and the same year of his graduation—at the age of twenty-two—he took charge of Elmwood Academy, at Elmwood, Illinois. He continued here two years, at the end of which period a regular system of graded schools was established by the town and the trustees of the academy decided to merge that institution in the public high school. The formation of the grades and establishment of the high school was a task assigned to Mr. Tompkins, and faithfully carried out.

While he was in college, the call of President Lincoln was issued for seventy-five thousand men to put down the rebellion, and a company was enlisted at Knox College, Mr. Tompkins being among the first. So many men were enlisting

throughout the State that it was feared the company of students would not be accepted, and its captain was sent to Springfield to urge the matter upon Governor Yates, but the mission was vain, and thus several good soldiers were spoiled in the making of some good ministers.

After graduating, Mr. Tompkins aided in recruiting some companies of volunteers under a later call. These went into the Seventy-seventh and Eighty-fifth Regiments of Illinois Volunteers. Through much open air speaking in recruiting, Mr. Tompkins was suffering from a slight inflammation on the lungs at this time, and the examining surgeon refused to pass him for military duty. As he was anxious to go out with the men he had enlisted, he endeavored to persuade the surgeon that his ailment was temporary, but the official was inexorable and he was compelled to remain behind. After resigning his position at Elmwood, however, in June, 1864, he was enabled to give his services to the country by joining the United States Christian Commission, which did such valuable work for the "boys in blue" in camp and hospital and on the battlefield. In this service, he remained until the close of the war. He was first sent to the Army of the Potomac, in company with Rev. W. G. Peirce, the beloved and heroic chaplain of the Seventy-seventh Illinois. When they reached City Point, Virginia—General Grant's headquarters—they responded to a call for volunteers to go to the front, and were assigned to duty at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox river. Here Mr. Tompkins met with an accident which nearly proved fatal. After hovering between life and death for a week, he rallied sufficiently to be taken in an ambulance to City Point, and was placed on a steamer bound for Baltimore.

On his recovery, he was engaged for several weeks in lecturing throughout Central Illinois on the work of the Christian Commission, and collected several thousand dollars for its use. He then visited the Army of the Cumberland and followed General Thomas as he drove the Confederate army, commanded by General Hood, out of Tennessee. He cared for the sick and wounded of both armies, took the last message of the dy-

ing for the loved ones at home, and aided in giving a decent burial to the remains of those who had given up their lives for their country.

Mr. Tompkins was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry April 24, 1867, immediately after graduating from Chicago Theological Seminary, in the Congregational Church at Prospect Park (now called Glen Ellyn), and entered upon the duties of the Congregational pastorate, serving jointly this church and the First Church of Christ in the neighboring village of Lombard, Illinois. On visiting Minnesota for rest and recuperation, he was engaged as stated supply of the Congregational Church at St. Cloud. From there, he was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis. Three years' residence in Minnesota made it apparent that a milder climate was necessary to the health of both himself and wife, and he resigned his charge in Minneapolis. He soon after accepted a call from the Congregational Church at Kewanee, Illinois, which he served as pastor for over six years.

In May, 1878, the General Congregational Association of Illinois voted to appoint a Superintendent of its work in the State. A number of prominent clergymen were candidates for the position, and after several ballotings, Mr. Tompkins received a majority of all the votes cast and was declared elected. He entered upon his new duties in the succeeding July, with headquarters in Chicago, and is still occupying that position. He has introduced several new methods in the prosecution of the work, and awakened a deeper interest and more hearty co-operation in all the churches. The most important of the new instrumentalities was the employment of able men as State Evangelists. This gave new impetus, strength and enlargement to the work.

In 1869, on the 8th of September, Mr. Tompkins married Miss Ella A. Kelley, a native of Rutland, Vermont, daughter of J. Seeley Kelley and Mary E. Hall. To Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins have been given four children, namely: Roy James, born in Minneapolis, Mabel Ella, William C., born at Kewanee, Illinois, and Seeley Kelley, born at Oak Park, Illinois.



KASPAR G. SCHMIDT

KASPAR G. SCHMIDT.

KASPAR G. SCHMIDT was born in Vockenhausen, near Wiesbaden, Nassau, Germany, February 20, 1833. His parents' names were John and Elizabeth (Dinges) Schmidt. John Schmidt was a tailor by trade and, in later life, became foreman of a tannery. He served in the German army as a sergeant-major under General Blucher. After participating in the battle of Waterloo, he accompanied the victorious army to Paris. His death occurred in 1854, at the age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt survived until 1882, attaining the venerable age of eighty-two years.

Kaspar G. Schmidt is one of a family of nine children, of whom but one beside himself came to America. This was a brother, named Nicholas, who now resides in Chicago. Kaspar received a common-school education and, at the age of fourteen years, began to learn the trade of a machinist. After serving a four years' apprenticeship at Mines, he followed the same occupation for some time at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In April, 1854, he set sail for America. After a tempestuous voyage lasting fifty-six days, he landed in New York. Thence he came direct to Chicago, where he soon obtained employment at his trade. His enterprising spirit was not destined to be confined to mere mechanical labor, however, and he began saving his surplus earnings with a view to making a permanent investment. He did not have to wait long for an opportunity, and when, in 1857, several large Milwaukee brewers became bankrupt, he purchased a stock of beer at an advantageous figure and began doing a small wholesale business in that product. This enterprise continued to prosper until 1860, when he was enabled to start a small brewery, at the corner of Superior and Clark Streets. Two years later, he removed to Grant Place, which has ever since

been the scene of his operations. His extensive buildings were totally destroyed in the great fire of 1871. His loss at that time, including his residence, amounted to one-fourth of a million dollars. He was able to recover but a small percentage of his insurance, and the entire business had to be built up anew. Rebuilding upon a small scale, he enlarged the establishment at intervals until it attained a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day and furnished employment to one hundred men. Having more than recovered his loss by the great fire, and being resolved to retire from active life, he sold out his plant in 1890, and is practically retired from business.

Mr. Schmidt was married in 1856 to Barbara Wagner, who was born in Rhodt, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria. She died on the 21st of September, 1894, at the age of sixty years. Of the eight children born to this union, five reached mature years. Barbara Elizabeth is now the wife of George W. Kellner, of Chicago; Katie Emma is Mrs. Martin Herbert, of Chicago; August died in 1889, at the age of twenty-eight years; George K. and Edna complete the list of the survivors. Ten living grandchildren make glad the heart of Mr. Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt was a charter member of Mithia Lodge No. 410, F. & A. M., in which body he has filled all the chairs, and served as Master for five years. He helped to organize the Germania Club, with which he has since been identified, and is one of the original members of the Sonnfelter—a German singing society. Ever since he became a citizen, he has given faithful allegiance to the Republican party, because its principles embodied his ideas of progress and good government. In 1868, he was elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, serving four and one-half years

in that capacity. The time of election was changed during his term from fall to spring, thus prolonging his term six months. From 1874 to 1877, he served as County Commissioner, during which time he was chairman of the Building Committee of that body, and had charge of the construction of the present court house. His experience in the repeated construction of his own ample buildings was especially useful to him in the discharge of this duty, and was of great

benefit to the county, and the city of Chicago. He owns a fine stock farm at Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, where he has spent considerable time in recent years, and where he finds enjoyment and recreation. Though sixty-two years of age at this writing, Mr. Schmidt is still hale and hearty. His interest in the growth and development of Chicago is unabated, and he views with pride and satisfaction the continuous progress in which he was for many years an active participant.

GEORGE M. DEARLOVE.

GEORGE M. DEARLOVE, B. L., a young man of pronounced judgment and business ability, who makes his home in Chicago, though spending much of his time in travel, is a native of Cook County. He was born in Northfield Township, in 1873, and is a son of George and Mary A. Dearlove, the history of whose lives may be found elsewhere in this volume. In his early years he attended the public schools of Chicago, and later, as a youth, the Morgan Park Military Academy. After graduating from the last-mentioned institution, he attended the North-Western Military Academy at Highland Park, from which, after passing the Government examination in an able manner, he received his commission of Second Lieutenant in the State Militia, subsequently attaining to the rank of Senior Captain and Adjutant. While attending the academy he was President of the Class of 1891.

Not satisfied with his attainments thus far, Mr. Dearlove then attended Lake Forest University, completing the entire course with the exception of the senior year. Thence he went to Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, where he took a course in Liberal Arts, graduating June 6, 1893, with the degree of B. L. While a student of

Lake Forest University, he was a member of the Zeta Epsilon, and of the Eccritian Society while attending the college at Monmouth. In the latter institution, as well as at Lake Forest, he made a special study of Economics and of Financiering.

Possessed of strong human interests and a lively intelligence, it is not strange that Mr. Dearlove should find one of his keenest delights in traveling, especially as he is financially able to do so. Since 1887 he has spent most of his vacations in traveling, chiefly through the South and West. In these journeys he has happily combined pleasure and business, for, being possessed of considerable foresight and discernment, his travels have given him abundant opportunities for investment in promising enterprises. He was one of the promoters and constructors of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, and is still one of the Directors of the company which operates the same—a corporation which pays the largest dividends of any railroad company in the United States. He was also one of the original incorporators, and is now Vice-President of the Florida, Ocean & Gulf Railroad; Director of the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad; and Director and Vice-President of the Florida Engineering and

Construction Company, which owns about two million acres of land in Florida. In addition to these numerous offices, Mr. Dearlove is a Director of the Florida Development Company, which has extensive fruit lands in Florida, with offices at Jacksonville, Florida and Chicago; and a Director of the Avon Park National Bank at Avon Park, Florida.

With the foregoing record of his business connections before one, it is hardly necessary to remark that Mr. Dearlove is a young man of keen perception and ready decision, who never loses a business opportunity for lack of promptitude in action. In address he is pleasing and intelligent, showing a great general knowledge of men and affairs, remarkable in one so young.

EUGENE C. LONG.

EUGENE CONANT LONG was born in Brandon, Vermont, October 31, 1834, and is a son of James and Cerusa (Conant) Long, who were among the early pioneers of Cook County. James Long was born in Washington, District of Columbia, and was a son of Andrew and Alice Long, of Baltimore, Maryland. Andrew Long was killed in the service of the United States during the War of 1812. The family of Long (or Laing, as it was originally spelled) is of Scotch extraction, and was founded in America by four brothers who settled at Baltimore about 1660. Commodore Long, who was in the United States naval service during the Revolution, was descended from one of these.

While a young man, James Long went to New York City, where he became a partner with Samuel Hoard, afterwards Postmaster of Chicago, in the publishing business. A few years later, the firm removed to Brandon, Vermont, where they published a newspaper for some years. In 1835 James Long moved, with his family, to Cook County and engaged in farming in Jefferson township, near the present village of that name, now within the limits of the city of Chicago. Not finding agriculture very profitable, after three years' experience, he sold out and moved to Chicago and built a steam grist mill on Michigan Avenue, at the corner of Lake Street. This he operated

for several years. The engine in this mill was employed in pumping the water which was first supplied by the city to the people of Chicago. This contract continued some years, the water being forced through hollow logs laid in a few streets near the river. Those outside the service were wont to keep barrels for storing a supply, and these barrels were filled by private enterprise, at ten cents per barrel.

After disposing of the mill, Mr. Long was appointed by President Polk as Keeper of the lighthouse, which stood near the site of the present Rush Street bridge. He subsequently served as County Treasurer, and for a number of years filled the office of Alderman of the First Ward. After retiring from business and public life, he spent considerable time in travel, and his death occurred in Paris, France, on the 10th of April, 1876, at the age of seventy-four years.

Mrs. Cerusa Long died in Chicago in 1874, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was a daughter of John Conant and Chara Broughton, of Brandon, Vermont. John Conant was descended from one of the earliest American families. His grandfather, Ebenezer Conant, served in the Continental army, as Captain of a Massachusetts company. Roger Conant, father of the last-named, was among the Colonial Governors of Massachusetts—preceding Governor Endicott.

Eugene C. Long was still in his infancy when the family came to Cook County, Chicago being at that time a village of three or four thousand inhabitants. While a boy, he was accustomed to do the family marketing. The chief produce market was on State Street near Randolph, and its wares were brought by farmers from long distances and displayed in wagons and other vehicles, much after the present fashion of the Haymarket of the West Side. The pioneers of that day did not lack for the substantial, though there was little cash in circulation, and they were largely ignorant of the present style of living in the city.

At the age of seventeen years, Eugene C. Long graduated from the Beardsly Seminary, and soon after became a clerk and teller in the Marine Bank. His connection with that institution continued for twenty-two years, during the last twelve of which he served as Cashier. In 1874 he resigned this position and engaged in the stock and brokerage business, continuing that occupation

five years. He then entered the office of the late Judge Van H. Higgins. Since 1880 he has been a stockholder and Secretary of the Rose Hill Cemetery Company, and since 1893 has also been Treasurer of the corporation.

He was married in October, 1858, to Harriet Alexander, step-daughter of Van H. Higgins, and daughter of the first Mrs. Higgins—Elizabeth (Morse) Alexander. Mrs. Long was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, and is the mother of two daughters, Eugenie and Harriet, the first being now the wife of Edward L. Frasher, of Chicago.

Mr. Long and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he has been a life-long Republican in principle and practice. The record of his business career shows him to be capable and upright, for only through these qualities could any one hold the positions he has filled. In manner, he is courteous and easy, showing long familiarity with the best men and methods of the day.

FRANCIS HUTCHISON.

FRANCIS HUTCHISON, a successful Chicagoan now living in practical retirement, is a Scotchman by nativity and spent his youth upon the banks of the river Leven, the outlet of Loch Lomond, a locality which has been rendered famous in song and story, and abounds with historic interest and romantic scenery. His birth occurred on the 30th day of April, 1828, in the village of Alexandria, Dumbartonshire. His parents, James and Janet (Weir) Hutchison, were in humble circumstances and, though able to afford their offspring but a rudimentary intellectual training, endowed them with habits and

principles which fitted them for filling responsible and useful positions in life.

James Hutchison was born at Abernathy, near Perth, Scotland, but removed during his youth to Dumbartonshire where his later life was spent. Mrs. Janet Hutchison was a daughter of Donald Weir, a well-to-do farmer and herdsman of Argyleshire. But three of their nine children are now living, and Francis is the only resident of the United States. The other survivors are Rev. John Hutchison, an Independent (Congregational) minister at Ashton-under-line, England, who has filled his present pastorate for upwards

of forty years, and Donald Hutchison, who is the chief engineer of a steamship company, which operates a line of vessels plying between Liverpool and the La Plata river in South America.

At the age of eight years, Francis Hutchison began to earn his daily bread by laboring in the print and dye works which abound in the vicinity of his birthplace. At fourteen he was set to learn the carpenter trade serving five years apprenticeship at that industry. He was afterwards employed as a ship-carpenter and acquired a degree of skill and proficiency which has since served him in good stead.

Having heard fabulous-sounding stories of the great land beyond the Atlantic ocean, he determined to see and investigate its wonderful resources by a personal visit and, not without considerable misgivings as to the duration of his sojourn, in 1858 he took passage upon the steamer "Kangaroo" for New York, arriving in that city on the ninth day of June. He went from there to Rochester, New York, and after spending a few months at that place, took passage by way of the lakes for Chicago whither he arrived in due time, landing upon a temporary pier at Clark Street. His destination was the home of his uncle, Donald Weir, who lived on the Des Plaines river near "the Sag," but as the address which had been furnished him was rather vague, he spent several days in unnecessary travel before reaching the place, a delay which was amply atoned for by the hearty welcome accorded him upon his arrival. As a number of farm houses were being erected in that neighborhood, he found a ready demand for his services, and his first season's earnings so far exceeded any sum he had ever received for a corresponding period of time that all doubts concerning the superior advantages of this country as a permanent place of residence were dispelled from his mind and he determined to become an American citizen.

In the fall of 1860 he went to Helena, Arkansas, where he was employed at his trade until the following spring, when, owing to the outbreak of the rebellion and not wishing to be pressed into the Confederate service, he returned to the North without being able to collect the money he had

earned there. His brief residence at the South had given him a good understanding of the conditions which prevailed there, however, and enabled him to take a more conservative view of the questions which divided the union than prevailed among the more enthusiastic partisans of the North.

The prevailing wages for house-builders in Chicago at this time ranged from seventy-five cents to one dollar per day, and Mr. Hutchison found it more profitable to engage in ship carpentry. He was subsequently employed in building gun-boats for the United States Government at St. Louis, and at Cairo, Illinois. In 1863 he purchased an interest in a distillery at Joliet, but as some features of the business became distasteful to him, he sold out the following year and invested his profits in vessels plying between Chicago and the lower lake ports. He continued the carrying trade for the next nine or ten years, and in the meantime purchased several lots and a residence at the corner of Van Buren and Throop Streets. The rapid growth of the city soon created a demand for this location for commercial purposes and he replaced his residence with several substantial business blocks. He has since bought and improved other valuable west-side property, and of recent years the care and renting of these buildings has absorbed most of his time and attention.

Mr. Hutchison was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones, who died in Chicago in 1882, at the age of more than eighty years. The lady was born in Denbighshire, Wales, and came to America in 1856. She has been an able helpmeet and counsellor of her husband, and their union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are still under the parental roof, namely: Elizabeth Agnes, Catherine Jane, wife of S. B. Foster, James Francis and Jeanette Weir. All the members of this family are identified with the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hutchison is a man of simple tastes, and leads a quiet and unostentatious life, though he does not think it out of place to crack an occasional joke among his old-time friends. Since the

war he has been a pronounced Republican, but sometimes ignores party lines concerning questions of local import. When he first arrived in Chicago his total cash assets were comprised in a gold quarter eagle. This he carefully hoarded for some time and when obliged to spend a por-

tion of it for repairing his shoes, he received in change a one-dollar bill of "wild-cat" currency, which proved to be worthless. His subsequent prosperity, therefore, may be attributed solely to his frugal, industrious habits, correct judgment and integrity of character.

WILLIAM B. SNOW.

WILLIAM BLAKE SNOW, who put on track the first railway passenger coach built in Chicago, is descended from an old American family. The environment of the New England fathers was calculated to develop all that was sturdy in mind and body, and in many of their descendants are found the qualities which enabled them to survive the hardships they were compelled to endure and caused them to prosper in the midst of most forbidding conditions. The spirit of adventure and progress which led to the colonization of New England, still lives in the posterity of the Pilgrims, and has raised up simultaneously throughout the northern half of the United States churches, school houses and factories.

William B. Snow was born in Bellows Falls, Vermont, February 13, 1821, and is a son of Solomon and Lucina Snow. His ancestors were, doubtless, English, and early located in America. His paternal grandfather was a chocolate manufacturer near Boston, and his maternal grandfather, "Bill" Blake, established the Bellows Falls *Gazette*, one of the first newspapers in Vermont. His wife was Polly Wait, of Milbury, Massachusetts.

The subject of this biography passed his boyhood in his native village, receiving his education in the schools there existing. At the age of fourteen years, he began working in his father's wagon and carriage shop, becoming expert in the

use of woodworking implements. For some years he was employed by his uncles in a paper mill. When twenty-two years of age, he set out to make his fortune, going to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he took contracts for carpenter work. From there he went to Seymour (then called Humphreysville), Connecticut, where he was employed by the American Car Company, and moved with that establishment to Chicago in 1852. At this time he had a contract with the company for building coaches, and set up the first one ever constructed in this city. This was purchased by the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, then in its infancy. An account of the origin of that enterprise will be found in this work, in the sketch of John B. Turner, who was its founder. When the American Car Company sold out to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Mr. Snow was employed by the new proprietor, with whom he continued from 1857 to 1872. His integrity and executive ability had meantime become known to many Chicago citizens, and he was offered a lucrative position by the Pullman Palace Car Company, for which he traveled three years. At the end of this period, he again took employment with the Illinois Central Company, and so continued until he retired from active business in October, 1891.

Mr. Snow has always been a quiet citizen, giving his undivided attention to business, and leaving others to manage their concerns in their own way. He has been a faithful attendant of the

Reformed Episcopal Church, with which his family is affiliated, being identified with Bishop Cheney's congregation. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a demitted Freemason. His early political associations were with the Whig party, and he has adhered to the Republican organization since it came into existence. He has never sought political preferment,

but has fulfilled that imperative duty—as well as privilege—of the good American citizen, a vote in every important contest. In 1843 he was married to Miss Orra L. Dyke, of American parentage, and two children have blessed this union. The eldest, Frank Austin Snow, resides in Chicago, as does also the other, Lottie, wife of A. G. Farr, of the firm of N. W. Harris & Company.

ALBERT G. LULL.

ALBERT GALLATIN LULL was born in Windsor, Vermont, February 20, 1827, and died in Chicago, February 13, 1892. His parents, Joel and Celia (Smith) Lull, were natives of the Green Mountain State, the Lull family being one of the oldest in that commonwealth. Mrs. Celia Lull died in Windsor, and her husband afterwards came to Chicago, where he served as constable for several years. His death occurred in 1880, at North Attleboro, Massachusetts.

After leaving the public schools, Albert G. Lull became a student for a time at Dartmouth College. At Springfield, Massachusetts, he took up the study of gunsmithing and mechanics. In 1849, he came to Chicago and obtained employment in the machine shop of H. P. Moses. While thus engaged, he assisted in the construction of the first water works in the city. He was subsequently employed by Foss Brothers, in a large planing mill on Canal Street, near Monroe, the site of which is now occupied by the Union Passenger Station and railroad tracks. When this mill was torn down, preparatory to the construction of the depot, he purchased the machinery, in company with his brother-in-law, Isaac Holmes, and built a new mill on the west side of Canal Street, between Jackson and Van Buren Streets. The firm dealt in lumber and carried on the manufacture of packing boxes, doing an extensive business until 1871, when the entire plant was consumed

in the fire, which occurred on Saturday night, the 8th of October, preceding by one day the memorable "great fire." The disaster which destroyed the mills of Lull & Holmes made a gap which saved the West Side from the ravages of the succeeding fire. The firm rescued the safe containing their books from the ruins and placed them in the office of a friend, on the south side of Van Buren Street, only to be lost in the greater conflagration of the following day. This alone inflicted a serious loss on Mr. Lull, who never recovered his fortunes and suffered a permanent loss of health from the shock and exertions in trying to rescue his property. He retired a few years later from all business activities.

On the 5th of April, 1855, he was married to Mrs. Mary Sammons, daughter of John and Ellen Holmes, widow of Elijah H. Sammons. Mrs. Lull was born at Bradford, England, and came to America with her parents in 1835, arriving in Chicago in April of that year. She is still active in mind and body, and relates many incidents of pioneer life in Chicago. She is a member of the Cathedral Church of SS. Peter and Paul, in which Mr. Lull was also a communicant. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lull—Richard H., who is a physician now practicing in Chicago, and Mary C., who is the wife of Mark R. Sherman, an attorney of the same city.

Mr. Lull was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and likewise, of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, in which last fraternity he had taken all the degrees and was a member of the Grand Lodge of the United States. From the first organization of the Republican party, he was

one of its most steadfast and consistent supporters, and as a man and citizen, he ever sought to promote the material, moral and intellectual growth of the community in which he lived.

EDWIN F. DANIELS.

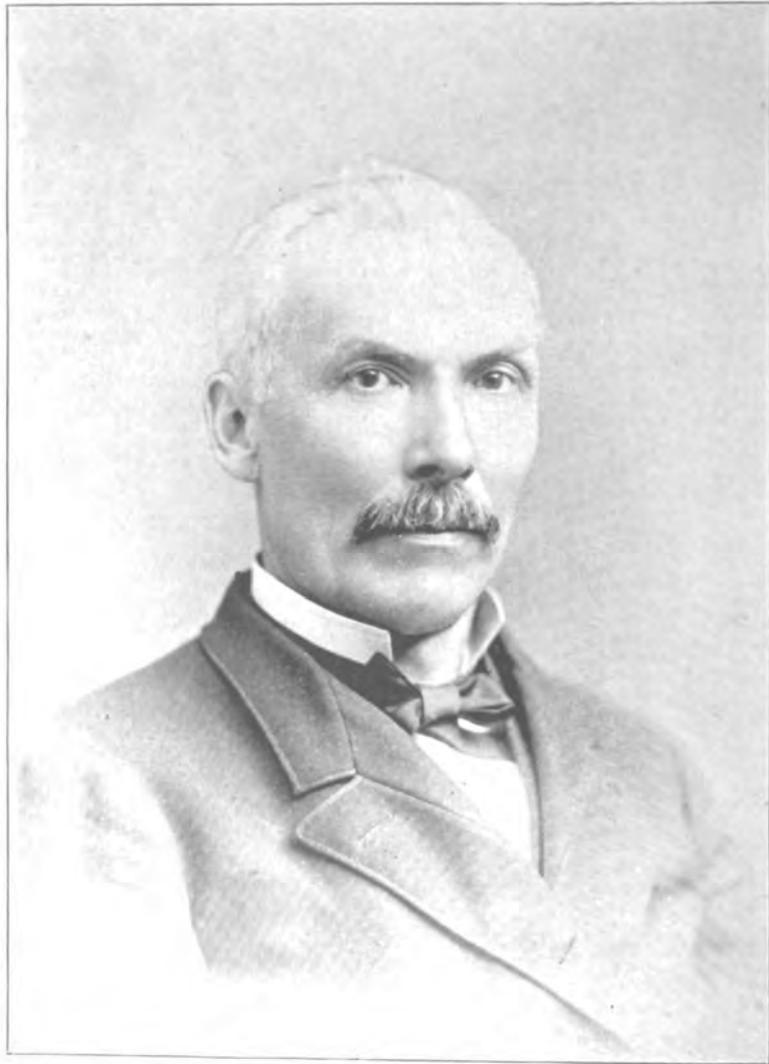
EDWIN F. DANIELS, an enterprising business man of Chicago, was born at Concord, Jackson County, Michigan, January 23, 1848. He is a son of George and Delzina (Johnston) Daniels, both of whom died before he was five years old. George Daniels was born at Hull, England, and was one of a family of eleven children who came to America with their parents in 1832. They settled at Dearborn, Michigan, near Detroit. George Daniels afterwards moved to Jackson County, where his death occurred in 1854, at the age of thirty-two years. His wife was of Irish descent.

Edwin F. Daniels lived with his paternal grandparents and attended school at Hudson, Michigan. Before completing his education, however, he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to assist his uncle, Capt. William H. Johnston, who was a commissary officer in charge of forage for the army. He continued in that employment until Sherman's army started on its famous "march to the sea," when he became a messenger in charge of forage on the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta. At the time when the rebels tore up the track, at Big Shanty, Georgia, the train on which he was serving returned to Altoona, just in time to escape capture. After the battle between Hood and Corse, in which the former was defeated, Mr. Daniels returned to Chattanooga and soon afterwards left the service and returned to his boyhood home in Michigan. He then, for some years, engaged in the manufac-

ture of woodenware and also operated a planing mill.

In February, 1876, he came to Chicago, and was employed for four years as Clerk in the County Treasurer's office. In 1881, he began dealing in coal, an occupation which he has continuously and successfully followed until the present time. The original firm of Weaver, Daniels & Co., was succeeded in turn by Peabody, Daniels & Co., and Edwin F. Daniels & Co. Since 1890, Mr. Daniels has been sole proprietor, and the business, which was inaugurated on a rather limited scale, has grown to immense proportions and is now one of the most extensive in its line in the city.

He was married in 1880, to Miss Kate Elkins, daughter of Henry K. Elkins, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Daniels was born in Chicago, and has presented her husband with two sons, Henry Elkins and Raymond Elkins Daniels. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are members of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago, and the former is identified with the Union League, Kenwood, Chicago Athletic and Tolleston Shooting Clubs, and the Chicago Board of Trade. During the hunting season, he finds recreation by making weekly trips to Tolleston for shooting water fowl. He is an advocate of Republican principles, but ignores party lines in voting upon local issues. His success may be attributed to his enterprising business methods, ready decision and integrity of character.



LYMAN C. CLARK

LYMAN C. CLARK.

LYMAN C. CLARK is one of the leading and prominent business men of Turner, where he has made his home since 1870. During the years which have since passed, he has continuously engaged in the insurance business. He was born June 10, 1833, in Darien, Genesee County, N. Y., and is a son of Henry S. and Deborah R. (Carpenter) Clark. The paternal grandfather, Joshua Clark, was a Revolutionary soldier and served under Gens. Washington and Green. He was a native of Rhode Island, and after his removal to New York he took up several hundred acres of land. Throughout his life he followed farming as a livelihood. A prominent and influential citizen, he was honored with the office of Justice of the Peace for over forty years. His death occurred in the Empire State at the advanced age of eighty-seven. In his family were thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to mature years. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Carpenter, was a native of Connecticut, and his entire life was spent in that State, where he died at an advanced age.

Henry S. Clark was born in Rhode Island, and became a contractor and builder of New York. He also engaged in painting, and his death was the result of his being poisoned by paint, in 1855, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, who was born in Connecticut, died in the Empire State in 1881, at the age of eighty-four. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and the father was a local preacher of that denomination. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and his widow received a pension on that account. In their family were four sons and five daughters, of whom the following are now living: Henry H.; Lyman C.; Lorinda E., wife of William Waldron,

of Trenton, Canada; and Susan M., wife of Albert Blackman, of Erie County, N. Y. Two brothers lost their lives during the late war. Jerome was killed at Bentonville, N. C., and Dennis died at home from injuries received in the service.

We now take up the personal history of our subject, who was reared in the State of his nativity, and in the common schools of the neighborhood acquired a good English education. When about fourteen years of age, he began learning the trade of carriage-maker, which he followed continuously until 1865. The following year he emigrated westward and took up his residence in Davenport, Iowa, where he embarked in the life-insurance business. In 1870 he came to Turner, where he has since devoted his time and energies to the same pursuit with good success.

On the 18th of September, 1855, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Babcock, daughter of Rev. R. and Lucinda (Gilbert) Babcock, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. Seven children have been born of this union, two sons and five daughters. Altie Florence is the wife of C. E. Norris, of Turner, by whom she has four children: Charles H., Carroll W., Ernest L. and Florence. Clarence Henry, deceased, was a twin brother of Altie Florence. Clara Louise, Henrietta and Charles Herbert are all deceased. Ella Laura is the wife of E. B. Holmes, of Turner; and Lulu Pauline completes the family.

The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and take a most active part in church and benevolent work. Mr. Clark has been Steward of the church for thirty-seven consecutive years, and has also served as Trustee and Class-leader for many years. He is now Su-

perintendent of the Sunday-school, which is making good progress under his able management. He has also been prominently identified with temperance work. In politics, he is a Republican, and socially is connected with Amity Lodge No. 472, A. F. & A. M.; Doric Chapter No. 166, R. A. M.; and Siloam Commandery No. 54, of Oak Park. He and his wife are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Clark has a good

home and other town property in Turner, and is numbered among the valued and representative citizens of this community. He has lived an upright, honorable life, and his career is one well worthy of emulation. He has the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers this record of his life.

EDWARD HERRICK CASTLE.

EDWARD HERRICK CASTLE. To the student of human progress, or the youth who seeks an example worthy of his emulation, the history of this successful man offers especially interesting features. His career has been full of adventure and excitement, and yet the experiences of his life have made his mind philosophical and his heart sympathetic. When he was born, the nation was young and still almost an experiment, so that men were not encouraged to venture into strange fields of action. He has lived to see the American nation become one of the greatest of the earth; and now, in his old age, he rejoices that he has been permitted to witness the triumph of the institutions of liberty.

E. H. Castle was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the 5th of August, 1811, and is now nearing the completion of his eighty-third year. His great-grandfather, Gideon Castle, was one of the early Colonists who came from England. A brother went to Virginia, while another accompanied him to New York. Gideon, son of Gideon Castle, who lived to the age of ninety-six years, occupied an honorable place in history as a member of Gen. Washington's personal staff. He was with the immortal commander through the Revolutionary War as Commissary of Subsistence. He owned a mill in

Dutchess County, which manufactured flour for the Continental army. After the treaty of peace he removed to Amenia, where his son, William Castle, father of the subject of this biography, passed his life. His farm was situated about two miles from the village of Amenia, and here Edward H. Castle grew up to be a strong and hearty youth, full of ambition. He longed to go to sea and visit strange lands, and to make his fortune in the world. However, he remained upon his father's farm until about ten years of age, attending the small school in the vicinity. He afterward attended Dr. Taylor's academy in Cortland County, but his restless disposition soon drove him to sea, and he shipped on a bark bound for a distant port. After a voyage of many months, he returned to find his mother dead and the household in mourning.

This seems to have been a turning-point in Mr. Castle's life. The death of his dear mother affected him deeply. He had started out into the world full of youth's bright hopes, and this sudden bereavement was a severe blow. He had not been permitted to close the dying eyes of his best friend on earth, or receive her last blessing. He determined to honor her memory by making something of himself. In deference to his father's earnest wish, he consented to enter the office of

his father's attorney, Samuel Perkins, and take up the study of law. He studied faithfully two years, until an attack of measles resulted in a partial loss of his eyesight. He had long been convinced that he was not calculated to make a lawyer, and on being relieved from his studies, he began to look about for an opportunity to enter a business life, much to his father's disappointment. His subsequent fortune shows the wisdom of his choice.

Soon after attaining his majority, on the 1st of September, 1832, Mr. Castle started out from his father's home in Freetown, Cortland County, whither he had moved from Dutchess County. He traveled on foot over a lonely road to Carbondale, Pa., one hundred miles distant. At Carbondale, Deacon Hodgden had a force of men and horses employed in hauling coal from the mines to the canal. Young Castle applied to him for employment, and was offered \$14 per month and board. He stipulated, however, for what he proved to be worth at the end of three months, a unique plan, which was accepted by the Deacon with alacrity. Before the day of settlement came around, Castle was foreman and was paid \$40 per month. By gradual increase his salary soon rose to \$100 per month, and he shortly bought out his employer, giving in payment his personal note, which was promptly paid when due.

After three years of business, Mr. Castle entered into partnership with Stephen Clark, and the firm carried on a large lumber trade and opened a general store. They also secured through attorneys the lease of the Fall Brook coal mines for ninety-nine years, and added mining to their lumbering and mercantile business. Mr. Castle finally became sole owner by purchasing his partner's interest, and continued to prosper until his store and stock were destroyed by fire in 1838.

The year previous to that last above mentioned had brought reports to Mr. Castle's Pennsylvania home of the wonderful village on the shore of Lake Michigan, under the shadow of Ft. Dearborn. During that year this village began to be a thriving business center, and streets were opened as far west along the main river as the north and south branches. A paper was established by

John Calhoun, of New York, and was making the prospective advantages of the town known. Although he had been very successful in Carbondale, Mr. Castle felt that the growing West offered him greater advantages than he had hitherto enjoyed. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia, which was transported by the only method then known—by wagon—over the mountains to Pittsburgh. Here he added iron, nails, and the heavy goods manufactured at Pittsburgh, and chartered a steamer to carry his stock, with which he proceeded down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Peru. Here he decided to open business, and soon after started another store at Joliet, having added to his stock at St. Louis on the way up. In a short time, Mr. Castle went into partnership with Gov. Materson and Hiram Blanchard, in a contract for excavating a part of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

In the spring of 1839, Mr. Castle became a resident of Chicago, arriving on the 1st of May, having previously disposed of his mercantile business at Peru and Joliet. He opened a store in an unfinished building at the corner of Lake and Wells Streets, so far out of the then business centre that his venture was considered risky by many. The business soon grew to be profitable, however, and Mr. Castle shortly became a pioneer in what has since proved one of the greatest glories of the western metropolis—the grain trade. Although the modern grain elevator was then unknown, he handled in one year 100,000 bushels, shipping by lake and canal to New York.

With his usual business foresight, Mr. Castle early secured large tracts of land, entering one tract of swamp lands in the Illinois Valley, embracing six hundred acres, at ten cents per acre. Many derided him for buying this worthless land, but he, with others, secured the passage of a drainage act by the State Legislature, and within ten years after its purchase he sold portions of it for \$50 per acre. Mr. Castle also opened a dairy farm at Wheeling, and found a ready market for the product of his fifty cows in the city.

Navigation seemed natural to Mr. Castle, and we find him engaged in the Mississippi River

trade for seven winters, exchanging the products of the St. Louis markets for those of New Orleans. At one time he sailed the fine steamer "Alonzo Child." He secured a tract of two hundred acres of land in Washington County, Tex., and several years of his life were spent in making a beautiful plantation of this land.

In November, 1849, Capt. Castle bade farewell to his Chicago friends and set out for the newly-discovered gold fields of California. Proceeding down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, he accepted the position of mate on the "Florida," and set sail for Chagres. Crossing the Isthmus, he found at Panama the good ship "Unicorn," of the Aspinwall Line, and was tendered its command by the owner. On account of the crowded condition of the port, it was found impossible to carry all who wished to go, and a plot was made by some of the disappointed ones to murder Capt. Stout, but the plot was overheard by Capt. Castle and a friend, and was frustrated. With a crew of one hundred and thirty men and seven hundred passengers, Capt. Castle set sail for San Francisco, stopping on the way at Acapulco to secure as much provisions, cattle and coal as could be procured. January 5, 1850, found them in San Francisco without accident. Among all the hordes found there, one desire seemed paramount—gold. Fabulous prices were paid for all the necessaries of life, and the most fortunate were those who discreetly remained in town and sold merchandise. Capt. Castle was one of these. He plied a small steamer, the "Eldorado," between San Francisco and Sacramento, and opened a store in the latter city. On the 5th of February, 1850, he opened a hotel, called the Illinois House, in San Francisco, which at once did a thriving business. He also purchased, or secured the consignment of, over four hundred cargoes, and operated a very extensive warehouse trade.

Being admonished by failing health to return home, Capt. Castle sailed on the steamer "Columbus" for Panama in the fall of 1851. The sea voyage and careful nursing which he received from the ship's matron soon made him comparatively well. During the voyage, he was sent for by a Mr. Saltpaugh, who had noticed that Capt.

Castle was a Mason. Mr. Saltpaugh was dying with cholera, and confided to Capt. Castle's care his money (\$1,200) to be delivered to Mrs. Saltpaugh at Port Gibson, N. Y. The captain of the vessel claimed the custody of this money under a United States law, but Capt. Castle said: "I promised that man, who was a brother Mason, to deliver the money to his widow, and you can only secure it from my dead body." The matter was not pressed any further, and Capt. Castle subsequently had the pleasure of delivering the money to its rightful owner. By steamer "Falcon" to Cuba, and "Ohio" to New York, Capt. Castle was once more united with his wife and daughter, who met him in New York, and the meeting was a joyful one.

Soon after his return to Chicago, Capt. Castle was appointed Western Agent of the Erie Railroad, and administered its affairs for four years, largely increasing its traffic, and at the same time he dealt more or less in city property, with profit to himself. During most of this period he acted as General Agent for the entire Mississippi Valley. After retiring from the railroad agency, Mr. Castle engaged in the real-estate business on a large scale, in partnership with Lewis W. Clark, which continued until the death of Mr. Clark, after which Mr. Castle continued alone.

In 1858, Mr. Castle turned his attention to railroad construction, and secured, after much effort, a charter from the State of Missouri for a road from Canton to the Missouri River, a distance of two hundred miles. The people along the line promptly subscribed for double the stock, and he had completed about fifty miles of track when the outbreak of the Civil War stopped all operations and caused him a heavy loss. The rebel, Gen. Greene, drove Capt. Castle and his men from the State and seized all the stores, iron and cars, valued at about \$2,000,000. Nearly all of Capt. Castle's force was composed of single men, who were loyal to the Union, and when he asked them to join the Union army they responded almost to a man. Chartering a steamer, he took them to St. Louis, where they were accepted by Maj.-Gen. Fremont, and Mr. Castle was made a colonel on Fremont's staff. Col. Castle was made

Superintendent of Railroads for the Western Department, comprising twenty-seven lines, with headquarters at St. Louis. By his arrangement, various lines centering there were connected, and a vast amount of delay and expense thus saved to the Government. He prepared a uniform scale of freight rates, which was accepted by Congress and known as the Castle Rates. He and his faithful men were kept busy in repairing the damage to bridges and grades by the rebels, who well knew that the success of the Union troops was much enhanced by rapid transportation.

A warm friendship sprang up between Col. Castle and his brave commander, which continued as long as both of them were permitted to live. When Gen. Fremont was ordered to Virginia, Col. Castle accompanied him and was employed in bridge-building. He had bridges and wagons for their transportation built in Pittsburgh, and because of his presence everywhere in preparing a way to cross rivers on pontoon bridges, the soldiers dubbed him "Col. Pontoon."

After Sheridan's famous raid up the Shenandoah River, Col. Castle was summoned to Washington by President Lincoln, for whom he performed some special services, and received the thanks of the President and Congress. After the surrender of Vicksburg, Col. Castle contracted to furnish Gen. Grant's army with twenty-eight thousand tons of ice, which was done with considerable difficulty on account of the fall of water in the Mississippi, necessitating the employment of railroad transportation a part of the way, and re-shipment by boat at Cairo. When the ice was delivered at Vicksburg, Gen. Grant thanked Col. Castle with tears in his eyes, and the town was illuminated. Col. Castle was sent by the President to confer with Gen. Banks at New Orleans concerning the contemplated Red River expedition, but Banks spurned the advice of Col. Castle, who showed him the disaster that was sure to result from his plans, and the result proved the wisdom of Col. Castle's conclusions, based upon his long experience in travel and navigation. In the spring of 1865, he again entered the real-estate business, with office on La Salle Street, in which he continued to be successful. About two years

later he experienced religion, and devoted much of his time to the cause of the Master, with telling effect among his neighbors and friends.

Col. Castle's first wife, Miss Caroline E. Johnson, of Norwich, Conn., was a woman of deep piety and many beautiful graces. He first met her in Carbondale, Pa., and after a married life of thirteen years she was called to her reward in heaven. His present wife, Mrs. Emeline Castle, was born in Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., in 1818. She is descended from Quaker ancestors, and married Wells Bennett, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., for her first husband, with whom she came to Illinois more than fifty years ago. She was one of the pioneers of Methodism in northern Illinois.

Col. Castle has been for over fifty years a Free Mason, and more than forty years a Master Mason. He believes the society has led him to high and noble resolves, and has contributed more than \$25,000 to the benefit of the order. He is the only surviving charter member of Cambrian Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., of Carbondale, to which he has been a liberal contributor.

As a member of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of old soldiers. His great pleasure now, however, is the Mission on West Lake Street, near Garfield Park, which is now known as the Garfield Park Methodist Church. It was his interest in this mission which led him to sever his connection with the Park Avenue Methodist Church two years ago, in order to devote more time to mission work. He is one of the supporting members of the Lake Street Mission.

At the present time, Col. Castle is actively engaged in business, and attends to his large interests with a regularity remarkable for one of his great age. His large hall at the corner of Lake and Paulina Streets is occupied by the Salvation Army, and a good work is being accomplished by this, the greatest corps in the world.

And now, as the long and eventful career draws to a close, Col. Castle looks back over the many years of struggle and strife with a tranquil mind. Having done the best that he could, he leaves the rest with his God. His life is well worth the

study of any young man. His is a character of true nobility, formed by years of honest labor and honorable dealings with his fellow-men. No difficulty was so great that it could not be overcome, and no path so rough that could not be made smooth. He can well say to the young, with Bryant:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

EDWARD DAVID PARMELEE.

EDWARD DAVID PARMELEE, city ticket agent at Chicago of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, claims New York as the State of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Aurora, Cayuga County, August 27, 1859. His parents were David L. and Jeannette Brown (Kimball) Parmelee. His father was born in Middlefield Centre, Otsego County, N. Y., and was a graduate of Hamilton College, of Clinton, N. Y. Later he served as Principal of the Cayuga Lake Academy, and subsequently carried on a private bank in Aurora, N. Y., where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of thirty-eight years. In politics, he was a Republican, and was connected with a number of college societies. In religious belief, he was a Presbyterian, and lived an honorable, upright life, which won him high regard. His wife was born in Chicago, and is a daughter of Mark Kimball, who was one of the pioneers of this city. Her birth occurred on Monroe Street, near the present office of the Adams Express Company, which locality was then one of the chief residence portions of the metropolis. The lake then extended to Michigan Avenue.

In the Parmelee family were four children, but our subject is the only survivor. He had one sister, Fannie, who died in Canton, N. Y., about six years since, and the other two died in infancy. He was a lad of seven years when the family removed to Orange, N. J. Subsequently they took

up their residence in Adams, N. Y., where he attended Hungerford's Collegiate Institute, pursuing a classical course of study. At the age of seventeen, just before completing the course, he came to Chicago, to accept a position as clerk in the General Baggage Agent's office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Since that time he has been with the same company, and has won promotion from time to time, until he has attained his present responsible position. He was first made assistant depot ticket agent, and in 1884 was made assistant city ticket agent at the old office in the Sherman House. Since 1887 he has filled his present position, and a large volume of business is transacted under his supervision and management.

Mr. Parmelee supports the principles of the Republican party, and was one of the original members of the Marquette Club. He served for several years on its board of directors, during which time it first nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency. He is now a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and is a cultured and accomplished gentleman, who has gradually risen to his present responsible position by fidelity and strict attention to business. He merits and receives the confidence and good-will of the traveling public as well as that of his superior officers. A courteous and genial gentleman, he is well fitted for his position, which he is acceptably and creditably filling.

CHARLES ADAMS, M. D.

CHARLES ADAMS, M. D., one of the physicians of Chicago who have risen by their own unaided efforts to a conspicuous place among the medical practitioners of the city, is of English birth. He was born in Northamptonshire, England, on the 29th of May, 1847. His father, John Adams, was of a yeoman family, which for generations had been engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. His mother, Elizabeth (Clarke) Adams, was a daughter of a gentleman farmer of the same country.

At an early age the Doctor began his studies, and when a youth of ten he had completed the course in the grammar school at Wellingborough, in his native county. In 1856, his father bade adieu to Old England, and the fair fields, pretty leas and spreading elms that cause its scenery to be so long remembered, and, accompanied by his family, sailed for the United States. He settled in the then new and crude West, which years of patient effort are making to resemble, in its physical features and in many of its institutions, the land of our forefathers. The Adams family first located in Milwaukee, where they remained until 1861, when they came to Chicago.

During that period, the Doctor spent the greater part of his time in school, but on moving to Chicago he became book-keeper for his father, who was engaged in the live-stock business. There he continued until 1868. Much of his leisure time was devoted to study, and in this way he obtained a wide and varied knowledge. In connection with his general reading, he also took up the study of medicine, mastered various works on that science, and resolved to make the practice of the healing art his life work. He finally entered the office of Dr. J. S. Mitchell, and, after spending

some time there as a student, he entered Hahnemann Medical College of this city, from which institution, on the completion of a three-years course, he was graduated in 1872. The year after his graduation he spent as house surgeon in Scammon Hospital, of Chicago. The greater part of the year 1873 he passed in Europe, taking a special course of surgery in London. On his return to the United States, he took up the practice of medicine in Chicago, where his thorough training and fitness for the profession soon brought him a profitable practice among the upper classes of Chicago's citizens.

In 1875, Dr. Adams again crossed the Atlantic and visited the land of his nativity. He went to Wellingborough, and was there wedded to Miss Mary Curtis, daughter of Thomas S. Curtis, a merchant of that place. By their union were born two children, one of whom, Cuthbert, a young man of eighteen, is still living. Mrs. Adams died in 1888, and the following year the Doctor was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth (Mitchell) Gaylord, of Chicago, widow of Henry Gaylord, and a daughter of W. H. Mitchell, the well-known Vice-President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

When he again came to the United States, in 1873, Dr. Adams accepted the chair of surgical pathology in Hahnemann College and thus served until 1875, when, on the organization of the Chicago Homeopathic College, he accepted the chair of principles and practice of surgery, which he filled for some years. Now, after an absence of considerable length, he again occupies that position. The Doctor is also surgeon of the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital, the Chicago Nursery, the Half Orphan Asylum and the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards. He is a member of the

Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Association, belongs to the Academy of Science of Chicago, and is a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London.

Dr. Adams possesses a large library of professional works and also of general literature, the character of which shows his wide knowledge of books,

and splendid ability to select the best, and none other. He not only possesses a library, but has a knowledge of the contents of almost every volume in it, whether English, French or German. His success is a fitting reward of his labors. He has been, and still is, a hard student, an earnest, painstaking and successful practitioner, a faithful friend and a cultured, genial gentleman.

HENRY BUDDE.

HENRY BUDDE, a well-known farmer of Niles Township, Cook County, residing on section 17, is the youngest in a family of three sons, whose parents were Conrad and Leonore (Baesner) Budde. He was born December 5, 1815, in Messenkomp, Hanover, Germany, and his brothers were William and Christian Budde. His parents died when he was only two years of age. Losing the entire estate which came to them from their father, the three brothers separated, and Henry, when only a child, was thrown upon the mercies of a cold, and often pitiless, world. In July, 1845, he left his native land and sailed for America, landing in New York after a voyage of five weeks. He at once came to Cook County, arriving July 20, 1845. Here, during the following winter, he chopped one hundred and seventy-five cords of wood, receiving in compensation for his hard labor three shillings per cord. The next year he became the possessor of sixty acres of land on section 17, Niles Township, where he now resides.

In 1846, when war's cruel tongue was calling for brave men to do battle against the Mexicans, Mr. Budde believed it his duty to enlist in defense of his country, for although he was not an American born, he was now an American citizen. In June he became a member of Company

K, First Illinois Infantry, under Capt. Mowers, and was honorably discharged in 1847. At the battle of Buena Vista, on the 22d of February of that year, he was wounded in the left leg.

Returning from the scene of strife, he laid aside the weapons of war for Cupid's bow and arrow, and wooed and won Miss Marie Linaman, who became his wife April 8, 1848. They had four children: Henry, born October 4, 1850; Marie, May 20, 1852; John, born in 1854; and Louis, January 21, 1859. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Budde, in July, 1882, married Mrs. Marie Ludwig, who was called to the home beyond December 5, 1887, at the age of fifty years. He was again married, for the third time, August 23, 1894, to Mrs. Sophia Uhrscheller, widow of Charles Uhrscheller, of Chicago. Mrs. Budde's first husband, Henry Schmidt, served many years on board of a United States man-of-war. From New York he removed to Chicago about 1864, and died there in 1878.

Mr. Budde has devoted the greater part of his time and attention through life to agricultural pursuits. He received from the Government one hundred and sixty acres of land in return for his services as a Mexican soldier, and this he traded for the farm upon which he now resides. It is a valuable place, highly cultivated and well im-

proved, and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the careful supervision of the owner. He has erected thereon a fine brick residence, one of the most beautiful homes in this locality.

Mr. Budde holds membership with the Lutheran Church, in which he is now serving as Trustee. For several years he has served as School Director, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He cast his first Presidential vote in 1848. He said, "I went so far

astray as to vote for Buchanan, but since that time I have been a Republican," and he is true to the party of his choice to this day. In Mr. Budde is seen a self-made man, who began life without capital, but success crowned his efforts and he has won a handsome competence. He is now recognized as one of the substantial agriculturists of this community, as well as one of its highly respected citizens.

CAPT. JOHN UNOLD.

CAPT. JOHN UNOLD, who is now living a retired life in La Grange, is one of the honored veterans of the late war, who followed the Old Flag in defense of the Union for about three years and faithfully aided in securing the victory that made the United States inseparable. He was born in Germany on the 29th of November, 1829, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Brechiesen) Unold. The family numbered six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows: George and David, both now deceased; Christopher, who is the owner of a factory for the manufacture of wooden-ware in Germany; Elizabeth, who is still living in the Fatherland; and Mary, now deceased. George Unold was a millwright by trade, and in Germany he spent his entire life, as did the mother of our subject.

The Captain was born and reared in his native village, and attended the public schools of Germany until thirteen years of age, when he was bound out for a three-years apprenticeship to the harness-maker's trade. He then traveled through Germany for three years, working at that occupation, and in 1849, when a young man of twenty years, he crossed the broad Atlantic to America on a sailing-vessel, which after six weeks upon the bosom of the Atlantic dropped anchor in the harbor of New York City. He made his first lo-

cation in Newark, N. J., where he worked at his trade for two years. He then went to New Haven, Conn., where he spent the four succeeding years of his life, and in 1855 removed to Chicago. For two years he was there employed as a harness-maker, after which he went to Fullersburg, DuPage County, where he started a shop of his own and engaged in business until 1861. He also carried on a general store at that place, and was Postmaster of Fullersburg for a time, but in 1862 he disposed of his business interests in order to enter the service of his adopted country.

Mr. Unold had watched with interest the progress of events and saw that the war was to be no holiday affair; so, prompted by patriotic impulses, on the 15th of August, 1862, he became a private of Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. Before he was mustered into service, which event took place at Dixon, he was transferred to Company I, and became Second Sergeant. The first active engagement in which he participated was at Frankfort, Ky. He afterwards took part in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Cassville, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Clintonville. He was wounded in the left ankle by a shell at the battle of New Hope Church, but did not go to the hospital. At At-

lanta, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and was mustered out as Captain. He received his discharge June 15, 1865, for the war was then practically over, and the preservation of the Union an assured fact.

Capt. Unold at once returned to his home in Fullersburg, where he established another harness shop, which he carried on until 1868, when he came to La Grange, and opened a general store. He carried on business along that line until 1887, when he sold out and has since lived retired. He was successful in his business dealings and thereby acquired a comfortable competence, which now enables him to enjoy the rest which he has so truly earned and richly deserves. He now owns considerable real estate in La Grange.

On the 5th of February, 1852, Capt. Unold was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hoppach. Unto them have been born nine children, namely: Willemanie, now deceased; Lewis, who holds the position of book-keeper in his brother's

store in La Grange; George, who carries on a large general merchandise establishment in La Grange; Julia, deceased; Amelia, wife of Edward Tillotson, who is living in Michigan; Ottilda, widow of Samuel Clifford; and Amanda, Louisa and Sherman, all of whom have now passed away.

In politics, Capt. Unold is a supporter of the Republican party, and from 1869 until 1875 he served as Postmaster of La Grange. He was for seventeen years one of its School Directors, and did effective service in the cause of education, proving a capable officer. Socially, he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He came to this country a poor boy and has made all that he possesses by his own careful business management, his thrift and enterprise. His life has been well and worthily spent, and he has achieved a success which now enables him to spend his declining years surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

LOOMIS POMROY HASKELL.

LOOMIS POMROY HASKELL, who has for thirty-seven years been successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Chicago, has won a reputation for skill and ability that has made him known not only in this city but throughout the world. His prominence in professional circles makes him well worthy of representation among the leading citizens of Cook County.

Dr. Haskell was born in Bangor, Me., April 25, 1826, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Fuller) Haskell, who were natives of Gloucester, Mass. The Haskell family in America was founded by three brothers, who in an early day emigrated from England, their native land, to the New World, and became early settlers in the Massachusetts Colony. About 1823, the father of our

subject removed to Bangor, Me., and five years later went to Marblehead, Mass., where his last days were passed, his death occurring in 1830. He was a shoe-maker by trade, and opened the first shoe-store in Bangor, Me. His wife, who survived him thirty years, died in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1860. She was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Fuller, a Congregational minister of Gloucester, Mass. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haskell were members of the Congregational Church, and, socially, he was connected with the Masonic order.

After the death of the father the family removed to Salem, Mass., where the Doctor attended school until fifteen years of age. He then went to Boston and entered a printing-office, where he was

employed for four years. His experience there formed an excellent supplement to the limited educational privileges he had previously received. On leaving the printing-office, he took up the study of dentistry in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. M. P. Hanson, of Chelsea, Mass., and in connection with the latter he gave considerable attention to the manufacture of carved block teeth. It was through this means that he became widely known among his professional brethren in New England.

Ere leaving the East, Dr. Haskell was united in marriage with Sarah E. Wason, a native of Chester, N. H. Six children were born of their union, but only four of the number are now living, namely: Ella P.; Lizzie M., wife of Rev. W. J. Clark, of Lamoille, Ill.; Sarah Isabel, wife of Col. J. B. Parsons, of Dwight, Ill.; and Anna N., wife of W. T. Barr, of Hinsdale, Ill. The two children now deceased are Harriet N., who died in infancy; and Mary F., who died at the age of fifteen years.

In 1856, Dr. Haskell left his old New England home and removed to Milwaukee, Wis. The following year he came to Chicago, where he has since been almost continuously engaged in practice. He demonstrated the excellence of his methods for two terms in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and for two terms in the Minneapolis College. He was Professor of prosthetic dentistry in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery for four years, and for three years in the dental department of the Northwestern University. In 1888 he established the first post-graduate school of dentistry, which since that time

has furnished instruction to hundreds of students, mostly practicing dentists from all parts of North America, as well as England, Germany, Holland, Chile, Australia and New Zealand. The Doctor is a frequent contributor to dental journals, and is the author of "The Student's Manual and Hand Book for the Dental Laboratory," which circulates extensively among the profession in America, and has been republished in France and Germany. Since the organization of the party, Dr. Haskell has been a staunch Republican. In 1848 he cast his first vote, supporting Martin Van Buren on the Free-Soil ticket, and he was a delegate to the first Free-Soil Convention ever held in the United States, which met at Worcester, Mass. He is a member of the Chicago Dental Club, the Illinois State Dental Society, and the American Dental Association. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church of Hinsdale, where they make their home. He has practiced dentistry longer than any other dentist in Chicago, and with one exception has been actively engaged in dental work here longer than any other member of the profession. He keeps fully abreast of the times, and is continually studying to gain new knowledge on the subject to which he has given his life work. Thus has he won a front rank among the dentists of the world. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and prepossessing manner, and is an interesting writer and able speaker. So well known is he throughout the Northwest, that the history of Cook County would be incomplete without this sketch.

JAMES O. HUTCHINSON.

JAMES O. HUTCHINSON, who for nine years has been in the employ of the well-known firm of Thomas Cook & Sons, now occupies the position of General Western Agent, with headquarters at No. 234 South Clark Street,

Chicago. His long continuance with the company is a testimonial of his ability and fidelity more expressive than any words could be. Mr. Hutchinson was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1845, and comes of one of the oldest families of

the Empire State. His ancestors were originally natives of Scotland, and came from that country to America not long after the Colonies had been founded on the shores of the New World. The father of our subject was a man of prominence and influence, and served as a member of the General Assembly of New York. The maternal grandfather, Judge Strong, sat on the Supreme Bench of the State in 1812, and was a prominent figure in the history of that time.

James O. Hutchinson spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, acquiring his education in the public schools and in the naval academy. He acted as Lieutenant for five years, from 1860 until 1865, and then became Chief Clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General of New York. There he remained until 1880. Two years later he formed a connection with the firm of Thomas Cook & Sons, which has continued up to the present time, and which has seen him advanced from one position to another, until he is now General Agent for all western territory, having entered upon the duties of that position on the 20th of April, 1893.

Thomas Cook & Sons are general steamship and railway agents, and secure passage for sin-

gle tourists or parties visiting any known point on the face of the globe. They have their agents in all countries, who make the traveling arrangements, and secure a hotel and other accommodations for visitors, thus giving the tourist time for sight-seeing which otherwise would be largely taken up in planning and executing the trip. They also issue letters of credit and do all exchange business with the banks.

Mr. Hutchinson himself has made several trips to distant lands, has visited Asia, spent some time in India, China and Egypt, and has seen many of the points of interest, historical and otherwise, in Europe. He expects soon to start for Japan, where he will spend seven months among one of the most interesting peoples known.

In his social relations, he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat. His life has been a busy one, and he well merits the confidence and trust reposed in him by the company with which he is now connected. His position is a responsible one, for he is agent for the entire Western Territory, and attends to all the business of this section of the country.

CLARK A. COOLEY.

CLARK A. COOLEY is the efficient Clerk of Elk Grove Township, Cook County. He resides on section 16, and is numbered among the prominent farmers of the community. His entire life has been spent in this locality, and an honorable, upright career has gained him the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He was born in Elk Grove Township, this county, September 21, 1847, and comes of an old New England family. His father, Charles Cooley, was a native of Vermont, and emigrated to Illinois in 1845, locating in Elk Grove Township, where he took up a claim from

the Government and began the development of a farm, transforming the raw prairie into rich and fertile fields. There he carried on agricultural pursuits and made his home until his death, which occurred in 1884, in his sixty-fourth year. In politics, he was a Democrat, and served as School Director. Mrs Cooley, who bore the maiden name of Clara Green, is a native of Massachusetts, and is yet living, at the age of seventy-two. Both families were of English origin.

In the Cooley family were seven children, our subject, who is the eldest, being the only son. The daughters were: Kittie, wife of William

Higgins, of Elk Grove Township; Mary, who died at the age of six years; Sarah, widow of John B. Weeks, and a resident of Beadle County, S. Dak.; Addie, who died at the age of a year and a-half; Clara, wife of John Carson, a resident of Iowa; and Mary, who is engaged in teaching school, and makes her home in Arlington Heights.

C. A. Cooley spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the usual manner of farmer lads, and in the schools of Elk Grove Township acquired a good English education. From an early age he has been familiar with all the details of farming, for as soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields, and to agricultural pursuits has since devoted his energies. In his dealing, he has been quite successful. His farm comprises one hundred and fifty-six acres of valuable land, and is considered one of the best in the township, for the fields are well tilled, and it is supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences. In connection with general farming, the

owner also carries on stock-raising and dealing, and has met with success in this line.

In 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cooley and Miss Rosa J. Crego, a native of New York, who, when a maiden of twelve summers, removed with her parents to Arlington Heights, Ill. There her girlhood days were passed. Two children grace this union, a son and daughter, Frank A. and Anna E., both of whom are still at home.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Cooley is a Republican, and in 1893 was elected Clerk of his township, which position he is now creditably filling. He has also served as School Director, and has filled other offices. Having spent his entire life in this community, Mr. Cooley has witnessed the many changes which have taken place in the county, has seen its growth and upbuilding, and has aided in its development. He has ever been a progressive and public-spirited man, and is recognized as a valued citizen.

LOUIS VOLTZ.

LOUIS VOLTZ, who is successfully engaged in farming on section 10, Northfield Township, Cook County, claims Germany as the land of his birth. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, September 30, 1833, and is the second in order of birth in a family of six children whose parents were Louis and Elizabeth Voltz. They were also natives of Germany. In the common schools of the neighborhood our subject acquired his education. No event of special importance occurred during his boyhood and youth, which were quietly passed in his father's home. Having arrived at years of maturity, he determined to seek his fortune in America, and in 1857 crossed the Atlantic to the New World. He made his way direct to Chicago, and thence removed to McHenry County, Ill., where he secured work as a farm hand by the

month. When he had acquired a sufficient capital, he purchased land in Jefferson Township, Cook County, and began farming in his own interest. For a time he continued the cultivation and improvement of that tract, but at length sold out, and in 1870 purchased the farm on which he now resides in Northfield Township.

Mr. Voltz was married in Jefferson Township in 1862, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Kilwy, a native of Germany, who at the age of fourteen years left the Fatherland and came to the United States. By the union of this worthy couple were born the following children: Louis, who is now deceased; William, who is married; Katie, who has passed away; Charlie, at home; Emma, deceased; Emma, the second of that name; Edward, Walter, Sophia, Ella, George, Frank,

Richard and Albert, all of whom are yet under the parental roof. The children were all born in Cook County, and nine of the number are still at home.

Mr. Voltz now carries on general farming, and is the owner of one hundred and six acres of good land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He has also made many good improvements upon his farm, and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates his careful supervision. His life has been a busy one, and as the result of his energy and untiring labors he has become the possessor of a comfortable property. He may truly be called a self-made man.

In religious belief, Mr. Voltz is a Lutheran, and in politics is a Republican, having supported his party by his ballot for many years. He has held the office of School Director for a long period, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. For six years he served as Township Commissioner, and is now Township Treasurer. In September, 1883, he was elected Supervisor of Northfield Township, and has held that position continuously since, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity that have not only caused his retention in office, but have also won him the high commendation of all concerned.

A. SOHM.

A SOHM is at the head of one of the leading engraving establishments of Chicago, and is doing a good business, which has been secured through excellent workmanship, courteous treatment and honorable dealing. His success is therefore well deserved. Mr. Sohm claims Austria as the land of his birth, which occurred in 1862. His father, Joseph Sohm, was also a native of Austria. Under the parental roof our subject was reared to manhood, the days of his boyhood being quietly passed. The schools of the vicinity afforded him his educational privileges, and when he had mastered the common branches of learning, he turned his attention to business pursuits, whereby he might earn his own livelihood. For some time he engaged in block-cutting.

At length Mr. Sohm resolved to try his fortune in America, for he had heard much of its advantages and privileges, and believed that he might thereby benefit his financial condition. In 1881 he crossed the ocean to the New World, and on his arrival in America learned the engraving business in the establishment of the Acme Engraving Company, of Chicago. He spent three years in mastering the trade, becoming a most excellent workman, and then for five years fol-

lowed that vocation in the employ of other firms in the city.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Sohm embarked in business for himself, being then located on La Salle Street. About a year later, however, he removed to the *Staats Zeitung* Building, where he has now been for the past four years. He engages in mechanical engraving, and the artistic work which he turns out has secured for him a liberal patronage. He is recognized as one of the best engravers in the city, and his high reputation is well deserved.

In the year 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sohm and Miss Gertrude Bruh. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and in the social circles in which they move they have many friends who esteem them highly. In his political views, our subject is a supporter of the Democracy, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to other interests. It proved a fortunate day for him when he determined to leave his native land and make a home in the New World, and he has never yet had occasion to regret the change, for he has here won a prosperity that would probably not have come to him had he remained upon his native soil.

MATHIAS HOFFMAN.

MATHIAS HOFFMAN, a prosperous and highly respected farmer of Niles Township, Cook County, residing on section 18, was born on the 25th of July, 1825, on the River Rhine, in Prussia, and is a son of Peter and Susannah (Saul) Hoffman, both of whom were born in Prussia in the year 1799. The grandfather, Mathias Hoffman, was also a native of the same country and was a farmer by occupation. In 1842, the parents with their children turned their faces toward the setting sun and started for the New World. They crossed the Atlantic in a sailing-vessel and made their way to Chicago, taking up their residence on the northwest quarter of section 18, Niles Township, Cook County, where the father purchased a farm of ninety-five acres, paying \$3 per acre. At his death in 1846, he was the possessor of two hundred and sixty acres, a valuable and desirable place.

The children born to Peter and Susannah Hoffman were: Mathias; John, who was a farmer of Northfield Township; Michael, who lives in Des Plaines; Marguerite; Nicholas, a farmer of Niles Township; and Mrs. Catherine Schmelzer. John and Marguerite are deceased.

Mathias Hoffman was in his seventeenth year when, with the family, he bade adieu to the Fatherland and came to the United States. In Niles Township he has since made his home, and during the long years which have since passed his honorable, upright life has made him many friends. He was married on the 7th of September, 1850, to Miss Barbara Harsom, daughter of John Harsom, a farmer and a native of Bavaria. The lady was born September 19, 1828, and by their union have been born five children, who in order of birth are as follows: William, who was born September 11, 1851, and is now a carpenter of South

Evanston; John, born February 24, 1853, who is now living retired at Gross Point; Nicholas, a farmer of Northfield Township, born October 19, 1854; Catherine, who was born March 23, 1857, and is now the wife of James Dalton, of South Chicago; and Marguerite, who was born March 11, 1859, and is the wife of Anton Mayer, a farmer of Hamlet, Indiana.

Mr. Hoffman received as his portion of his father's estate forty acres of the old home place and twelve acres of timber-land. All his other property has been acquired through his own efforts. By perseverance and untiring industry, he has made life a success and has acquired a handsome competency. Some years since he gave to each of his children seventy acres of valuable prairie land, and ten acres of timber, save to one daughter, to whom he gave \$7,000 in cash. He has ever been of a liberal and generous nature, free and open-handed with those in whom he takes an interest, and cannot do too much to enhance the happiness and promote the welfare of his family. Although he has transacted a large volume of business, he has never had a lawsuit, but has ever been at peace with all mankind.

The parents and their children are all members of the Catholic Church, and are highly respected, having many friends in this community. In his political views, Mr. Hoffman is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote in 1848. Although he has never been an office-seeker, he has served as Assessor of Niles Township for twenty-four years, has been Road Commissioner six years, and School Director for a quarter of a century. Being a man of excellent judgment, he has made an efficient officer, and his fidelity to duty is well attested by his long service.

CAPT. THEODORE S. ROGERS.

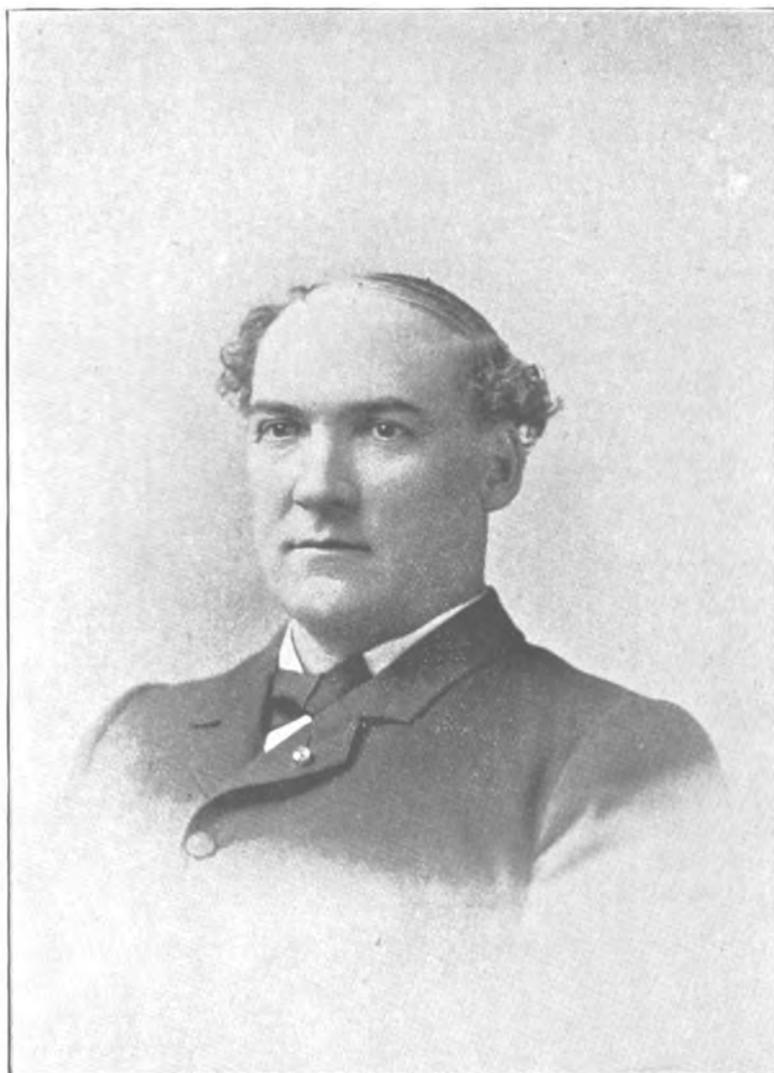
CAPT. THEODORE S. ROGERS is one of the leading citizens of Downer's Grove, and an honored veteran of the late war, who wore the blue in defense of the Union, and valiantly followed the Old Flag in many of the most hotly contested battles of that struggle, which not only did away with slavery, but made the Union more indissoluble than before. The Captain was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., August 30, 1831. The family is of English lineage. The father, Joseph I. Rogers, was a native of Rhode Island. Removing to the Empire State, he there married Caroline Smith, who was born in New York, and was also of English extraction. Her father was a well-educated man, and kept a hotel in New York for a number of years. In 1844 Mr. Rogers came with his family to Illinois, making the journey by water to Chicago, where he hired a team, with which he came to DuPage County. Here he purchased a farm, upon which he spent his remaining days. He was a staunch Republican, and took quite an active part in local politics. His death occurred in this county, at the age of sixty-two years. He was the only son of the family who lived to any age, but has a sister, Mrs. Julia Aldrich, who is now living in this county, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The mother of our subject still survives her husband, and although now in her eighty-third year, her mental and physical faculties are well preserved.

The Rogers family numbered six children, three sons and three daughters, but Ella is now deceased. The others are Mary L., widow of Chauncy Harmon, and a resident of Downer's Grove, Theodore S.; Joseph W., a prosperous

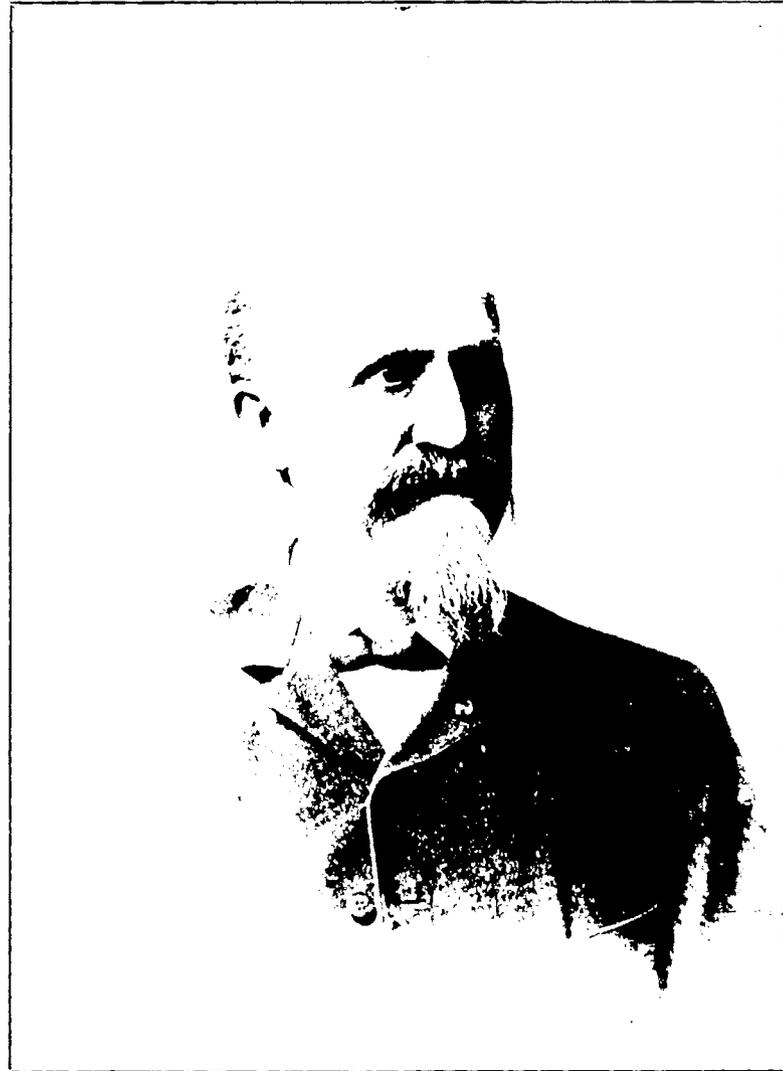
merchant of this place; Francis A., a successful farmer of Downer's Grove Township; and Sarah, wife of John A. Kinley, of Aurora, Ill.

Capt. Rogers spent the first thirteen years of his life in the State of his nativity, and in 1844 came with his parents to Illinois. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when he began teaching school in this county. For twelve winters he followed that profession, while in the summer months his labors were devoted to work upon the home farm. He had attended the common schools, and was graduated from the Downer's Grove High School. On the 19th of July, 1862, prompted by patriotic impulses, he responded to the country's call for troops, and enlisted as a private of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. On the organization of Company B, he was elected Captain. The regiment went into camp at Dixon, and was mustered into the United States service September 2, 1862, and sent thence to Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., engaging at the skirmish at the latter place. Capt. Rogers took part in the battles of Bowling Green, Taylor's Ridge, Smoke Creek Gap, and at the battle of Resaca had charge of the skirmish line in front of the assaulters. He led his men at Calhoun, Cassville, the advance on Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain, Golgotha, the assault on Kenesaw, the battle of Marietta, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, the battle of Atlanta, and the siege of that city. On the 30th of September, 1864, he resigned and was honorably discharged from the service. He participated in many skirmishes and battles, and his war record is one of which he may well be proud.

On the 13th of December, 1855, the Captain



CAPT. THEO. S. ROGERS



PETER G. GARDNER

married Miss Helen M., a daughter of Dexter and Nancy (Capron) Stanley, who were among the early settlers of DuPage County. She was born in Pennsylvania, February 6, 1833, but since her second year has made her home in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had two children, Bertha and Glen, but both died in infancy.

The Captain was elected Sheriff of DuPage County in 1860, but on entering the service of his country he left reliable deputies to perform the duties of that office. He has served as Supervisor, Township Clerk and Collector. He was a member of the Board of Town Trustees for fourteen years, and, with the exception of one year, was President during that entire time. He cast his first Presidential vote for Scott, but it is needless to say that he is now a staunch Republican, supporting that party which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. In 1892 he was appointed by Gov. Fifer on the Board of Equalization to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry L. Bush. He is a prominent Grand Army man, and with the exception of one year has been Commander of Naper Post No. 468, G. A. R., of Downer's Grove, since its organization. At that time he refused to have the office, but, his comrades insisting upon his accepting the position again, he is now the incumbent. He has served as Superintendent of the Agricultural Society of the county for a number

of years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Downer's Grove, and the Royal Arcanum of Hinsdale. He also belongs to the Loyal Legion of Illinois, the last two being societies of the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee.

After his return from the war, the Captain engaged in teaching school for a year, then spent one year in the insurance business, and in July, 1866, embarked in the market and provision business in Chicago. In 1871, in the great fire, he was burned out, and again in 1874, but with characteristic energy he rebuilt, retrieved his losses, and has since successfully carried on business. He now has one of the finest markets in Chicago, located at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Eighteenth Street. His possessions have all been acquired through his own earnings, and he has gained a handsome competence, but instead of using it all for selfish ends, he gives liberally to charitable and benevolent work. The needy are never turned from his door empty-handed, and probably no man has contributed so much to the poor of Downer's Grove as has Capt. Rogers. He has a beautiful home here and several lots and business houses. Throughout DuPage and Cook Counties he has a host of friends, and is held in the highest regard by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CAPT. PETER G. GARDNER.

CAPT. PETER G. GARDNER, one of the representative citizens of La Grange, and a man prominent in public affairs in this community, claims Ohio as his native State. He was born near Zanesville, September 12, 1842, and was the second in a family of four children, three sons and a daughter, born unto Adam and Elizabeth Gaertner. The mode of spelling the surname was changed to Gardner by the Captain.

The father was born in Germany, and there grew to mature years. Having married, he came to this country, locating near Zanesville, Ohio. His wife died in 1846, after which the family was scattered, and the father joined an Ohio regiment for service in the Mexican War. He was killed in the siege of the City of Mexico.

Capt. Gardner was only four years of age at the time of his mother's death. He was bound

out to a farmer near Zanesville, and there resided until fifteen years of age, when he began working as a farm hand by the month through the summer season, and in the winter he attended the common schools. On the 17th of April, 1861, he joined Company A, of the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, for three months' service, being among the first to respond to the call for troops. When that term had expired, he immediately re-enlisted, and was made Corporal March 7, 1862. He was appointed Sergeant January 1, 1864, and was made First Lieutenant February 9, 1865. On the 1st of January, 1864, he again enlisted for another term of three years, if the war continued so long. On the 9th of February, 1865, he was discharged as an enlisted man, to accept a commission as First Lieutenant of his old company and regiment. On the 22d of December, 1865, in Columbus, Ohio, he received his final discharge. He participated in the engagement at Philippi, W. Va., and afterwards took part in the battles of Carricks Ford, Cheat Mountain and Shiloh. He also participated in the engagement at Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and was in the entire campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, which lasted from May 1 until September 1, 1864. During all that time hardly an hour passed during which the sound of the guns could not be heard. He took part in the engagements at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, New Hope Church, Keenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, and for five weeks was in the siege of Atlanta. The army then went South, and after the battle of Franklin the regiment in which Mr. Gardner served, which formed a part of the rear-guard, had to destroy the bridge at that place. They then returned to Nashville, Tenn., with Gen. Thomas in command, and participated in the campaign. In June, 1865, Capt. Gardner was sent to western Texas, and during the month of August, with his troops, marched from Matagorda Bay to San Antonio, where he remained on duty until December, 1865. He then marched back to the Gulf of Mexico, after which he returned home. He received no serious wounds, but had some very narrow escapes. He still has in his possession the sword which he carried through the greater part of the

war, and upon it is a large scar that was caused by a piece of shell striking it.

When his country no longer needed his services, Capt. Gardner returned to his home in Zanesville, Ohio, but after a short time went to visit his sister in Mattoon, Ill. The eldest brother of the family, now deceased, was in the Sixth Iowa Infantry. The Captain had not seen him since the home was broken up until the night following the battle of Shiloh, when they chanced to meet. The brother was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was a cripple throughout the remainder of his life. George A., another brother, was a member of the same company and regiment as our subject, and is now residing in Chula, Mo., a retired farmer and prominent citizen of that place, where he is engaged in the banking business. Their sister, Catherine, is now the wife of Henry Hortinstine, a farmer residing in Chillicothe, Mo.

Removing to Clinton, Iowa, in 1866, Capt. Gardner there engaged in the fire-insurance business until 1869, when he went to Chicago, where he followed the same pursuit and where he is still engaged in business. In the spring of 1871, he came to where the town of LaGrange now stands, being the first resident of the village. Purchasing a lot on the prairie, he has made this place his home continuously since.

In June, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gardner and Miss Maroa E. Conklin, of Darien, Wis., who died in 1873, leaving one son, Charles A., who is now in the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, filling a responsible position. Our subject was again married, in December, 1874, his second union being with Miss Luella W. Humphry, of Portland, Me. They had five children, but three of the number died in infancy, and William R., a young man of much promise, died at the age of seventeen. Eugene, the youngest, is a lad of eleven years.

Mr. Gardner takes considerable interest in civic societies, especially in Masonry, in which he has taken the Thirty-second Degree. He is a member of the La Grange Lodge, and an honorary member of Garden City Lodge of Chicago. He

belongs to the Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and to the Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the organizers of Hiram McClintock Post No. 667, G. A. R., of La Grange, and was its first Commander. He also organized the Masonic lodge at this place, was its Master for six years, and is now High Priest of the Chapter. With the Royal Arcanum he is also connected. In his political views, he is a staunch Republican, who always gives his support to the men and measures of his party. He is now serving as Secretary of the High School Board, is Secretary and

Treasurer of the Music Hall Association of La Grange, is a warm friend to education, and is a patron of all those enterprises which are calculated to uplift humanity. He is now doing a large insurance business in Chicago, and has the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is an honored member of various societies, and has won prominence through merit and ability. He was ever true to his country in her hour of peril, and for four years and a-half was actively engaged in her service, faithfully defending the Old Flag which now floats so proudly over the united nation.

N. STARR CARRINGTON.

N STARR CARRINGTON, who resides upon a farm on section 18, Lyons Township, is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Cook County of 1836. His residence therefore in this community covers a period of fifty-seven years. He was born in Middletown, Conn., on the 12th of December, 1816, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Starr) Carrington, both of whom were of English descent. The Starr family was founded in America in 1634. The grandfather, Nathan Starr, served in the Revolutionary War. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carrington were born seven children, as follows: Susan, Elizabeth, Mary, Henry, Starr, Lorrana and William, but our subject is now the only one living. While in the East, the father served as cashier of the Middletown Bank. At length he determined to seek a home on the broad prairies of the West, and emigrated to Chicago, then a small town, giving little or no evidence of its future growth and importance. He there engaged in the brokerage business in connection with E. K. Hubbard until 1837, when he removed to the farm of three hundred and twenty acres which he had purchased of B. Jacobs for \$12.50 per acre the year previous. Upon this farm he made his home until 1840, when he re-

turned to Middletown, Conn., and became Treasurer and Secretary of the Savings Bank of that place. He was entirely a self-made man, and for the success of his life deserves great credit. With the Congregational Church he held membership, and his career was an honorable, upright one. He died at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

In the schools of his native town, Mr. Carrington of this sketch acquired a good business education and under the parental roof he spent his childhood days. With his father he came to Illinois, but he remained in Chicago only a short time. On leaving that place he took up his residence upon the farm which is now his home. There were no improvements upon the place, save a log cabin, which is still standing, one of the few landmarks that yet remain. Chicago was the nearest trading-point and they hauled all their grain and farm produce to that place. When he first reached that city, Mr. Carrington boarded at the old Lake Street Hotel. There was not a bridge in the place, and many portions that are now solidly built up with fine residences or business houses were then only wet prairie. Mr. Carrington now owns two hundred and twenty

acres of good land, and carries on general farming and stock-raising. Idleness is utterly foreign to his nature, and a busy and well-spent life has brought him a comfortable competence.

On the 16th of August, 1841, Mr. Carrington was joined in marriage with Miss Laura Butler, and unto them have been born eight children, namely: William H., now deceased; Susan; Mary; Elizabeth; William H.; Lorriana, deceased; Laura and Edward.

In his political affiliations, in early life, Mr. Carrington was a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its staunch supporters. He has been honored with

some public offices, has served as Commissioner, for the past twelve years has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and is the present incumbent. The best interests of the community have ever found in him a friend. His co-operation and support are given to worthy enterprises, and all that is calculated to benefit the community receives his assistance. The history of Cook County is well known to him, for since its early days he has watched its growth and advancement. He may truly be classed among the honored pioneers, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the sketch of this worthy gentleman.

WESLEY POLK.

WESLEY POLK was a native of Kentucky. He was born in Jefferson County, on the 4th of November, 1818, and was one of six children whose parents were Edmund and Margaret Polk. Their children were H. H., James, William, Wesley and Wilson, but Henry H. is the only one now living.

Our subject was born and reared upon the home farm in Kentucky, and acquired the greater part of his education outside the school-room. He began life for himself when a young man, and was afterward dependent upon his own resources. In 1831 he left the State of his nativity and removed to Indiana, where he made his home until 1833, when he came to Illinois, making the journey by wagon. He located in Lyons Township, where he purchased a tract of wild, uncultivated land on section 21, upon which a log cabin was built. He was accompanied by his parents and family, and they experienced all the hardships and trials of life on the frontier. The Indians were still numerous in the settlement, and Chicago was the trading-point of the pioneers.

Mr. Polk grew to manhood upon the new farm, and there made his home until 1849, when, in

connection with his brother H. H., and three other young men, they started with pack mules for California. They walked much of the distance, but at length after traveling for several months reached their destination. There Mr. Polk engaged in prospecting and mining from 1849 until 1851. His trip proved quite a successful one, and he returned home by way of New York City and the water route. He then came back to the farm, and to agricultural pursuits devoted his energies until the breaking out of the war, when, in 1861, prompted by patriotic impulses, he responded to the country's call for troops. He enlisted as a private, was assigned to Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service in Chicago. He faithfully followed the Old Flag for three years, and during that time was never either wounded or taken prisoner, but was always found at his post of duty, participating in all the engagements in which the regiment took part, a faithful and valiant defender of the Union. When mustered out he held the rank of Corporal.

When the war was over, Mr. Polk returned to the old farm, where he lived until 1881. He then

purchased the farm now owned by the family. It comprised one hundred and ninety acres of rich and valuable land, under a high state of cultivation and well improved with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm. Mr. Polk began life a poor boy, but his career was a successful one, for he was diligent and enterprising and possessed good business ability.

In 1860 Mr. Polk was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Bielby. Her birthplace was near Utica, N. Y. They had only one child, Edmund R., who was born March 7, 1866. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago. On the 14th of January, 1891, he married Miss Agnes Little, and they have become the parents of one son, Wesley W. Edmund now carries on the

home farm and is a wide-awake and enterprising agriculturist.

The father was called to his final rest May 23, 1893, and his remains are interred in Lyonsville Cemetery. He had the respect of all who knew him and his death was deeply mourned. In politics, he was a stalwart advocate of the Republican party and its principles, and did all in his power to insure its success. For fourteen successive years he creditably and ably filled the office of Justice of the Peace, was Township Collector, and also served as Supervisor. Socially, he was a member of the Grand Army post, and in religious belief he was a Congregationalist. Alike true in public and private life, and faithful to every trust, he had the confidence and regard of all with whom business or social relations brought him in contact.

CARTER H. HARRISON, JR.

CARTER H. HARRISON, JR., the editor of the *Chicago Times*, the leading Democratic newspaper of the city, has spent his entire life here, with the exception of three years spent in Germany and the time passed in college. The Harrison family has been prominently connected with the city's interests since an early day, and the ancestors of our subject were among those who aided in achieving the independence of this country. The family originated in England, and some of its members came from that country to the United States in the seventeenth century, locating in Virginia. It had several representatives in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary War, and Gen. William Russell, one of the maternal ancestors of our subject, won his title during that eight-years struggle. Benjamin Harrison, who first came to America, was a man of prominence in Virginia, and served as Colonial Governor. For three generations after him the blood was transmitted through a Benjamin Harrison.

The fourth Benjamin had two sons, Benjamin and Carter. In direct line the descendants of the former are William Henry, Scott H. and Benjamin. Of the latter they are Robert Carter, Carter H., Carter H. (the late Mayor of the city), Carter H., Jr., of this sketch, and his little son, who also bears the name of Carter H.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was born in Chicago, on the 23d of April, 1860. His father had located here several years previous, and from that time until his death was actively connected with the welfare of the city. The son was educated in private schools until 1873, when he went to Germany. In 1876, he attended college in New York, and later was graduated from St. Ignatius' College, of Chicago. He afterwards entered Yale College, and completed the law course in that renowned institution in the Class of '83.

Returning to his home, Mr. Harrison then embarked in the real-estate business, and carried on

operations along that line for a number of years, when, in 1891, in connection with his father, he bought out the *Chicago Times*, and assumed charge of the editorial department of the paper. The *Times* is too well known to need mention here. It is an old paper, yet its success and high reputation have been greatly increased since Mr. Harrison's connection with it.

In the year 1887, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Edith Ogden, daughter of Robert N. Ogden, of New Orleans, La., and to them has been born a son, who was named for his father and grandfather. Mr. Harrison holds membership with the University Club and the Chicago

Athletic Club. His connection with the *Times* at once indicates his political views to be Democratic. He is well known in his native city, his father's prominence having brought him a wide acquaintance among leading people, while his own qualities have gained for him their high regard and esteem. He possesses the same attractive manner for which the Harrison family is noted. Although yet a young man, he is recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of the second city in the Union, and whether he should continue in newspaper work or leave the journalistic field he is sure to occupy a position of importance.

CHRISTIAN THIELE.

CHRIStIAN THIELE, a well-known citizen of Proviso Township, this county, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Hanover, on the 19th of January, 1834. His boyhood and youth were quietly passed; the common schools afforded him his educational privileges, and in his native land he learned the carpenter's trade. Thinking to better his financial condition by emigrating to the New World, in 1850 he sailed for America, and after a voyage of nine weeks landed in New York City. During the trip across the water he served as the ship's carpenter. He left home with a capital of \$50, which his father gave him, and with this he started out in life in the United States, a stranger in a strange land. After remaining in New York City for a short time, he took an emigrant train to Chicago.

On reaching that place, Mr. Thiele found that his money was exhausted, but he soon secured employment as a carpenter, and thus worked for about eighteen months. He then went to what is now Addison, and worked at his chosen trade, building houses for the farmers of that locality for a period of about nine years. With the capi-

tal thus acquired, he purchased a ten-acre tract of land where the village of Proviso now stands, and has here made his home continuously since. He rented an additional tract, and turned his attention to farming, which he carries on in connection with the hay business.

In 1857, Mr. Thiele was joined in marriage with Miss Minnie Summerman, of Cook County, and unto them were born two children: Henry, who is now carrying on a grocery on Madison Street, in Oak Park, Chicago; and Sophia, wife of William Ruchty, a resident of Fullersburg. In the year 1872, the mother of this family was called to her final rest, and in 1874 Mr. Thiele was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Bernard, by whom he has two children, a son and daughter, Arno and Lizzie, both at home.

Mr. Thiele is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land in Cook County, together with a handsome brick residence, store and saloon, which are valued at \$23,000. He also has a granary worth \$6,000. Everything that he now possesses has been acquired through his own efforts. When he reached Chicago, he

slept for two nights in the depot, for he had not money enough to pay for lodging. Undaunted, however, by the difficulties in his path, he soon secured work, and as he was enabled to save something from his earnings, he made judicious investments of his capital, and is now numbered

among the substantial citizens of this community. He may be truly called a self-made man. In his political views, Mr. Thiele is a Republican, and has served his township as Highway Commissioner.

ALBERT F. WEBB.

ALBERT F. WEBB, superintendent of the Stinson Stock Farm at Thornton, was born in Chicago, on the 1st of March, 1863, and is a son of Francis and Amelia (Wheeler) Webb.

The father was a native of England, born near London. In 1861, he took up his residence near Thornton, having that year crossed the Atlantic to America, and upon the farm where he located he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1881, at the age of fifty-one years. His widow still resides on the old homestead. She was born in Oxford, England, and came to America in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Webb had a family of four children, but two of the number died in childhood. Albert F. and Bessie are the survivors. The father of this family was a well-known citizen of Thornton and vicinity for some years. For a long time he carried on a general store in the village of Thornton and did a good business in that way. At the same time he operated his farm, and it also yielded him a good income. He was not a member of any church, but was an honorable, upright man, and for several years was superintendent of a union Sabbath-school in Thornton, and was always recognized as one of the most useful and esteemed citizens of the place.

Albert F. Webb attended the public schools, where he acquired a fair English education, and at the age of sixteen years he began clerking in a grocery store in Chicago. Thus he started out in life for himself and since that time he has made

his own way in the world. For a year he continued to serve as a salesman, and then began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for nine years. On the expiration of that period, in the spring of 1890, he became the superintendent of the Stinson Stock Farm at Thornton, which position he yet fills. This farm comprises about seven hundred acres of land and is devoted to the breeding of trotting horses and Jersey cattle. About two hundred and fifty thoroughbred trotters are kept on the farm, most of them bred under the management of Mr. Webb. His stables are extensive, are well lighted and ventilated and are models of convenience in all particulars. They were built under the personal supervision of Mr. Webb and indicate his thorough knowledge of the needs and care of horses. The farm is now a first-class stock-breeding establishment. About thirty men are employed upon the place, including several expert trainers, and altogether it is considered one of the best stock farms in the State. Since locating here Mr. Webb has also superintended the establishment of another stock farm on a similar plan at Highlands, Indiana.

In 1882, was celebrated the marriage of the subject of this sketch and Miss Winnie Wendt, daughter of Frederick Wendt, of Homewood. She was born in Germany, and came with her parents to Cook County when four years of age. Two children were born of their union, but the

son, George, died at the age of ten years. The daughter, Amy, is still with her parents.

Mr. Webb is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Foresters. In politics, he has been a life-long Republican, and is a warm advocate of the principles of his party. He served for two terms as School Direc-

tor of Thornton. His position as Superintendent of the Stinson Stock Farm he has filled for four years, and in its management has given entire satisfaction. He is a systematic farmer and business man, a practical and enthusiastic stockman, and a public-spirited citizen.

EDWARD P. FATCH.

EDWARD PATRICK FATCH, Clerk of the village of Wilmette, is a native of Cook County who reflects credit upon the place of his nativity. He was born in Chicago, on Saint Patrick's Day, 1867, and is a son of Theodore J. and Rose (Cassidy) Fatch, the former a native of Albany, New York, and the latter of Ireland.

T. J. Fatch is still a resident of Chicago, where he located in 1844, settling on the West Side, and has ever since been engaged in the dray and express business. He has built up a large business, and employs a number of men and teams. His father was a native of Germany, the name being originally spelled Fach. Mrs. Fatch came to America in 1851, and after living five years in Brooklyn, came to Chicago. Her father, Edward Cassidy, was a Captain in the British army, and lost his life at the battle of Waterloo. His widow, Bridget Cassidy, died in Chicago, at the age of ninety-eight years. Mr. Fatch was born in 1855, and his wife two years later.

Edward P. Fatch was educated at the school attached to the Church of the Holy Family, at Twelfth and Morgan Streets, completing the course before he was eighteen years old. He immediately entered the employ of the North American Accident Insurance Company, and continued one year. For the past nine years he has been

with the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, for the last five years in the capacity of manager of its general agency at Chicago. He has supervision of the business of the company all over the West, which is chiefly transacted with railroad employes. His long continuance and steady progress with his present employers attest his faithfulness and business ability.

In 1890 Mr. Fatch took up his residence at Wilmette, where he built a handsome home, and in April, 1895, he was elected Clerk of the village. Since August, 1894, he has been the Wilmette correspondent of the *North Shore News*. He is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, and takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of his native country. He keeps thoroughly informed on all questions of the day, and adheres to the Republican party in matters of public policy, because its principles and practice exemplify his ideas of good government. He is a member of Ouilmette Council of the Royal Arcanum.

May 27, 1889, he was married to Miss Lavinia M. Bruno, and they are the parents of one child, Rose Louise, aged five years. Mrs. Fatch is a native of Geneva, Illinois, and is a daughter of John and Louise M. Bruno. Her father died from wounds received in the service of the United States during the Civil War.





George Chamberlain

HENRY GREENEBAUM.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, a well-known business man of Chicago of long years' standing, is descended from very ancient and honorable families. His grandfather, Elias Greenebaum, was an iron merchant at Reipolskirchen, in Rhenish Bavaria. It is notable that this line of mercantile industry has been continued to the present, one of the leading iron houses of Chicago having been until recently conducted by great-grandsons of Elias Greenebaum. Being a Jew, the last-named was at a great social disadvantage in Germany, yet such were his energy, capability and integrity, that he was appointed Treasurer of his county. This position involved great responsibility at that time, owing to the existence in the neighborhood of a powerful bandit, who commanded a strong organization of followers, whom he ruled with despotic power. He was known by the nickname of "Schinderhannes," and acted much upon the plan of the Robin Hood of English history, who took from the rich and gave largely to the poor. For many years he was a terror to the people and officers of the region where he flourished, but was finally captured and beheaded at Mainz. During his term of official life Elias Greenebaum was compelled to maintain a strong guard about his premises continually to protect the public funds, as well as his own, from attacks of the robber king.

Jacob Greenebaum and Sarah Herz, parents of the subject of this biography, were cousins, and grandchildren of "Jakob," of Rathskirchen, who was born in the early part of the eighteenth century, and whose descendants have been

active and prominent citizens in many lands. One of his sons, Herz Felsenthal, was a delegate to the synod held in Paris in 1806, by decree of Napoleon I. It was during this time that the Jews in Germany took surnames, and this family assumed that of Felsenthal. Among Jakob's great-grandchildren were Dr. Felsenthal, an eminent physician of Darmstadt, who died in 1885, and Dr. Greenebaum, who was Rabbi *emeritus* at Landau, Bavaria, and died in 1893. Dr. B. Felsenthal, of Chicago, now in his seventy-fifth year, and long known here as a man of science and public spirit, is one of the great-great-grandchildren; so also is August Blum, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Chicago; Eli B. Felsenthal, an attorney-at-law, and a Trustee of the Chicago University; also Mrs. Hannah Greenebaum Solomon, President of the National Council of Jewish Women of America. A niece of Mrs. Solomon, and representing the sixth generation from Jakob, was married in San Diego, California, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Lesem, in 1894.

Jacob Greenebaum was born at Reipolskirchen, and lost his father by death when he was six years old. He was brought up to commercial pursuits, having the advantage of a thorough education in the German, French and Hebrew languages, and became a merchant at Eppelsheim, in the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt. He possessed a taste for agriculture, and gradually came into possession of land in the Commune of Eppelsheim and adjoining territory, until he owned and managed a large estate. His wife, of sacred memory,

was a daughter of Michael and Jetta (Felsen-thal) Herz, of Eppelsheim, where Mr. Herz was a veterinary surgeon and a livestock dealer. They were able to give their children the benefit of the best schools, and did not fail to thus perform their duty in preparing them for the stations for which they were fitted by birth and capability. In 1852 Mr. Greenebaum sold his possessions and came to Chicago to be near his sons, three of whom had preceded him by several years. He did not engage in active business after coming here, but made real-estate purchases and built a number of houses for rent. He died in 1870, at the age of seventy-three years, and was followed to the grave by a very large concourse of people, the large courthouse bell being tolled as the procession moved, May 11, 1870. His wife survived him thirteen years, reaching the age of eighty-seven years. Eight of their thirteen children came to America, the others having died before the removal of their parents from Eppelsheim, several of them in infancy. Elias, the eldest, is a prominent banker in Chicago. Michael, the second, was an iron merchant, and did an extensive business in Chicago, where he died in 1894, leaving a widow and a large and interesting family of sons and daughters. He came to America in 1846, and to Chicago the next year. Jacob, the third, died here in 1871, and Isaac in 1885. The latter was a hardware merchant, and later in life became a broker in Chicago. Henry is the next in order of birth. Hannah died while the wife of Gerhard Foreman, an old-time banker of this city. Barbara is the wife of A. Wise, of Chicago; and David S., the youngest of the family, is engaged in the banking business in the same city. Elias, Michael and Henry preceded the rest of the family to Chicago.

Henry Greenebaum was born at Eppelsheim, Germany, June 18, 1833. He received his primary education in the public schools, where he early attracted the favorable notice of the teachers and school officers. He then took up the classics at Alzey and Kaiserslautern, and only left off his literary researches when he started for America. He arrived in Chicago October 25, 1848, and at once took employment as a hardware sales-

man in the establishment of W. F. Dominick, who conducted a strictly cash and one-price business. Young Greenebaum found this employment congenial, especially as its conduct harmonized with his ideas of integrity and sound financial management. After two years of service, in which he did not fail to improve his opportunities, he engaged as clerk in the banking house of General R. K. Swift. Here he met many prominent citizens of the state, and his intercourse with them enhanced his knowledge of men and affairs. He was inspired with a laudable ambition to become a man of business, and he so applied himself as to be thoroughly conversant with banking in the course of four years, during which time he made a trip to Europe and formed business connections for his employer.

At the end of this period, in connection with his elder brother, Elias, a clerk in the same bank, he opened a similar business on his own account. In fact, all of the Greenebaum brothers, except Jacob, became at one time or another bankers, though not in the same bank. The subject of this sketch did not follow the limited lines of nationality or religious affiliation, but fraternized with New Englanders and Southerners, as well as the natives of the Fatherland. He was a reader and lover of books, and joined the Young Men's Library Association, in whose affairs he was an active officer, with Robert Collyer and others, until the Great Fire. He was among the early officers of the Athenæum, another literary institution after the fire, and was among the promoters of the City Library. As a member of the committee of which the late Thomas Hoyne was Chairman, he went to Springfield and aided in securing the permanent establishment of this great institution, which has grown to be one of the most important and valuable establishments of the city of his home.

He became President of the German-National Bank, which was compelled by the panic of 1877 to close its doors after a long-continued run, in which it paid eighty per cent. of its liabilities in cash, and within a comparatively short time paid the balance, with interest. The German Savings Bank, of which he was also President, had

a similar experience at the same time, and met its liabilities in the same honorable manner. The aggregate deposits of these banks in the time of their highest prosperity approximated five millions of dollars.

In his social and benevolent activities Mr. Greenebaum has accomplished a stupendous work, the simple enumeration of which almost exceeds the capacity of this article. His great heart and wide popularity are evidenced by the mere mention of these associations. He is a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the Astronomical Society, and of several kindred associations. Through secret and benevolent societies he has been permitted to do more for his fellows than often falls in the way of a single man. All Jewish interests, congregational, charitable and educational, owe a heavy debt to the tireless energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Greenebaum. In 1855, at Cleveland, Ohio, he joined the nearest lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and two years later took a card of withdrawal in order to assist in instituting Rammah Lodge Number 33, of that fraternity, in Chicago. He was an active member of District Lodge Number 2 for ten years, and one of the founders of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, of whose Board of Trustees he is still a member. At the convention of the order in 1868, at New York, as a member of the Committee on Constitution, he was largely instrumental in placing the entire body upon a Democratic basis, establishing the sovereignty of lodges. At that convention a charter was granted to District Grand Lodge Number 6, of which he became the first Grand President by unanimous choice, and twice succeeded himself. His usefulness in these and other matters is well known to the great body of the Jewish people in Chicago, and has become almost as well established in foreign lands. In June, 1885, he assisted Julius Bien, President of this order, in instituting District Grand Lodge Number 8 at Berlin, Germany. Five years later he was in attendance at the convention of the order at Richmond, Virginia, representing the Berlin District Grand Lodge, and in May, 1895, represented District No. 9, Roumania, at the conven-

tion in Cincinnati, Ohio. He has delivered many addresses in various conventions, the last being at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in February, 1892, upon "Knowledge and Character." His spoken and written matter is always clear and effective. He is an officer of the Jewish Training School, a Director in the German Altenheim, and holds membership in many other organizations.

In the purely religious institutions of his people in Chicago he has ever been foremost and efficient. Before he was of age he was Secretary of the congregation B'nai Sholom. In 1855 he withdrew to join that of Anshe Maarib, and was elected an honorary member of the congregation of B'nai Sholom. He was one of a minority in Anshe Maarib who proposed a modification of forms of Jewish worship, and was associated with Levi Rosenfeld and Lazarus Silverman as a committee to make the desired changes in the official ritual. Although the majority were favorable to their report, Mr. Greenebaum would not consent to its adoption by a mere majority, and according to his desire the reformers were induced to go out and form a new congregation, which is now known as Sinai, and is the strongest congregation in Chicago. In 1864 Mr. Greenebaum was the founder of Zion Temple on the West Side, and was its President seven years. In 1882 he was requested to take charge again, which he did for two years, and during this time the movement was started for the building of the beautiful temple of the society erected at Washington Boulevard and Ogden Avenue. In the fall of 1895 a large number of co-religionists living south of Thirty-ninth Street united to organize the Isaiah Temple, a Jewish Reform congregation, with Dr. Joseph Stoltz as Rabbi, and Mr. Greenebaum was elected the first President of the congregation by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Greenebaum was one of the foremost in placing on a firm foundation the United Hebrew Charities, formerly known as the United Hebrew Relief Association. It built and maintained a hospital on La Salle Avenue. At the laying of its corner-stone, when Mayor John B. Rice was the only speaker beside Mr. Greenebaum, the latter said: "While it is true that it is to be built and when

completed will be maintained by the Jews of Chicago, yet its doors will ever be open to any poor or sick man, without any reference to nationality, denomination, creed or color;" and his utterance was deeply applauded by the Jewish people present. He takes a just pride in the fact that he is an honorary member of Johanna Lodge, the leading organization of Jewish ladies in Chicago, devoted to charity and intellectual culture. He is also President of the Past-Presidents' Association of District Grand Lodge Number 6, I.O.B.B., and for thirty years officiated in Zion Temple as reader on the most important Jewish holiday, the eve of the Day of Atonement.

As early as 1856 he took an active part in organizing several German societies, and was President of the German Aid Society in 1861. He was the first President of the Orpheus Mannaerchor, in 1869. On account of his services in furthering the war for the preservation of the American Union, he is an honorary member of the Eighty-second Illinois Veteran Association. During the Civil War he maintained a recruiting office in Chicago at his own expense, and furnished a man to serve in the army as his representative. He was Chief Marshal on the following occasions: the Siegel Festival in 1862; the great Peace Jubilee of 1871; the opening of Humboldt Park by the German people; and the unveiling of the Humboldt monument. He was Division Marshal at the unveiling of the Fritz Reuter monument, and was Adjutant-General on German Day at the World's Fair in 1893, and also at the recent commemoration of the German victory at Sedan. It will thus be seen that he is and has been for forty years a prominent representative of the best German element in Chicago.

Mr. Greenebaum has never been a politician, and holds broad and liberal views on political, as well as religious, questions. He originally affiliated with the Democratic party, and was a warm admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, whose personal friend he was. Without his previous knowledge, he was placed on the Democratic electoral ticket in 1860. His only political office previous to that was that of Alderman from the Sixth Ward, defeating in the election the "know-

nothing" candidate. In the City Council he acted as Chairman of the Finance Committee. After the war he became a Republican, and was chosen Elector-at-Large on the Presidential ticket of that party in 1872. With Charles B. Farwell, he represented Cook County on the first Equalization Board of the state, and the clear financial ideas of these two gentlemen enabled the first board to complete its business in five days. He was appointed by Governor Palmer a delegate to a national convention at Indianapolis to devise means for protecting European immigrants, and was a member of the committee which laid the matter before Congress. He was a member of the Committee on Finance to make preliminary arrangements for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. He was active in promoting the adoption of Chicago's park system, and was appointed a member of the West Chicago Park Commission in 1869, and was once re-appointed. He was one of the first promoters of direct trade between Chicago and Europe, and for many years his letters-of-credit were readily cashed throughout the civilized world.

In 1855 Mr. Greenebaum was married, in New York, to Miss Emily Hyman, whose birthplace is not far from that of her husband. Having been trained in the same manner and under the same customs, they have been happily united all these years in aim and thought, and are warmly welcomed in general, as well as Jewish, society. Mrs. Greenebaum sympathizes wholly with her husband's benevolent disposition, and does her part in aiding him. For twenty-two years she has been the representative of the Jewish people in the directory of the Home for the Friendless, and has fulfilled her duties in perfect accord with her associates. The only child of this couple, born August 24, 1856, was named George Washington, and died on the day which completed his first year of life. Several orphaned children of relatives have been reared by Mr. and Mrs. Greenebaum with the same loving care which their own would have received had he been spared to them.

Though still influenced much by his early German training, Mr. Greenebaum is a true Ameri-

can, loyal through and through. He is a student of literature and modern languages, of which he speaks half a dozen, and is much interested in music. He has contributed liberally to the musical culture of Chicago, and to providing a home for musical art. He is a firm believer in the power of woman in the ethical development of the world, and approves of every effort to remove her trammels and make her the equal of man in liberties and power, as she is in talent.

Mr. Greenebaum is a resident Manager at Chi-

cago of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and has been connected with the company since the spring of 1882. His sterling character and business activity have secured for him a large business from the best element of Chicago, and won for him a deserved respect and confidence on the part of the general officers of the society. Although in his sixty-third year, he is a special favorite of the young people, to whom he is sympathetic and congenial as an associate. He is an optimist, and always pleasant and agreeable.

PROF. DAVID S. SMITH, M. D.

PROF. D. S. SMITH, M. D., late President of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, was born in Camden, New Jersey, April 28, 1816. His father, Isaac Smith, was born in Salem County, of that state. His mother's family name was Wheaton, a family of Welsh extraction. The sturdy, manly principles which mark the career of Professor Smith are largely due to the character he inherited from his parents. They were both noted for great force of character, and they trained their children in ways of strict righteousness and integrity. Besides this training, David received from his parents a nature full of energy and perseverance, attributes which were strong factors in leading him to a grand success in the field of labor he eventually chose as his life work. From his mother, particularly, he received a taste for learning that led him to become a most diligent student. He made rapid progress in his studies, and early evinced a strong inclination for the study of medicine. In this he was encouraged, and when only seventeen became a medical student in the office of Dr. Isaac Mulford, of Camden, New Jersey. He attended three full terms of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated in 1836.

Chicago, at that time, began to attract the enterprising youth of the East, and Dr. Smith, with his references, began practice in Chicago. He was successful from the start, and in 1837 went back to Camden to visit his parents. It was a momentous visit, as it was then that Dr. Smith attained the first insight into the then new doctrine of homœopathy. So interested did he become in the subject, that he resolved to investigate it thoroughly. He bought all the books he could find in the English language treating upon the matter, and brought them with him when he returned to Chicago. Circumstances led him to Joliet for a time, and there he studied assiduously the doctrines of Hahnemann. The world to-day knows the result of his researches. Dr. Smith brought the new science to the front to such purpose that he has been called "the Father of Western Homœopathy." He procured from the Illinois Legislature, in 1854-55, the charter of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. The original draft of this charter was written by Dr. Smith in the law office of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois. The achievement of conceiving and establishing this college gave to Dr. Smith great honor and credit.

Dr. Smith remained in Joliet until 1842, when he returned to Chicago. In the spring of 1843 he adopted the new system in his practice. He was thus the first physician to introduce homœopathic practice west of the Great Lakes, a region that now has six medical colleges, twice as many hospitals, and more than two thousand practitioners to represent what he stood for singly and alone. He was both surprised and gratified at the favor with which the new system was received by the public. He soon had more calls than he could respond to, and other practitioners were attracted to his side. So rapidly did the new school increase in members, that a medical body was soon formed whose power has kept pace with the other great factors in the growth of the western metropolis. Dr. Smith was naturally elected President of the Board of Trustees of Hahnemann Medical College when it was organized. He held that position until 1871, when he resigned in favor of Dr. A. E. Small. At the death of the latter he was again elected President, and held the office up to the time of his death. He was obliged to desist from his labors on account of failing health at various times, and in 1866 he went to Europe, where he spent a year in travel. His reputation had preceded him, and he was received at the various hospitals and colleges which he visited with the friendliest attention and consideration from the distinguished members of the profession. When he returned home, in 1867, he was fully restored to health, and followed his profession till the day of his death.

Dr. Smith was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and through his mother's influence he became early imbued with a deep religious conviction. He was a man of sterling integrity and unflinching uprightness, simple in his habits, dignified, urbane and generous. His noble efforts and humane spirit were recognized when the cholera epidemic fell upon the city from 1848 to 1854. Instances of his devotion to the suffering poor at that time can be related which place him in the ranks of the most noted benefactors of the human race. He was hospitable in the extreme, and an attentive listener to all who sought his ear for counsel. Thoroughly ac-

curate in his own habits, he was a strict disciplinarian, and demanded the same adhesion to duty which he rendered himself. In recognition of his ability, and in appreciation of his services to the cause of homœopathy, an honorary degree was conferred upon him, in 1856, by the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1857 he was elected General Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1864 was chosen President, and in 1865 Treasurer of this national association.

Naturally, with his many professional duties, Dr. Smith never sought political honors, but he lived and died a stalwart Republican. He was President of the Second Ward Republican Club in its palmy days, during the Hayes campaign. He was at the time of his death the honored and popular President of the old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, which was organized in July, 1887, by those who ad voted for General Harrison in 1840.

Dr. Smith was married, in 1837, to Miss Rebecca Ann Dennis, a native of Salem, New Jersey, who survives him. She came to Chicago in 1835 with her uncle, E. H. Mulford, in whose family she resided until her marriage. Four children blessed their union, two of whom survive. The eldest is the widow of Maj. F. F. Whitehead, of the United States army. Caroline is the wife of E. L. Ely, of New York City.

Dr. Smith died in Chicago, April 29, 1891. The following resolutions were adopted by the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, and the members of the hospital staff:

"Inasmuch as we have been deeply grieved by the death of our worthy and venerable colleague, Dr. David S. Smith, we, as a faculty, in expression of deep sorrow, and in acknowledgment of his inestimable services, do hereby adopt the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize first of all the loss of the profession at large, in which, as the first representative of our school of practice in this locality, his undaunted energy and marked ability during the pioneer days have given the imprint of success and of character to the modern

standard of medicine. What he knew to be right he faithfully prescribed. What he honestly believed he bravely defended and earnestly applied. To his ability and his faithfulness the followers of homœopathy owe a debt of gratitude, and the generations to come will bow in reverence to his name.

Resolved, That as the President of our College and Hospital, we shall miss his guiding spirit and his encouraging presence. In all our work he has ever been a willing helper and a good adviser. His life was consecrated to the college he established and loved, and his pride was centered in her prosperity. The joy of his last days was the realization that 'Old Hahnemann' had fulfilled the desire of his heart and had become the

largest homœopathic college of the world. To every student his words were an encouragement to honest ambition. To every graduate he gave the inspiration of hope.

Resolved, That more than all we admire the manly qualities and the Christian character of his life. In all things he was ennobling. At all times the silent dignity of his faith gave a strength to his work. His absence will ever be mourned and his memory forever honored. In our loss we shall sacredly prize the record he leaves us.

Resolved, That to his bereaved family we tender our sincere sympathy, and offer the token of love we bore our departed friend and associate in their sorrow."

FRANCIS I. JACOBS.

FRANCIS IRVING JACOBS, a gallant veteran of the great Civil War, residing at Wilmette, was born at Spafford Hollow, Onondaga County, New York, October 4, 1846. He is the son of Rev. Milo E. and Cornelia (O'Farrel) Jacobs. Milo E. Jacobs was born in Vermont, and removed with his parents to New York in boyhood. His father, Elias Jacobs, was a native of Vermont, of German descent. Betsey Jacobs, wife of the latter, was of Welsh descent. The Jacobs family dates from early Colonial times in this country, Elnathan Jacobs, the father of Elias, having been born, probably in Vermont, in 1750.

Milo E. Jacobs was educated at Cazenovia, New York. He entered the Methodist ministry while a young man. In 1857 he went to Ogle County, Illinois, and settled on a farm. Two years later he removed to Winnebago, Illinois, where he joined the Rock River Conference, and was successively located at Lena, Richmond, Sand Lake, Lanark and other charges. He died in

Winnebago, on account of an injury received in Chicago in the spring of 1874, aged fifty-one years. His widow died in Chicago in 1893, aged seventy-two years. She was born at Spafford Hollow, New York. Her father, William O'Farrel, who was born August 28, 1784, was a farmer, of Irish descent. His wife, Dinah, was a daughter of Henry and Catharine Turbush, of Fishkill, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Milo E. Jacobs had three sons and a daughter: Francis I.; Charles H., of Marble Rock, Iowa; Wilbur F., of Rockford, Illinois; and Alfaretta, who died at the age of eleven years, at Winnebago.

Francis I. Jacobs attended the public schools until the beginning of the Civil War. In August, 1861, being then fourteen years and ten months old, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served nearly five years, beginning with Fremont's campaign in Missouri. This included the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove (where five thousand Union troops drove twenty thousand rebels from the

field), and other engagements of minor character. After the Missouri service he was taken down the river to Vicksburg, and took part in the siege of that place and other expeditions in Mississippi. Thence he went to Port Hudson, where he was stationed for some time, and later he was at Morganza Bend, Louisiana. He camped at New Orleans and various points in Louisiana. He was on the Texas frontier during the winter of 1863-64, where the regiment re-enlisted, and he received a veteran's furlough.

While returning to the front after the expiration of his furlough, Mr. Jacobs met General Banks' army on retreat from its disastrous Red River expedition. The steamers going down stream met those going up and formed a bridge, on which the army crossed from the west bank to an island in the river. This temporary bridge was instantly and readily removed before the enemy could advance and take possession. Mr. Jacobs continued to New Orleans. Later the regiment went to Pensacola by boats, thence overland to Mobile Bay, and helped capture the forts opposite the city, with severe fighting. After the capture of Mobile, they encamped three miles from the city, where pieces of iron fell in camp at the explosion of the arsenal at Mobile Bay. From here they went, by way of Selma, to Montgomery, Alabama, and heard of Lee's surrender on the march.

Mr. Jacobs was soon afterward sent to New Orleans, and thence went on an expedition to Sabine Pass, Columbus and Houston, Texas. While on the levee at Morganza Bend, Louisiana, he was detailed to serve in the artillery force. Being surprised by the enemy while saddling a horse, he received a kick from the animal, in consequence of its pain at being shot. This constituted the only injury he received during his service of four years and ten months, though frequently exposed to a galling fire. He was captured that evening and marched about a mile to the enemy's camp. Being unable to walk on account of lameness from the kick of the horse, he was assigned to an ambulance, and helped to care for the wounded. During the night a Union ambulance corps arrived, under cover of a flag of truce, and

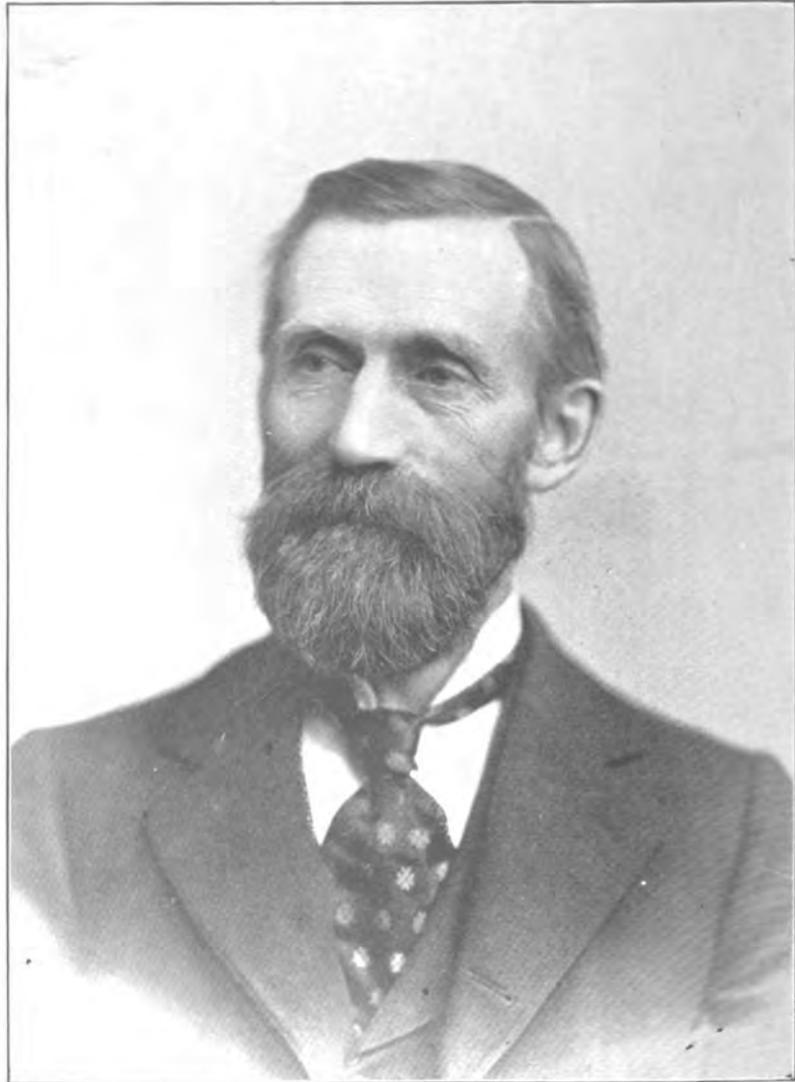
by claiming to be wounded he was taken in the wagon to the Union camp. Among several hundreds of his comrades captured on that day, most were kept prisoners for eighteen months, and many were starved and killed. While on duty guarding a plantation in Texas, he was offered the use of a large cotton plantation for three years, free of cost. The owner was about to leave the state for fear of arrest for treason, and thought he could leave his property in no safer hands than those of a Union soldier; but his offer was declined. During his service he traveled over 13,000 miles, marching on foot about one-fourth of that distance, and took part in four battles and thirteen skirmishes.

After the war he was engaged in stock-farming at Downer's Grove, Illinois, where he reared thoroughbred horses and cattle. In the fall of 1871, he moved to Chicago, where he was employed in overseeing preparations for rebuilding the burned city. He was also engaged in buying old iron for an eastern foundry. For two years he was engaged in the grocery trade on West Madison Street, and two years in commission business on South Water Street. Five years were spent in the office of the "Panhandle" Railroad, at Crown Point, Indiana. The next six years were passed on a stock farm in Franklin County, Iowa, breeding high-grade horses, cattle and swine. Since 1887 he has been connected with the commission firm of Wayne & Low, on South Water Street, Chicago, taking charge of their butter trade.

Since the fall of 1894 Mr. Jacobs has lived at Wilmette, where he built a pleasant home. His business career has been marked by integrity, activity and thoroughness.

He was married, in 1869, to Miss Julia Flora Hudson, daughter of Horace Hudson, of Winnebago, Illinois. They have one adopted child, Edith Wilson Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs is a member of George H. Thomas Post Number 5, Grand Army of the Republic. While living at Crown Point he joined the Masonic order. He takes considerable interest in public affairs, and gives his enthusiastic support to Republican candidates and principles.





GEORGE MCKINNEY

Photo'd by W. J. Root

GEORGE McKINNEY.

GEORGE McKINNEY was born in Henderson County, Illinois, November 18, 1836. His ancestors were the hardy and thrifty people of Scotland. On the authority of Alexander McKenzie, one of the most noted genealogists of Scotland, in the revised edition of his celebrated work, published in 1894, the family is a very old one, and is traced back to the O'Beolan, Earls of Ross, or Gilleoin of the Aird, one of the Celtic earls who besieged King Malcolm at Perth, in 1160; and we find from the oldest Norse Saga connected with Scotland, that the ancestor of the Earls of Ross was chief in Kintail as early as the beginning of the tenth century. This powerful chief in the north of Scotland, named O'Beolan, married the daughter of Ganga Rolfe, or Rollo, the noted pirate, who afterward became the celebrated Earl of Normandy. Following down the genealogy of the family, it will be seen that they are descended from the ancient Celtic McAlpine line of Scottish kings; from the original Anglo-Saxon kings of England, and from the Scandinavian, Charlemagne and Capetian lines as far back as the beginning of the ninth century. Through their inter-marriages they formed the network of cousinship which ultimately included all the leading families in the Highlands, every one of which, through these alliances, has the royal blood of all the English, Scottish and Scandinavian kings, including the royal blood of Bruce and the Plantagenet royal blood of England, and many of the early foreign monarchs, coursing in their veins. The family name was derived from John, the son of Kenneth, who would be called in the original native Gaelic "Ian MacChoinnich," the

pronunciation of which, to a foreigner, would be as if spelled MacKenny, and it is from this progenitor the McKennies, McKinneys and McKenzies derive their family name. In the case of the McKenzies, in Scotland the Z has the sound of Y, and the name is pronounced as if spelt "McKenzie."

In the early part of the eighteenth century, Collin McKinney and his wife, with three brothers of this old family, emigrated to America, locating in Virginia. A part of the family remained there, and have occupied many positions of honor and trust in the Old Dominion, one having recently been Governor of the state. Others moved out into East Tennessee, from which family came Judge McKinney, of Knoxville, who for many years was upon the Supreme Bench of Tennessee.

Collin McKinney had five sons and three daughters. A part of the family, among whom was his son, George McKinney, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Casey County, Kentucky, in 1800. While on their way thither, over the mountains, he became attached to Ann Riley, a beautiful Irish lassie, whom he married, and who was closely related to Barnabas Riley, the author of the first Ohio code of laws. To them were born a number of sons and daughters, the latter noted for their beauty, which they inherited from their mother. The children were: John, the father of the subject of this sketch; Collin, who spent most of his life in Tennessee, as a minister of the Presbyterian Church; Archibald, who was a noted lawyer and Judge in Texas at the time of his death; Margaret, Mary and Ann.

A portion of the family who came out to Ken-

tucky, led by Uncle Collin McKinney, went to Texas and settled in Collin County, of which McKinney is the county seat.

John McKinney was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, November 2, 1801, and was married there, in November, 1827, to Elizabeth Goode, a native of the same state. In early life he was a farmer, and then spent five years in the office of John Riley, Clerk of Butler County, Ohio; and he later on studied law in the office of Hon. John Pope, in Springfield, Kentucky, who had been a United States Senator, and was afterward appointed Governor of Arkansas by President Jackson. Here he obtained a good knowledge of human affairs, but he soon tired of the confinement of an office, and returned to farming. He had, before studying law, in 1825, settled his father's estate in Kentucky. He settled on Government land in Illinois in 1832, at a place since known as McKinney's Grove, in Henderson County, where he pre-empted a large tract of land and lived like a patriarch, surrounded by a large family and a host of friends. In Ohio he had become an Abolitionist, which induced him to settle in a free state. He was quite prosperous as a farmer, and owned eight hundred acres of land. In 1844 he removed to Oquawka, where he became a merchant and pork-packer. Success followed his efforts, and he removed to Aledo, the county seat of Mercer County, Illinois, and engaged in banking, with a partner, under the style of McKinney & Gilmore. After a time he purchased the interest of his partner in the banking business. He died at Aledo, rich in years, honors and in this world's goods, January 14, 1892, having attained the ripe old age of ninety-one years. Elizabeth, his first wife, died at the age of thirty-six years. The following are the children who grew to maturity: Hiram, Ann, Elizabeth, John, George and Collin. Of these, Hiram and John are now deceased. Another son, William, died in infancy. Mr. McKinney's second wife was Mary M. Stewart. She was the mother of Adelaide, James, Archibald, Mrs. Mary Bergen and Robert McKinney, who are yet living.

John McKinney had a personal acquaintance with many of our National statesmen, especially

of the West, among them Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Horace Greeley, William H. Seward, Gov. William Bross, Richard Yates, and others. In early life, at one time he occupied the same bed at a hotel with Abraham Lincoln, then a young law student. He, at one time or another, entertained most of these people at his home in Oquawka, Illinois.

George McKinney was partially educated in the public schools of Oquawka, but, tiring of school life, he requested his father to allow him to learn the printer's trade, which he did, entering as an apprentice, or "devil," in the office of the Oquawka *Plaindealer*, edited by F. A. Dallah, a well-known journalist. After a year's apprenticeship, he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, but, having been badly burned by the explosion of a lamp in which burning fluid was used, he was unable to pursue his studies, and hence left the college about the time President Blanchard left the institution. Through ill-health, and a love of adventure and roving, which he has retained to the present day, he was induced to accompany his brother-in-law on a trip to New Mexico, visiting Santa Fe and Los Vegas. At the latter place he bought a Mexican mustang, and, joining a wool train, returned to the Missouri River. At Topeka, Kansas, he disposed of his pony, and after working a short time in a printing-office, returned home, via the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Arriving in Oquawka, he returned to the store, filling the position of bookkeeper and clerk. Here Mr. McKinney was married to Miss Sarah Frances Chickering, daughter of Joseph Chickering, a talented musician and popular citizen of that place. Rev. J. W. Chickering, the well-known divine, was a brother of Mrs. McKinney's father. Only two of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinney survived the period of childhood, namely: Alice and William. The former, Alice, is now deceased, and the other, William, is connected with a Chicago business house as bookkeeper.

Before the war the father of Mr. McKinney had retired from business, and turned the store over to his sons. The eldest, Hiram, died in November, 1861. Another son, Collin, enlisted in the

army at the first call for troops, and he was followed to the field by John. This left only George to manage the store, and, his health failing, he sold the store back to his father, and, accompanied by his wife, went to California by the Nicaragua route, returning two years later by the Panama route, and locating in Chicago in the fall of 1864. His health began to improve gradually, and he became a member of the Board of Trade. His field of operation was chiefly in the grain-commission business, and for eighteen years he was a well-known figure in business marts. He had the required perseverance, and was rewarded by satisfactory results. He began early to invest in North Shore real estate, and yet owns valuable property there.

In the spring of 1872 he took up his residence at Winnetka, and has been ever since a useful citizen of that suburb. He feels an interest in every movement calculated to further the moral

and material welfare of the community in which he resides. He has always been a Republican in political sentiment, because he believes the Republican party most active in promoting the general welfare of the people, regardless of local or personal factions, but has at times been independent in his votes, especially when the old parties conflicted with his moral ideas of reform movements. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney are charter members of the Congregational Church at Winnetka, where both are held in high esteem. Mrs. McKinney was organist for many years in the church and Sunday-school, and she and her husband were active in the early upbuilding of the church. They originally united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Oquawka, and while in California became charter members of the first Congregational Church in Redwood City, and later of the Tabernacle Church of Chicago.

RICHARD J. HAMILTON.

RICHARD JONES HAMILTON, who is famous in the annals of Cook County as its first Circuit Court Clerk, was born at Jonesboro, near Danville, Mercer (now Boyle) County, Kentucky, August 21, 1799, his parents being James L. and Sarah (Jones) Hamilton. The father was born in England, but his parents emigrated to this country when he was only a year old, and settled in South Carolina, on the Savannah River. At the age of twenty the father went northward into Kentucky, and after his marriage with Miss Sarah Jones, settled near Danville, in that state. Sarah Jones was a daughter of Richard Jones, of Kentucky, whose wife was a Miss Wills, of Maryland. In 1803 he removed to Shelby County, where Richard J. spent his boyhood and youth and received his early education,

chiefly at the Shelbyville Academy, then in charge of instructors of some eminence, among others Rev. Mr. Gray and Rev. Mr. Cameron.

Finishing his academic education at the age of seventeen, young Hamilton then entered a store at Shelbyville, as clerk, and later held a similar position at Jefferson, devoting altogether some fifteen months to this calling, which seems, however, to have had little attraction for him. In 1818 he went to Louisville, where he studied law until 1820, then removing to Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois, in company with his friend, Abner Field. The two young men owned a horse jointly, and the journey was made in alternate stages of walking and riding, the horse, which constituted their sole property, being sold on their arrival at their destination. Here Mr.

Hamilton taught school for some time, still, however, continuing his law studies at intervals, under the direction of Charles Dunn, who had recently been admitted to the Bar, and who gained great distinction as a lawyer, finally becoming Chief-Justice of the then territory of Wisconsin.

At its session of 1820-21 the Second General Assembly of Illinois established the old State Bank, and at the first meeting of the Directors at Vandalia, a branch was authorized at Brownsville, Jackson County, and Mr. Hamilton was appointed its Cashier. In 1822 he was married to Miss Diana W. Buckner, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, but then residing near Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. Mrs. Hamilton was a daughter of Col. Nicholas Buckner, of the historic Kentucky family of that name.

January 14, 1826, by the General Assembly, Mr. Hamilton was confirmed as Justice of the Peace for Jackson County, and March 31, 1827, he was admitted to the Bar. In 1829 he is on record as one of the itinerant lawyers who rode the circuit of the southern counties, deriving a meagre and precarious subsistence from the few and scattered clients who fell to his share in those early days in Illinois, when the cases were rare and fees were small. The Brownsville branch bank closed its career about this time, Mr. Hamilton retaining to the last, as far as known, his position of Cashier, the duties of which, especially in those later years, were neither exhaustive nor remunerative.

He now turned his eyes toward northern Illinois, and was elected by the General Assembly as the first Probate Judge of the new county of Cook, January 29, 1831. His friend, Judge Young, of the Fifth Judicial District, appointed him Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, and Governor Reynolds, who was also especially interested in his welfare, commissioned him as Notary Public and Recorder. He arrived in Chicago early in March, being present at the organization of the county on the 8th of the month, and removed his family (which consisted at this time of his wife and two children, Richard N. and Sarah A.) from Brownsville in August. In October he was appointed Commissioner of School

Lands for Cook County, and the school fund remained in his charge until 1840. As an illustration of the backward condition of Chicago at the period of his arrival, he used to refer to the limited mail facilities, saying that special care was used in reading the older papers first, that they might be properly advised of the events in the outside world in the order of occurrence. He resided with his family in Fort Dearborn for some time after his arrival, and there his second daughter, Eleanor, was born, February 14, 1832. This daughter, now Mrs. E. H. Keenon, is still a resident of the city, and is stated to be the first child of purely American parentage born here; she is certainly the oldest woman living a native of the city. The eldest daughter is the widow of Col. Henry A. Mitchell, who died from the effects of a bullet wound received at the battle of Perryville, in the Civil War. He had previously commanded a revenue cutter on the Great Lakes, and was Provost-Marshal at Covington, Kentucky, after he was wounded.

The year that witnessed his daughter's birth saw Mr. Hamilton appointed Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, which office he held until 1837. Besides discharging the duties of his various offices, which were more numerous than remunerative, he took a pioneer part in temperance work, and in 1832 co-operated energetically with Colonel Owen, the Indian Agent, and other influential men, in keeping the Indians in this section from joining the hostile bands in the disturbances of that year. Public-spirited in the highest degree, he was the first of thirty-seven volunteers who, on May 2, 1832, "promised obedience to Capt. Gholson Kercheval and Lieuts. George W. Dole and John S. Hogan, as commanders of the militia of Chicago, until all apprehension of danger from the Indians may have subsided." Later in the month, with Capt. Jesse B. Brown, Joseph Naper and twenty-five mounted men, he scoured the Fox River country to carry succor and encouragement to the scattered settlements. Unfortunately, they did not arrive at Indian Creek until the 22d of the month, the day after the terrible massacre by the Indians at that point. Here they found thirteen dead bod-

ies, those of members of the families of Davis, Hall and Pettigrew, terribly mangled. The company escorted some of the refugees to Chicago, where a much larger number had sought refuge as early as the 10th. Colonel Hamilton (whose title seems to have been one of courtesy, due to the fact of his identification with the state militia for some years) was one of the commissioners appointed to supply them with food and shelter, and was indefatigable in his efforts in their behalf. He moved his family into the old agency-house about this time, the fort being crowded with refugees, and being occupied after July by the troops who had arrived to take part in the Black-hawk War.

In the spring of 1833, in conjunction with Colonel Owen, Colonel Hamilton employed John Watkins to teach a small school, near the old agency-house, where he still resided, but which he soon abandoned for his own house, built on what is now Michigan Street, between Cass and Rush Streets, where he lived for nineteen years. He was one of the voters for the incorporation of Chicago August 5, and for its first Board of Trustees five days later. He was a subscribing witness to the Indian Treaty of September 26, and his claim of \$500 was allowed. The claims allowed against, and paid in behalf of, the Indians at that time aggregated in their entirety about \$175,000. In October, as Commissioner of School Lands, in compliance with a petition signed by the principal residents of the place, he authorized the sale of the Chicago School Section. November 13 of that year, in virtue of his office as Probate Judge, he performed a marriage ceremony between John Bates, junior, and Miss Harriet E. Brown. He was one of the original subscribers to the first Chicago newspaper, which appeared November 26, and in December he advertised \$10,000 to loan, which was probably part of the net cash proceeds of the sale of school lands two months before. In 1834 he was President of the Board of School Trustees, and with characteristic energy labored tirelessly in the interest of the early schools of Chicago. In conjunction with Hiram Pearsons, he laid out four hundred and twenty acres at Canalport, adjoin-

ing what is now Bridgeport, which, judging from the first preliminary survey, they supposed would be the actual terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, but which the final survey passed by and left comparatively worthless.

In 1834 Colonel Hamilton suffered a deep bereavement in the death of his first wife, soon after the birth of her fourth child, who was named Diana B. in memory of her mother. Mrs. Hamilton was highly esteemed as an intelligent and zealous Christian lady, one who suffered the hardships of pioneer life uncomplainingly, and proved a devoted wife and mother. She was a member of the first Methodist Church of Chicago, in whose behalf she took an active and efficient interest. March 25, 1835, the Colonel married Miss Harriette L. Hubbard, sister of Henry G. Hubbard, of Chicago. Mrs. Harriette Hamilton died February 7, 1842, leaving one child, Henry E. She had lost an infant daughter named Pauline August 21, 1839, and another of the same name about two years before. The son is now familiarly known as "Colonel Hamilton," as it were, by right of inheritance.

About 1834 the subject of this sketch became largely interested in outside lands, being also probably the most extensive owner in the county and the whole Northwest. These lands were often purchased on joint account with non-residents, and perhaps at the time with no larger interest on his part than a commission for the transaction of the business, but they were usually made and recorded in his name for greater convenience in transfer and negotiation. About 1835 he became a candidate for election as Recorder, and published the following card in answer to certain cavilings about his many offices:

"In 1831 I received the appointment of Clerk of Circuit Court, Judge of Probate and Notary Public. I then moved to Chicago, and found that nobody wanted these offices. Soon after, the gentleman holding the position of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court resigned, and I was appointed. The office of School Commissioner was then held by Col. T. J. V. Owen, who resigned. Up to September, 1834, that office has yielded me in all about \$200; notary

fees have not exceeded \$50; probate fees have not amounted to more than \$50. I have not realized from all offices, including that of Recorder, during four years more than \$1,500. The whole number of instruments recorded, including a large number of Receiver's certificates for lands purchased at late sales, have been to July 1, 1835, about thirteen hundred, at seventy cents each."

At the August election of 1835 he was elected Recorder by six hundred two votes, and removed his office, toward the end of October, to the new building recently erected by the county on the public square. In December he became a Director in the Chicago branch of the new State Bank. The offices he held at this time were: Judge of Probate, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of Commissioners' Court, Recorder of Deeds, Notary Public, School Commissioner and Bank Commissioner. He continued to discharge the various duties of these offices, with the help of deputies and clerks in the more exacting ones as the volume of business in each required. As Clerk of the Circuit Court, his first deputy was Henry Moore, in 1834, succeeded by J. Young Scammon in 1835. Solomon Wills, who had married the sister of his first wife, became his deputy in 1836, and was succeeded in 1837 by George Manierre, who gave way to Thomas Hoyne in 1839. All these were lawyers, and nearly all young men, who served as his assistants until the professional business of each successively required his entire attention.

Colonel Hamilton was elected a member of the new Board of School Inspectors for the city of Chicago May 12, 1837, in recognition of his services and interest in the early schools, and of his position as School Commissioner. Pinched by the financial depression of 1837, he weathered the storm without becoming bankrupt, or failing to meet his financial obligations. In 1840 he was nominated Alderman of the Sixth Ward by the Democrats, and was elected; and the same year he was chosen a delegate to the State Democratic Convention held at Springfield.

In contemporary notices of the press Colonel Hamilton appears frequently as an active member in public meetings of the period on all ques-

tions of social, political, educational and religious interest, and he was frequently chosen on committees of all sorts for the furtherance of public business, being apparently one of that worthy class of men who suffer themselves to be overworked rather than shirk the responsibilities of active citizenship. He was prominent in the meeting held in memory of President Harrison in 1841, and was no less active in the reception given the same year to Governor Carlin in Chicago. Meanwhile the time had arrived for relinquishing some of his offices, the increased duties of which had now made them too unwieldy even for superintendence by one individual. In 1835 he had ceased to be Judge of Probate, in 1837 Clerk of the Commissioners' Court, and in 1839 Recorder of Deeds. In 1840 William H. Brown was elected School Agent, an office which entitled him to the care of the school funds of Chicago, which therefore passed out of the care of Colonel Hamilton with the close of that year. He still, however, retained his position as Commissioner of School Lands for the county, for he is found to have advertised section 16, township 41, for sale August 9, 1841, as such. On the reorganization of the judicial system in 1841, Cook County fell within the circuit of Associate-Justice Theophilus W. Smith, who appointed his son-in-law, Henry G. Hubbard, to replace Colonel Hamilton, who resumed the practice of law, his clerkship terminating March 12, 1841.

About 1843 the Colonel formed a law partnership with J. S. Chamberlaine, which was, however, dissolved in 1845, and in 1846 his firm became Hamilton & Moore, Francis C. Moore being the junior member. In 1847 this partnership was also dissolved, and he remained alone until his retirement from practice, which took place in 1850. In 1849 he was elected Alderman from the Ninth Ward, upon the resignation of Samuel McKay, and in 1850 and 1851 as his own successor. He was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852, and in 1856 he was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket, which was, however, defeated by the Republicans.

His appearance as a candidate for the above

office seems to have closed his long, useful and honorable public career. December 26, 1860, he died of paralysis, in his sixty-second year. Five children and his widow, his third wife, whom he married in 1843, survived him. She was formerly Mrs. Priscilla P. Tuley, of Louisville, Kentucky, and the mother of the present Judge Tuley, of Chicago. Colonel Hamilton was buried on the 28th of December, 1860, with Masonic honors. He had long been a member of the Masonic order, and stood high in its counsels and honors, having been an officer in the first grand lodge in Illinois. At a memorial meeting of the Bar held on the same day, Judge Morris said: "There is scarcely a lawyer here now but owes much in his early life to Colonel Hamilton. He took every young practitioner who came here by the hand, and helped him to business and practice." Judge Wilson said: "Mr. Hamilton was a gentleman remarkable in many particulars; of very high notions as a gentleman, and of unusual sympathies." Judge Manierre reported a series of resolutions, from which the following are extracted: "His death has removed one of our most distinguished citizens and pioneers, and the oldest member of the legal fraternity; we take pleasure in bearing testimony to

the high character of the deceased as a man and a citizen. His life was a career of active usefulness. He was foremost in all public enterprises for the advancement and prosperity of the community. We remember with pleasure the social and genial qualities of our deceased brother. He was a zealous friend; his heart was warm and his hand ever ready. In losing him the community has lost one of its most valued citizens, and this Bar one of its most respected members." Twenty years after death he was characterized by Hon. Thomas Hoyne as being "of a generous and open nature, a good citizen, and a kind man, and one of those men who were then shaping the destinies of the state."

During the last years of his life Colonel Hamilton lived on the West Side, in a residence he had erected himself, "on Madison, west of Bull's Head," afterward the southwest corner of Hoyne Avenue. He devoted the remaining years of his life largely to beautifying this place, which was then regarded as a suburban home. Towards the close of 1860 he became a member of the South Presbyterian Church, the denomination with which he had most intercourse in early life, and to which his wife belonged.

DR. JOSEPH F. HENROTIN.

DR. JOSEPH FORTUNAT HENROTIN was among the early physicians of Chicago, and endeared himself to a large number of citizens, especially on the North Side, by his brave and unselfish labors during the cholera epidemic of 1849 to 1855. At that time there was a large German settlement between State Street and the lake shore, north of Chicago Avenue,

known as New Buffalo, the gratitude of whose denizens toward the "good French Doctor," as they called him, was unbounded. Without stopping to inquire about the certainty of his fees, when many others had left the city in alarm, Dr. Henrotin went among the poor and rich alike, carrying good cheer and healing balm to the stricken ones. His success in exterminating the

scourge gave him at once a very large practice, and he acquired what is a large fortune to be gained in medical practice in a few years. It was only his lack of a thorough knowledge of our language that prevented his taking the prominence in the professional and literary world that he deserved. He was a ripe scholar, and his diction in French was considered an ornament to the language. His reports to his native Government while serving as Consul are still preserved as models of elegance, clearness and practical value.

Joseph Fortunat Henrotin was born in Tellin, Belgium, March 17, 1811. His grandfather was a farmer at that place. His father, Dr. Clement Henrotin, was a graduate of the Medical University of Paris, France, to which place he walked in youth, because of the limited means of transportation in that day and region, to gain an education in medicine. While there he befriended and encouraged young Dubois (who afterward became the French Court Physician) to take up the study of the healing art. Dr. Clement Henrotin practiced medicine sixty-five years at Tellin, where he died, full of honors, at the age of ninety-six years. His wife was Miss Rossion.

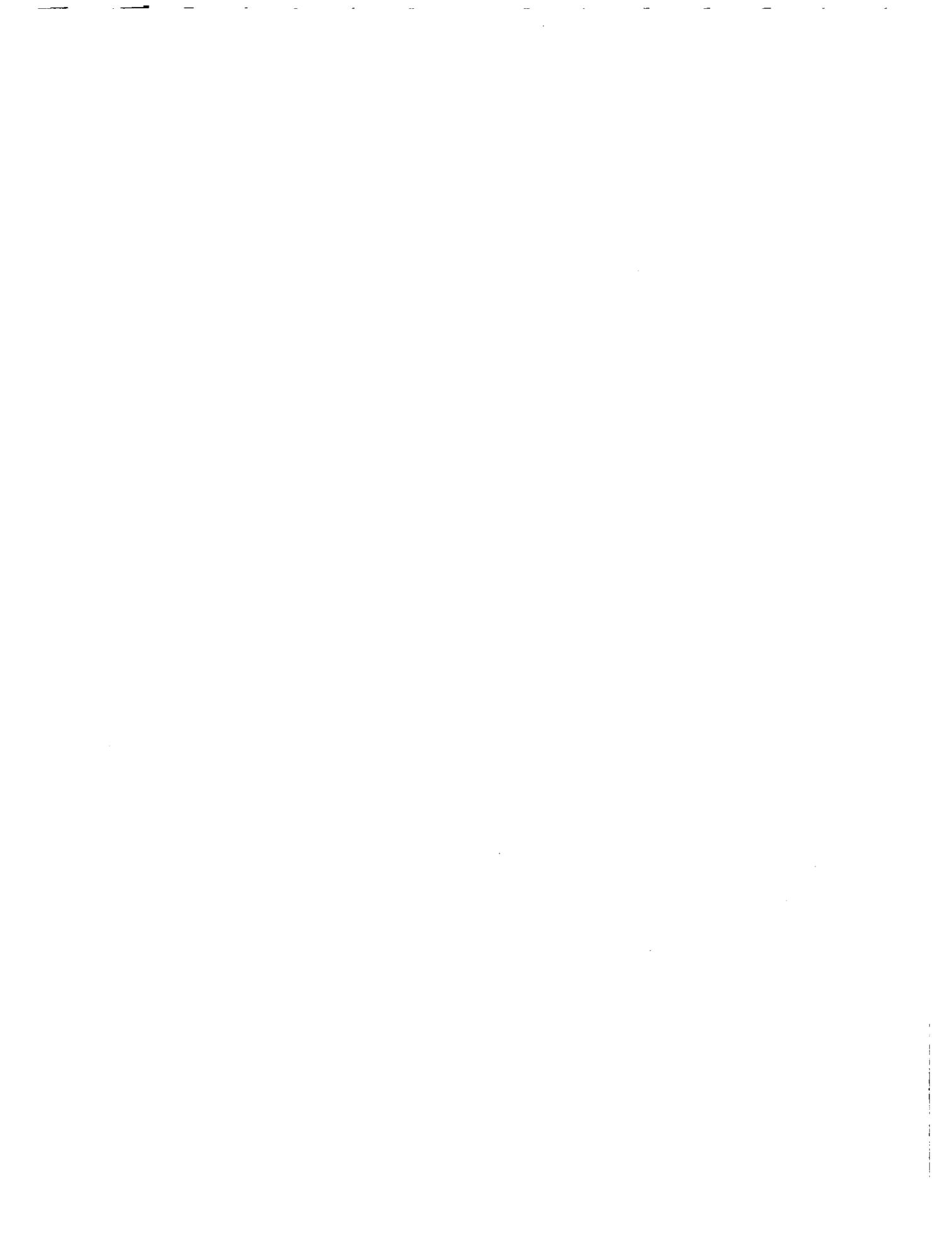
Joseph F. Henrotin pursued his elementary studies in his native town, and entered the University of Liege, Belgium, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-two. He then spent three years in further study in the Belgian hospitals, being a pupil and friend of Dr. Seutin, the inventor of the starch bandage, who secured his appointment, at the age of twenty-five, as surgeon in the national army, with the privilege of further pursuing his investigations and studies in the hospitals. He continued to hold this position for nearly twelve years, at the end of which time he resolved to come to America.

He arrived in Chicago in the autumn of 1848, and, as above related, soon acquired a large and remunerative practice. This was general throughout the city, but most of his work was done on the North and Northwest Sides. Having placed himself in independent circumstances by eight years of arduous and incessant labor, he returned to his native land, in 1856. A year later he was appointed by the Belgian Government to

be Consul to the Northwestern States of this country, and returned to Chicago, leaving several of his children abroad to be educated. In 1858 he was commissioned by Belgium to make a special inspection of the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota and report on their adaptability as homes for Belgian emigrants. In the fulfillment of this charge he traveled throughout the states named, rendering a prompt and exhaustive report to his Government. For this service he received the thanks of the Belgian Parliament, on account of its practical value and literary merit, and copies of the report were widely distributed over Germany and other neighboring countries, as well as throughout Belgium. He continued to serve as Consul until his death, which occurred March 17, 1876, on the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birth. He was succeeded in office by his eldest living son, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Dr. Henrotin was a heavy sufferer by the great fire of 1871, but partially recovered from his loss before his death.

In the fall of 1840, Dr. Henrotin married Adele Kinsoen, a native of Tournai, Flanders, born in 1821, and daughter of Henri Kinsoen, who had a contract to furnish the Dutch army with supplies. A brother of Henri Kinsoen was a noted portrait painter, who numbered the members of the French Court among his patrons. Both were natives of Bruges, Belgium, as was Mrs. Henrotin's mother, Josephine Brice.

Besides his widow, Dr. Henrotin left eight children. The eldest son, Henry, was killed at the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, during the Civil War, while serving in Taylor's Battery. All the living, save the sixth, who is engaged in business in Havre, France, are residents of Chicago. Following are their names: Charles; Margaret, Mrs. James H. B. Daly; Dr. Fernand; Adolph; Mary; Victor; Fortuni, wife of George Le Jeune; and Louise, now Mrs. Maurice Pincoffs. Mrs. Henrotin survived her husband many years, dying, widely mourned, November 29, 1893. She was an able helpmate to her husband, whom she nobly aided in his labors among the cholera sufferers, and was held in high regard by all who enjoyed her acquaintance.





WILLIAM M. COULTER

Photo'd by W. J. Root.

WILLIAM M. COULTER.

WILLIAM MITCHELL COULTER, one of the survivors of the war with Mexico, residing in Chicago, is a native of the Keystone State. His birth occurred in Oliver Township, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1823. He is a son of Irwin Coulter and Mary C. Mitchell. The latter was the daughter of an Irish gentleman named George Mitchell, who was born near Belfast, Ireland. He married a Scotch lady named Elizabeth Thompson, and they emigrated to America previous to the Revolutionary War. Mr. Mitchell became one of the first settlers in Mifflin County, on the banks of the Juniata river. He cleared and improved a large farm, and became one of the most prominent citizens of that county.

Irwin Coulter, whose Christian name was given him to perpetuate the family name of his mother, was a native of Mifflin County. His father, David Coulter was born in the North of England, but became a loyal citizen of Pennsylvania during the colonial days. Soon after the beginning of the Revolutionary conflict, he enlisted under General Washington, and afterwards became the captain of his company. He was wounded while doing gallant service at the battle of the Brandywine. The rifle which he carried into that war and the sword which he wore in his official capacity are still preserved in the family. Irwin Coulter succeeded to the ownership of the Mitchell homestead, where his death occurred about 1830, at the age of forty-nine years. Both the Coulter and Mitchell families were ardent adherents of the Presbyterian Church, and exhibited many admirable characteristics, being firm in the support of principle and fearless in defense of their convictions.

William M. Coulter passed his boyhood in his

native county and, at an early age began to take an active part in local political affairs. He was frequently chosen as a delegate to local and State conventions of the Democratic party, and helped to nominate several Governors of the commonwealth. When the United States Government called for volunteers to help prosecute the war with Mexico, he enlisted as a member of Company D, of the Eleventh United States Infantry. After being drilled for a time, with other recruits, near Corpus Christie on the coast of Texas, they were sent forward to join General Scott's army at Puebla, Mexico. As Scott's limited force did not permit him to leave any garrisons at places he had vanquished, the recruits were forced to fight their way over the route previously pursued by the main army. One of their duties was to escort a pay train, loaded with many thousands of dollars in gold sent to pay Scott's army. The Mexicans having knowledge of this fact, made desperate efforts to capture the train, and the whole course of the journey was almost a continuous battlefield. At the National Bridge, the enemy lay in ambush, and made extraordinary efforts to destroy the little band of devoted American troops. Several wagons, containing accoutrements and supplies of the soldiers, were thrown over a high precipice in the struggle and destroyed, and Mr. Coulter narrowly missed accompanying one of these wagons in its fall. The attack was repulsed, and a portion of the knapsacks and other paraphernalia was recovered next day. The train was turned over to General Scott at Puebla in June, 1847, without the loss of a dollar, after many days of struggle in its defense.

After joining the main army, Mr. Coulter participated in the battles of Contreras Mountain, Cherubusco, Chapultepec and the numerous fights

about the gates of Mexico. It is a matter of history that the American troops, in a strange land, far from their base of supplies, conquered immensely superior numbers throughout their march and triumphantly entered the city of Mexico on the 13th of September, 1847, having traversed more than a thousand miles of distance, over mountain ranges and across lava beds and other regions supposed by the Mexicans to be impassable. At the capture of Molino del Rey, where the Mexicans were engaged in casting cannon, most of his superior officers having been killed or disabled, Corporal Coulter took command of a company, and held possession of the foundry until Lieutenant U. S. Grant came up and received the swords of the captured Mexican officers, who refused to deliver them to a non-commissioned officer. For his gallantry on this and other occasions, he was made Second Sergeant and received honorable mention by Maj. John F. Hunter, commanding the Eleventh regiment. Mr. Coulter gives a very graphic description of a brief engagement on the 19th of August, where eight thousand mounted Mexican lancers rode down upon three brigades of American infantry, with the evident intention of overwhelming them. The lancers were quickly repulsed by the infantry, formed in a hollow square, with fixed bayonets, who reserved their fire until the enemy came within close range. So deadly were the volleys

that met the onslaught that the lancers were thrown into confusion, and the survivors turned and fled. The Americans suffered but slight loss, and this incident illustrates the superiority of courage and discipline over mere strength of numbers, even when accompanied by the advantage of position. The impression which this brief encounter made upon the mind of Mr. Coulter is one never to be effaced.

In 1858, Mr. Coulter moved from Pennsylvania to Monroe County, Missouri, where he was engaged in agriculture for some years, and during his residence there served two terms in the Missouri Legislature. His business career reflects equal credit with his military record upon the character of Mr. Coulter. In 1876 he became a resident of Chicago, where he has since been dealing in real estate.

He was married in 1856, to Miss Lydia F. Cox, of McVeytown, Pennsylvania, and four of their five children still survive. Mr. Coulter is still identified with the Presbyterian Church, in the faith of which he was reared. In early life, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Having inherited a powerful frame and iron constitution from his ancestors, Mr. Coulter is still the picture of robust manhood and strength, and is evidently prepared to continue his honorable business career and socially-useful life for many years to come.

THOMAS EDIE HILL.

THOMAS EDIE HILL was born in Sandgate, Bennington County, Vt., February 29, 1832. He was reared on his father's farm, attending in the winter the district schools of that vicinity, and finishing his school instruction at the Cambridge Academy, at Cambridge, N. Y. Possessing natural aptitude for teaching, Mr.

Hill entered upon that work, and taught his first school at Eagleville, East Salem, N. Y., receiving therefor \$10 per month; following which, at the age of nineteen, he taught the winter school in Londonderry, Vt., receiving \$14 per month and "boarding 'round." Fitting himself in Boston for teaching pennmanship, he entered upon the

work of conducting evening schools, teaching penmanship and forms, and followed that profession during the fifteen succeeding years, the field of his teaching being in Vermont, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois. He left this work in 1866, and has taught none since, except a school in parliamentary practice, which (being deeply impressed with the importance of such a school) he opened at the Chicago Athenæum in 1891, conducting the same for several months and closing with a public exhibition. This class was the first of its kind, up to the time when it was established.

Settling at Waukegan, Ill., in 1854 with his wife, formerly Miss Rebekah J. Pierce, of Londonderry, Vt., by whom he had one child, Florence G., at present Mrs. George M. Porteous, he remained there until 1866, when he located at Aurora, Ill., and began the publication of the *Aurora Herald*, from which he severed his connection a few years afterward. He continued his residence in that city for twelve years, during which time he founded and obtained a large circulation for the *Herald*. He also established the Suburban Chicago Purchasing Agency business, and as manager for a time of the Aurora Silver Plate factory, placed that institution upon a successful basis. While Mayor of Aurora, in 1876 and 1877, he introduced various improvements into the city, among them being the suppression of cows from running at large, the setting out of thousands of shade trees, the taking down of fences around dwellings, and the organizing of an improvement society, which since that time has been largely instrumental in making that city the metropolis of the Fox River Valley.

Giving a liberal portion of the property which he had accumulated up to that time (1878) to his wife, she secured a separation from him by mutual consent, he taking up his residence in Chicago to give personal supervision to the management of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," which had been brought out by Moses Warren, a publisher of Chicago, in 1873, Mr. Hill assuming the publishing of it in 1879. Subsequently marrying Mrs. Ellen M. Whitcomb, at Shushan, N. Y., he continued his residence in Chicago un-

til 1885, at which time he purchased a farm adjoining the village of Prospect Park, DuPage County, Ill. In the succeeding year he settled thereon, returning thus to the employment with which he had been familiar in his boyhood. His return to farming was voluntary and not of necessity, a phrenologist on one occasion, when examining his head, having told him when he began his teaching that he would succeed in anything that he undertook.

With large natural love of the ornamental in landscape and building, he became the publisher and editor, in 1884, of the Chicago *National Builder*, in which he gave to the world many beautiful designs of buildings and ornamental grounds. Retiring from this publication after making it the best magazine of its class, he organized a land syndicate at Prospect Park, enabled several of the old farmers of that vicinity to sell their farms so well as to retire on a competency, changed the name of the village to Glen Ellyn, and secured the making of the charming little Lake Glen Ellyn, the construction of an elegant hotel upon its borders, and the development of several springs near the lake, among them being the famous Glen Ellyn Apollo, the waters of which have large sale in Chicago.

Among Mr. Hill's literary works have been several books of large circulation, of which "Hill's Manual" has had a sale of about four hundred thousand copies at this writing, at an average price of \$6 per copy; "Hill's Album of Biography," having a circulation of eighty thousand copies; "Hill's Guide to Chicago;" "Ways of Cruelty," an illustrated pamphlet used in great numbers by humane societies; "Right and Wrong Contrasted;" and "Money Found," the latter a popular book on the subject of finance.

This latest work is an original publication, which fully outlines the plan by which the Government may assume the ownership of banks, and may operate them at all central points, guaranteeing depositors against loss, preventing financial panics, and the consequent depressions in business. Mr. Hill is the first person to put forth to the world a practical method by which Governmental banking may be established. At this

writing, the book, "Money Found," is having an immensely large sale, with a fair probability of so educating the people as to cause them to demand Government ownership of banks in the very near future, thus revolutionizing the present insecure system of banking, giving the profits pertaining to the handling of the people's money to the people; and at the same time securing relief from bank failures, and permanent financial prosperity for all.

While Mr. Hill's efforts have been crowned with success for himself, his labors have been largely of a public character, and have resulted in great educational benefit to the people in all parts of the country. Though a quiet resident of Glen Ellyn, his works have had such large circulation as to make his name much more familiar to the inhabitants of New England, the Middle States and the Pacific Coast than it is to the people of DuPage County.

LINUS C. RUTH.

LINUS C. RUTH, of Hinsdale, is a prominent member of the DuPage County Bar, and well deserves representation in this volume. He has the honor of being a native of Illinois, for he was born at Long Grove, Lake County, on the 18th of December, 1854. His parents were Irwin and Leah (Brown) Ruth, natives of Pennsylvania. The family is of English origin, and was founded in America by George E. Ruth, the grandfather of our subject, who left England, his native land, and emigrated to America, locating in Northumberland County, Pa. The year 1836 witnessed his arrival in Illinois. He settled near Waukegan, then called Little Fort, where he died when past the age of sixty years. He reared a family of eight children. The maternal grandfather, John Brown, was born in the Keystone State, and was for some years engaged in merchandising in Philadelphia. He came to the West in 1838, settling in Cedarville, Ill., where he died at the age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Ruth whose name heads this record spent his early boyhood upon the home farm, aiding in the labors of the field through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the district school and acquired the rudiments of his education. Later, he was a student in the High School,

and in the Iowa State College, of Ames, Iowa. On the completion of his literary education, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1873. His time was then devoted to business interests for several years, after which he determined to enter upon a professional career, and began the study of law in the Union College of Law in Chicago. Two years later he was admitted to the Bar. During several succeeding years, he was engaged in delivering lectures on commercial law and the law of real property in Bryant & Stratton's College, in which he had formerly been a student.

On the 18th of August, 1880, Mr. Ruth was united in marriage with Miss Ella F. Reardon. Three children have been born of their union: Irwin, Chester and Linus C. The parents are members of the Hinsdale Unity Church, and contribute liberally to its support. They occupy an enviable position in social circles, and have won the high regard of all who know them.

In 1881 Mr. Ruth came to Hinsdale, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession with excellent success. He has been honored with a number of official positions, having served as a member of the Board of Trustees and the Board of

Health, and for three years has been Village Attorney. He discharges his duties with a promptness and fidelity that have won him high commendation, and his public and private life are alike above reproach. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party. He owns some good property in Hinsdale, including his pleasant residence, and was one of the organizers of the Hinsdale

Building and Loan Association, of which he has served as attorney from the start. He is ever found in the front rank of any enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit, and is alive to the best interests of this community and its welfare. Public-spirited and progressive, he is a valued citizen and a man of sterling worth.

CHARLES BENNETT SMITH.

CHARLES BENNETT SMITH, only son of William G. Smith, a pioneer of DuPage County, this State, is one of the most successful business men of Wheaton. He was born in Whitehall, N. Y., April 6, 1853, and was brought to Illinois when an infant. He attended the public schools at Warrenville and Wheaton, and was a student of Wheaton College two years. At the age of seventeen, he began learning the railroad station business at Elmhurst, and soon found employment in the station at Wheaton, becoming a skillful telegraph operator. In the spring of 1872 he was made agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and the American Express Company at Westside, Crawford County, Iowa, and filled that position eight years. He then took charge of the station at Carroll, an important division point on the Northwestern system, for three years. At the end of that time, at his request, he was transferred to the charge of Wheaton Station, being at the time the oldest agent in point of service on the Northwestern line west of Boone. Mr. Smith was determined to improve his opportunities, and soon after locating at Wheaton, he opened a real-estate and insurance office, in which he transacted a large amount of business. He is one of those who are responsible for the incorporation of the city, and

for the modern improvements which make it a desirable place of residence. He served four years as City Clerk, but has never been a seeker after political preferment. He is keenly alive to business opportunities, and is quite content to let others handle the reins of government. He is a stockholder in the company which supplies the city with electric light, and during the Columbian Exposition was Vice-President of the Epworth Hotel Restaurant Company, an organization which built and operated a successful hotel near the Fair grounds.

In 1890 Mr. Smith was appointed Assistant Claim Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, a position that he has acceptably filled since. With no influence to push him, save his own energy and ability, he has attained a responsible position with an extensive corporation at an age when many are still apprentices. Mr. Smith is an active and enthusiastic Republican, and carries an influence in local political affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of several fraternal orders.

On the 30th of December, 1875, Mr. Smith was married to his childhood's playmate and schoolmate, Laura Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Jude P. Gary, a pioneer of DuPage County. Mrs. Smith was born in Winfield Township, and

is a valuable member of Wheaton society. To the aged parents of Mr. Smith she is like one born to them, and in every relation of life is the worthy helpmate of a popular citizen. Mrs. Smith has been throughout her adult life one of the most faithful and efficient members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been for many years the leading soprano singer in the

choir of the Wheaton Church. Two children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely, Laura Eoleen and Winifred Alice.

In 1892 Mr. Smith built the fine residence which he occupies at the southwest corner of West Street and Washington Avenue. It is the seat of quiet elegance and refined hospitality.

JOHN R. WHEELER.

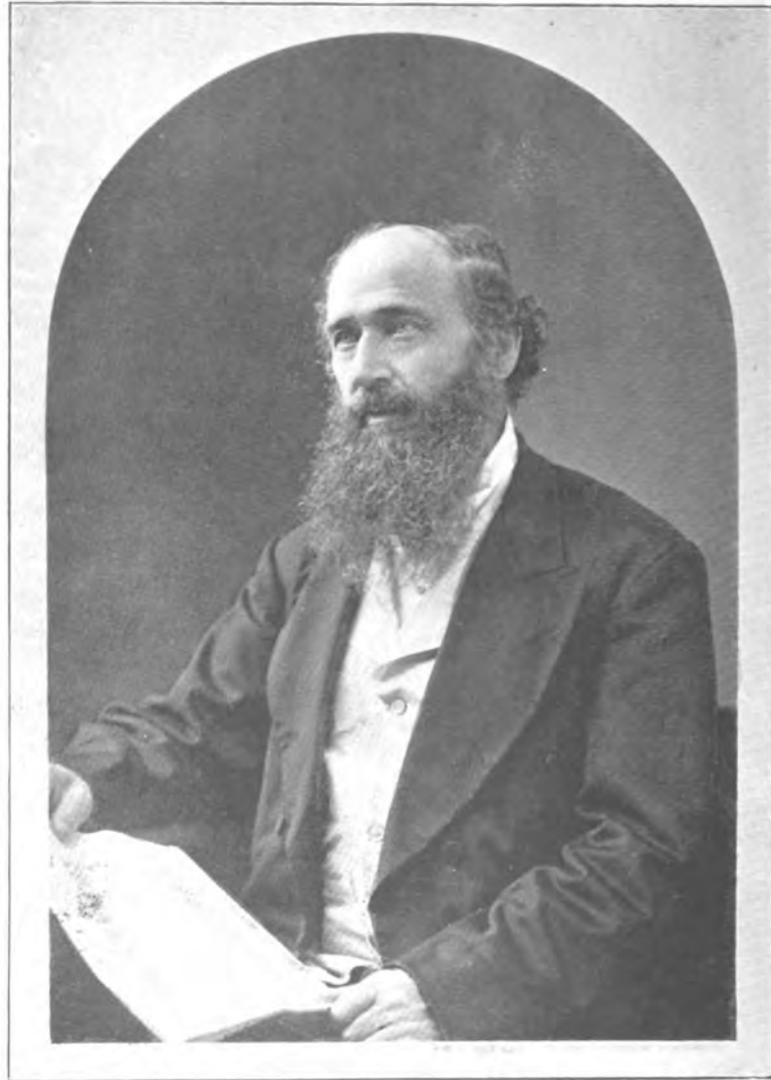
JOHN R. WHEELER, for many years prominent in the business, social and religious life of Chicago, was born in East Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., on the 31st of December, 1827. His grandfather, Samuel Wheeler, came with his family from England and settled in East Greene in 1792. At that time the town of East Greene had not been created. It was taken from the town of Union, Tioga (now Broome) County, in 1798, and was named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. A settlement of French refugees was made on the east side of the river at Greene in 1792, and a few families of these remained to form a part of the permanent settlement, though most of them moved away in a short time. Samuel Wheeler was among the settlers of the northern part of the town, where he engaged in farming. Both he and his wife died in 1808.

Capt. Samuel Wheeler, son of Samuel, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The subject of this biography was the seventh in a family of nine children born to him and his wife, Tamar Barnes. Their names in order are: William, Melissa, Harriet, George, Sarah Ann, Charles H., John R., Mary and Margaret.

John R. Wheeler passed his minority upon his

father's farm, completing his school days at the academy in Greene. In early life he taught school at East Greene and Oxford, and for five years engaged in farming near Oxford, after which he kept a general store twelve years at Oxford, N. Y. He served several terms in Oxford as Town Supervisor and County School Commissioner. Having been moderately successful, the result of persistent attention to business, he resolved to seek a new field of operations in the great West, and removed to Chicago in March, 1869. Here he invested his capital in real estate, and with such good judgment did he handle his holdings that he was made independent. He always took an intelligent interest in questions affecting the general welfare, and was soon called upon to serve his fellows in various official capacities. For a time he served as Superintendent of the Western Railway Weighing Association. Believing in the fundamental principles of the Republican party, he gave his earnest support to the cause of that organization. In 1884 he was a delegate from the Third Illinois District to the National Republican Convention, and was intensely devoted to Mr. Blaine. The next year he presided over the Cook County Republican Convention, and the following spring was elected





DR. LEONARD PRATT

Alderman from the then Ninth Ward. He was the Republican Presidential Elector from the Third District in 1888, and was appointed a member of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission the next year, being made Chairman of the Board. He was re-appointed in 1891, and acted until about a month before his death, which sad event occurred February 19, 1893. His demise, soon after the completion of his sixty-fifth year, was supposed to be the result of a severe attack of la grippe in the spring of 1892.

Mr. Wheeler was for eighteen years a Deacon in the Second Baptist Church of Chicago. In every relation of life, he strove to do his whole duty, and entered into every undertaking with his full strength. During the Civil War he attempted to give his services in defense of the Union, but was rejected on account of an injury which he sustained in earlier years. By precept and example, he sought to lead others in the way of duty and right.

In July, 1849, Mr. Wheeler took for a help-mate Miss Eliza Ann Tremaine, who was born in East Greene, and was three months and eleven

days his junior. She is the fifth of the eight children of Erastus and Lucretia Tremaine, the latter's maiden name having been Race. Her grandfather, Daniel Tremaine, was among the pioneers of East Greene, and was a member of the Baptist Church organized there in 1795. It is probable that he was a descendant of a Huguenot refugee in America, as the name is of undoubted French origin. Daniel Tremaine served in the Revolutionary army, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777. He reached the ripe old age of ninety-four years, passing his latter years with his son Erastus, the father of Mrs. Wheeler, near East Greene.

Three children were given to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, namely: George A., Luella and Ida. The daughters were married on the same day, in October, 1873, the elder becoming the wife of John W. Midgley, Chairman of the Western Freight Association, and the other wedding Enfield D. Moore, Manager of the Chicago Car Service Association. Mrs. Midgley is the mother of four children, Stanley, Arthur, Ethel and Edith.

DR. LEONARD PRATT.

DR. LEONARD PRATT, for many years a leading physician of Wheaton, and now a resident of San Jose, Cal., is a native of Towanda, Pa. His parents, Russell and Olive (Towner) Pratt, whose names indicate English ancestry, passed their lives in that place, where Russell Pratt carried on a cooperage business. Leonard Pratt was born December 23, 1819, and is therefore now in his seventy-fourth year, but is still vigorous in mind and body and actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He received his primary education in the Pennsylvania common schools, and his medical training at

Jefferson and Hahnemann Medical Colleges in Philadelphia. For more than fifty years his time has been employed in the healing art, the first years of his practice being passed in his native town. In 1852 he removed to Carroll County, Ill., settling on a farm in Rock Creek Township, one of the finest farms in that county. He removed in 1865 to Wheaton, Ill., for the purpose of educating his son, a biography of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. He built a fine brick mansion on Main Street (now occupied by Dr. E. C. Guild), where his home remained until 1889, when he removed to his present residence.

Dr. Pratt is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the Illinois and California State Associations of that school, and is a man of fine attainments and progressive ideas. He has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party since its organization. His religious faith is represented by the New Church, commonly known as the Swedenborgian. His time has been given to the demands of a large medical practice, and he has been able to devote but little personal attention to public affairs, although he always took a deep interest in any effort to promote and secure good government. The original charter of the town of Wheaton, which has since become a city, was the work of his mind and pen.

Dr. Pratt was for seven years a member of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, filling the chair of Special Pathology and Diagnosis, and was an extensive contributor to

medical literature, being the first Western physician to call the attention of the profession to the clinical thermometer. At the same time he was constantly employed in attending patients in and about Wheaton and Chicago.

Dr. Pratt's wife, Betsy, is a daughter of Lemuel Belding, of Le Raysville, Bradford County, Pa., a widely known Swedenborgian clergyman and physician, who was eminently successful in both capacities. He was a calm, logical speaker, and achieved considerable reputation as an orator. The Belding family is of English lineage. Two sons and two daughters were born to Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, one son dying in infancy, and a daughter, Hattie, at the age of thirteen years, the latter being carried off by the first case of diphtheria known in Rock Creek, Carroll County, Ill. One daughter, Nettie L., is a successful teacher of music at San Jose, Cal.

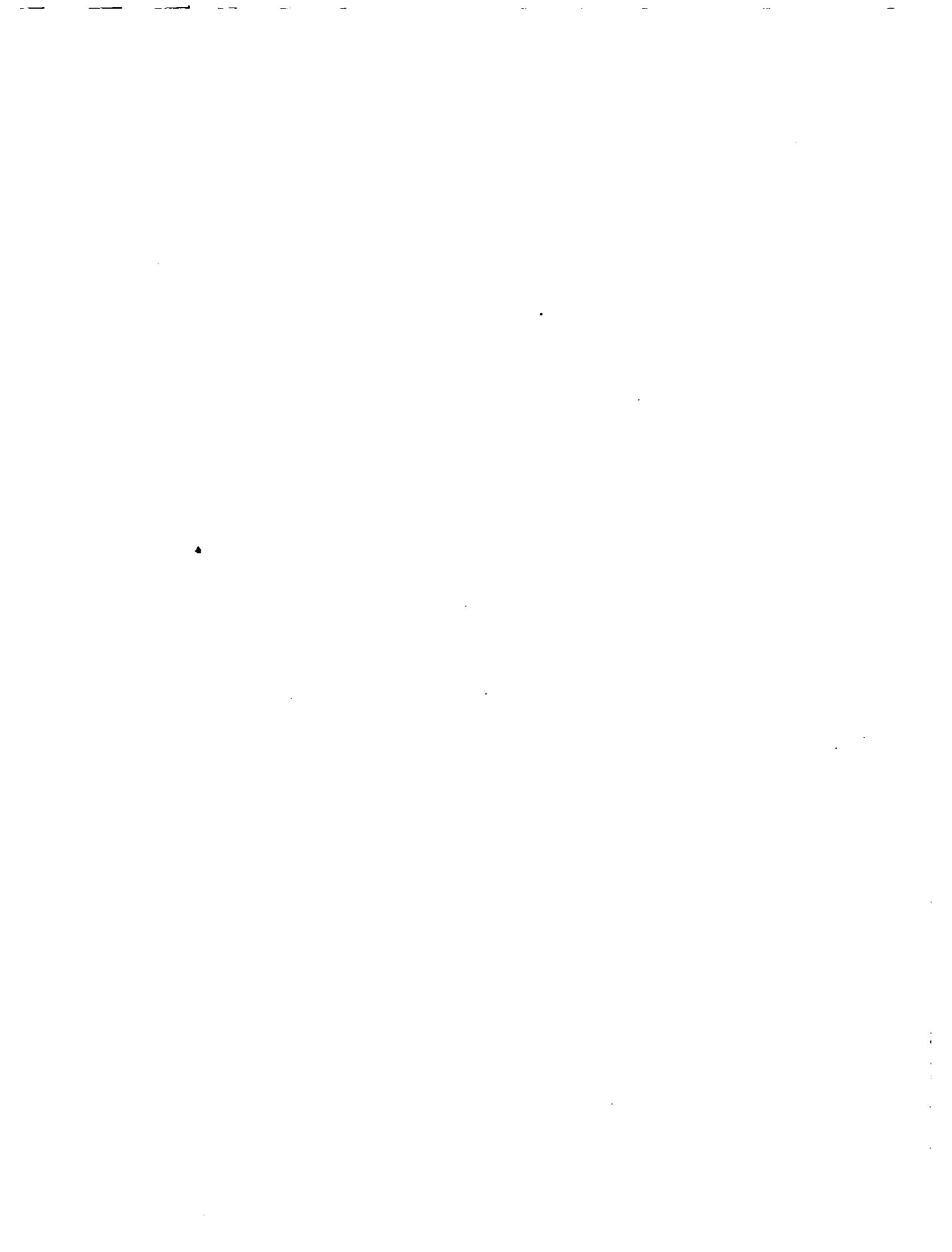
FRANKLIN DWIGHT COSSITT, JR.

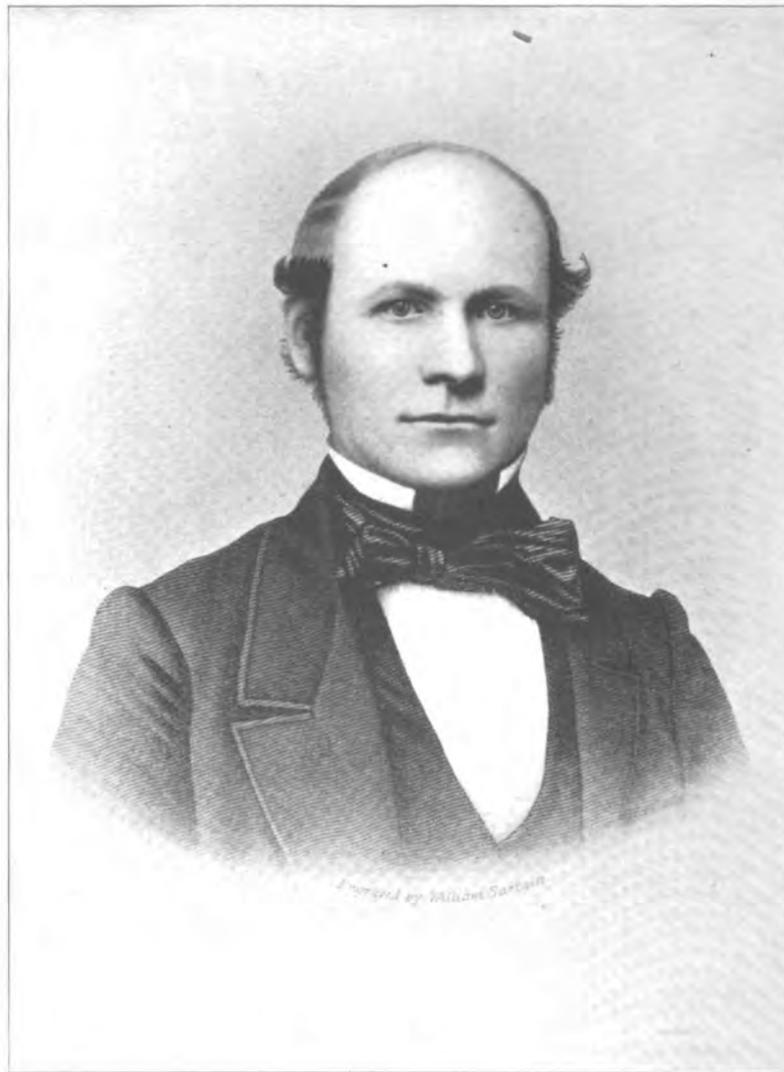
FRANKLIN DWIGHT COSSITT, JR., only surviving son of F. D. and Martha L. (Moore) Cossitt, was born in La Grange, Tenn., December 4, 1861, and during his infancy was taken by his parents to Chicago. About a year later his mother died, and he was taken back by her sister to Tennessee, where he continued to make his home until 1869. In his eighth year he returned to Chicago, and attended its public schools and pursued a course in one of its business colleges. At the age of eighteen he opened a general store in La Grange, which he conducted for three years. At the end of this period he sold out, and again took up study at a business college. He next became associated with his father in the real-estate business, a connection which has continued until the present time.

On the 10th of February, 1886, Mr. Cossitt married Miss Margaret A., daughter of Dr. George M. Fox, a prominent citizen of La Grange, whose

biography appears elsewhere in this work. Four children have been born to them, namely: Franklin D., named for his paternal grandfather; George M., named for his maternal grandfather; Jean, who bears the name of her maternal grandmother; and Margaret, her mother's namesake.

In 1889 Mr. Cossitt was elected Trustee of the village of La Grange, and has twice been re-elected, now serving his third term. In 1892 he was elected Highway Commissioner of Lyons Township, and is now Treasurer of that township. In political sentiment, he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as a member of the County Democratic Central Committee. The prominent part which he has taken in public affairs, and especially in the upbuilding of this community, entitles him to representation among the public-spirited and progressive citizens of Cook County.





JOHN H. MULKE



Mrs. J. H. MUHLKE



JOHN H. MUHLKE.

JOHN HENRY MUHLKE. Few of the biographies heretofore prepared of distinguished citizens of German descent within our metropolis indicate thoroughly and honorably the achievement of the first generation of foreign-born men, whose life work has been conspicuous in moulding the development of this, the greatest urban uprising of modern times, the most wonderful city in its brief career of all cities of which history has left a record.

John Henry Muhlke was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in the year 1826, unto Frederick and Charlotte (Gastfield) Muhlke. That he came of good parentage is trebly vouched for by his appearance, his career and the character of his descendants. He came to America in 1840, almost directly to his future home, Chicago, where he began an eventful life work in a humble capacity, being employed by Judge Goodrich about his home premises.

Having caught the inspiration of our free institutions, and beginning to appreciate that even the desert might be made to "blossom like the rose," he started out upon a mercantile career, destined by a happy combination of good fortune and energetic action to lead him by easy degrees well up the ladder of municipal and state fame, until, in fact, he died with but one real regret, namely, that his imperfect knowledge of the English language did not permit his assuming the highest executive responsibilities. He was repeatedly urged by his friends to become a candidate for Mayor of Chicago.

His first experience along his real calling of merchant was obtained in a clerical capacity under J. B. Strehl, thereafter embarking in the dry-goods business for himself on East Lake Street, wherein he was unusually successful, and with the proceeds of which, about the year 1870, he started a real-estate office in the Uhlich Block (being a portion of his own considerable property). It is well known that the fair proportioned fortune he left to his family was benefited much by judicious handling in this direction. Anyone who has had means and a faith in the future of Chicago real estate has invariably been among those to receive ample congratulations from the Goddess of Fortune.

The latter years of life were not free from pain, and it was in some sense a relief when his Maker called him to a higher and a better home, August 26, 1879. He passed away with resigned spirit in the German Lutheran faith, of whose St. Paul's Parish he had long been a most valued member. His remains were borne to Graceland, where, beneath a handsome monument, he sleeps the long rest following a just and useful life, amid the solemn beauties which grace our finest City of the Dead.

A staunch Republican his life long, he never sought the frequent honors whose donors repeatedly sought his doors, bearing their voluntary gifts, meeting more than once the unwelcome reply of non-acceptation from one who never shrank from discharging the simplest duty of citizenship, as he believed it to be. The most pleasant and

honorable of these public gifts of trust was his appointment to the Constitutional Convention, along with "Long John" Wentworth and Judge Anthony. This was a mark of esteem and confidence in his judgment which could hardly be excelled. It is owing to the worthy work of such men that we owe the bulwarks of safeguard and personal liberty vouchsafed by our State Constitution of this day.

Among other valuable holdings, Mr. Muhlke secured a fine piece of real estate upon North State Street, which he purchased from his wife's parents, whereon, at what is now Number 307, he built a home, which, however, was destroyed by the fearful holocaust of 1871. It was followed by a very dignified brick mansion, which stands to this day, a most imposing landmark of this part of the city, where he dwelt until his death. What tales could be narrated from the procession of events which throughout all these years have wended by the door in and out of the city! Mrs. Muhlke lived on this site with her parents, who settled there about 1845.

Mr. Muhlke married, on the 20th of April, 1848, Miss Catherine Knust, of Chicago, a daughter of John A. and Maria (Kemper) Knust. She emigrated to this country (her parents following) from Quackenbruck, in the province of Hanover, Germany, reaching this place July 4, 1845, the anniversary day of our country's freedom, and which has fitly bestowed upon her descendants the freedom to do and become all that native talents and educated powers enable them to be and accomplish. Mrs. Muhlke passed away Sunday, April 28, 1895, in her sixty-seventh year. She was active in religious and charitable work, ably seconding her husband in benevolent enterprises. Just before her demise, she presented to St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church a chime of bells, which were rung for the first time at the celebration of the fiftieth-year jubilee of that congregation. This was the only time Mrs. Muhlke heard their glad sound. They soon after tolled the knell at her funeral.

The large family of eleven children crowned with tender significance their long domestic hap-

piness. The three whose sad fates were to pass away in infancy we name not, as being unknown to history. Of the living, Louisa married Jacob H. Tiedeman, of this city, October 29, 1874. He is a successful real-estate dealer of our metropolis, who has twice served in the City Council. They have three children, Adelaide, Louisa and Anita. Anna is the wife of Philip Henrici, of Chicago, a restaurateur, to whom she has borne five children: Philip, Louise, Anna, Charles and George. Henry C., a salesman at Farwell's, married Belle Fontaine, of Toledo, Ohio; they have as yet no children. George F., who is a cashier, is unmarried. Joseph H., a lawyer in good standing, who married Miss Ida Swissler, of this city, has thus far no children. Catharina married Charles J. Harpel, a salesman of this city; they have no children. Walter G., a grocer, who married Miss Amelia Stracke, of this city, has a boy, John Henry. Adelaide married Frederick Hammond, a tanner of this city; they have at this writing no children.

It will thus be seen that the family to a person has been true to Chicago, the home of their father's adoption and their own births, where have risen from decade to decade the growing fortunes and prosperity of the family, which future generations are destined to broaden out into a conspicuous family tree, bearing the fruits of many able branches; for with such a progenitor, and the promising prospects of to-day, it would be folly to predict anything but rare good fortune for the collective members of the family founded by the subject of this sketch, John Henry Muhlke.

In this record, which aims to set out with ample fullness the dignified factors of an honorable career, and wherein appears for the first time the family genealogy in full on this side the Atlantic Ocean, it is evidently highly proper that the lineaments of Mr. Muhlke should be preserved, that not alone the good deeds, but the manly features of their ancestor may be henceforth safely open for ready reference to the unborn hundreds who are destined in the near future to trace their origin to him of whom we have altogether modestly spoken.

CHARLES S. MUSSON.

CHARLES SEWELL MUSSON has been identified with the railroad interests of the West for sixteen years past, making Chicago his headquarters during most of the time. He was born at Toronto, Canada, December 23, 1844, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Woodley) Musson. The parents were natives of England, and removed to Toronto about 1825.

William Musson was a hardware dealer at Toronto, became a Director of banks and insurance companies there, and was one of the best known and most popular citizens. He died four days before the birth of the subject of this sketch, at the age of forty-five years. His widow survived until 1875, dying at the age of sixty-nine years, in Toronto. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom grew to mature age. William served in the United States navy during the Civil War, and died in Toronto a few years later, owing to disabilities contracted in that service. Mary Ann died in Toronto in 1892. Henry, who has spent most of his life in steamboat and railroad work, is now a real-estate dealer in Kansas City. James W. Musson, who was connected with railroads in the West up to 1870, is now General Manager of the Nickel Plate Line, with offices in Buffalo, New York. Isabella died in Buffalo, New York, while the wife of E. S. Alport. George, another son, is a merchant and broker at Toronto.

Charles S. Musson, the youngest of the family, was educated in the schools of Ontario, finishing at Upper Canada College, one of the oldest institutions in Canada. In 1868 he entered the engineering department of the Toronto, Gray & Bruce Railroad, now a part of the Grand Trunk System. He was afterwards connected with the construction and operation of the Canada Central, now a part of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. As resi-

dent engineer, he had charge of the maintenance of a division of that road, and was later for some time connected with the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railroad.

In 1879 Mr. Musson became a resident of the United States, his first work being in charge of location and construction on the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad. He was also connected with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, these two roads now comprising the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad, and was later in charge of the maintenance and extension of the same, with headquarters at Marquette, Michigan. He continued there until 1886, when he went to Kansas and Texas, representing Eastern capitalists who proposed building a north and south road in those states, which scheme was abandoned in 1887. He then became engaged as a contractor on the construction of a portion of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Line in Missouri, having his headquarters in Chicago. Upon the completion of this contract in 1888, he took a contract on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, which occupied his attention for a year.

The next year Mr. Musson took a position in the traffic department of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and is now Western Traveling Freight Agent of that road, his duties taking him all over that portion of the country west of Chicago. He has become thoroughly familiar with the different departments of railroad operation, and has acquired an extensive and advantageous acquaintance in railroad circles and among shippers.

In 1871 Mr. Musson was married to Louisa Robinson Noverre, daughter of Augustin and Jemima Noverre, of Toronto. Mrs. Musson was born in Clapham, Surrey, England. There are

five children, namely: Charles Augustin Woodley, Mary Louisa, William Sewell, James Harrington and Herman Howard. The eldest has just completed a course at the United States Naval Training School at Newport, Rhode Island. He spent much of his time on the European and Mediterranean stations, and therefore saw considerable of foreign countries.

Since 1890 the family has lived at Wilmette, where Mr. Musson built a pleasant home upon a slightly elevated spot adjacent to Kenilworth

Station, of the location of which he was apprised before its erection, owing to his railroad connections. Both he and his wife were reared in the Church of England, and are still loyal to the religious faith of that body. Mr. Musson is a member of the National Union. Though he finds little time for social recreation, or the consideration of political issues, he has many staunch friends, who appreciate his many virtues, and the family is considered a desirable acquisition to North Shore society.

JAMES J. DENNIS.

JAMES JOHNSON DENNIS. Among the pioneers of Cook County must not be forgotten him whose name heads this sketch. He is remembered by hosts of old settlers and their descendants as a friendly, quiet, Quaker-fashioned man, of most kindly aspect. He was born July 15, 1819, in Salem, New Jersey, and died of heart disease, August 2, 1868, at Evanston, his remains being interred at Waukegan. His father, Joseph Dennis, was born in Salem, and there married Mary Johnson, a descendant of a wealthy and well-known New Jersey family. Joseph Dennis was a mason by occupation, which he followed for many years. He died in Fredonia, New York, and his widow and her four children came to Chicago in 1838. They built a house north of the Chicago River, which was destroyed by the first fire which was of any consequence in the city. Mrs. Dennis then bought some land at Wilmette, which was part of an old Indian claim owned by Charles Beaubien, a French half-breed, whose brother became Chief of the Pottawattamie Indians. There the family resided for many years, in a five-roomed block-house, which was finally sold to the John Gage estate. Mrs. Dennis died at Waukegan, having

reached the age of over seventy years. Her children were Rebecca, William, James J. and Edward Mulford Dennis. Of these, Rebecca and Edward M. are yet living, the former as the widow of Dr. David S. Smith, in Chicago; and the latter resides in St. Paul, Minnesota.

James J. Dennis came to Chicago in 1838, as above related, and worked on the old home farm at Wilmette. He was employed in getting out heavy timbers for the Reed Warehouse and other large buildings at that time. He subsequently engaged in farming at Evanston for two years, and then removed with his family to Waukegan, Illinois. In company with his brother Edward, he operated a livery and stage business, and he drove the first stage from Kenosha to Chicago, on the Green Bay Road. Their business was successful, and in the spring of 1850 he sold his interest to his brother, and set out overland for California. He located in Nicholas, eighteen miles from Sacramento, on the Feather River, where he kept a hotel for many years. He met with varying success, and at one time owned large tracts of land. In the fall of 1852 his wife joined him in California with their three children. She went by steamer to Panama, and rode across the

Isthmus on a mule, the children being carried by natives. The company which forwarded their baggage stole it, and left her for the time being destitute. In San Francisco she heard the sad news that her husband was burned to death in Sacramento, where he had awaited her arrival, and immediately a purse of \$250 was raised by passengers on the boat, and presented to her. She had been detained in Chicago by the death of her brother and sister of cholera. To her great joy, however, the rumor proved to be unfounded. The family returned to Illinois, March 16, 1868, and resided two years in Evanston. In 1870 the family removed to Glencoe, where it has since resided.

The marriage of James J. Dennis and Miss Martha A. Foster took place in Evanston, June 26, 1842. Mrs. Dennis' parents were William and Mary (Sammons) Foster. William Foster was a well-known character in Syracuse, New York, where he was a manufacturer of salt. He was a shrewd and far-seeing man, and with his own resources tested the wells and built the famous salt works at Geddes, near Syracuse, where the Indians had made salt years before. He was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, born September 12, 1799, of Protestant parentage and English descent, the parents emigrating to Ireland under Oliver Cromwell. He was a Methodist in religious belief. He came to America in 1812, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, and received a pension. He was a staunch Whig and Republican in political sentiment, and a credit to the party. He came to Chicago in the fall of 1839, and lived next door to B. W. Raymond, then Mayor of Chicago. He manufactured barrels for John Gage, of Evanston, for several years, and was one of the well-to-do and representative citizens of that town, owning considerable real estate in its northern portion. He went to California, where he remained two years, but returned to Evanston, and died there December 17, 1887. He was loyal and true in his friendships, was well informed on all questions of his day, and was a reliable historian of this and other counties.

Mr. Foster was among the last pensioners of the War of 1812. For some time he held the position

of Orderly, when he was almost too small to carry a musket. He was one of the party under General Brown that blew up the British magazine at Black Rock, near Buffalo, during that war. Mrs. Mary (Sammons) Foster, the mother of Mrs. Martha A. Dennis, came from good old Revolutionary stock, her father, Capt. Jacob Sammons, being a Captain of a company under Lieut.-Col. Valkert Veeder, who was also his father-in-law. He received his commission October 2, 1781. He was taken prisoner, and sent to Canada, as was also his brother Frederick, and both had marvelous escapes, as recorded in the "Life of Joseph Brant." Capt. Jacob Sammons afterwards lived for years in Sir William Johnson's hall, and there entertained General La Fayette.

Mrs. Foster died in Evanston, at an advanced age. She was a member of the Congregational Church, but in later life attended the Methodist Church. She had a host of friends, and was beloved by all for her many graces and virtues. Their home was one of the first handsome residences on the North Ridge, and continues to be an ornament to the city of Evanston.

Mrs. Martha A. Dennis is the mother of four children, namely: Caroline L., wife of Joseph Daggitt (see biography elsewhere in this volume); Mary Frances Blythe, of Racine, Wisconsin; and James Foster and Charles M. Dennis. The brothers for some time operated a general store at Glencoe, where James F. is now President of the Village Council. Charles M. is engaged in real-estate operations, being chiefly occupied with the care of the family estate. The last-named married Miss Maria Garside, a daughter of Joseph Garside, formerly one of the editors of the Chicago *Democrat*, under "Long John" Wentworth's regime. Mr. Garside died June 1, 1858, aged thirty-one years. His wife died June 12, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis are the parents of two children, Foster Garside and Rosa Carolyn Dennis. Another son of James J. Dennis, named Lewis, died of scarlet fever at Sacramento, from exposure during the flood of 1860.

James Foster Dennis was born June 26, 1854, and was educated at Sacramento. At the age of

fifteen years he was a tall lad, and became an employe of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. He was their first pony express rider across the Sacramento River from the terminal of the San Francisco & Ballego Railway. He was accustomed to race every evening with an opposition express rider, in the effort to be first in bringing in mail and valuables. After two years of this employment, he took charge of the first street railway in Sacramento for his uncle, John C. Garland. He returned with the family to the East, and went to work in March, 1871, for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at its Evanston station, as baggage and freight agent. After one and one-half years of this employment, he en-

tered the employ of Lund Brothers, dealers in flour and feed, and remained with them until April, 1873. On the 1st of May of that year, in partnership with his brother, he purchased the first grocery store in Glencoe, which they conducted until March 1, 1893. Under their management the business was greatly enlarged, including a general stock, and they enjoyed an extensive and profitable trade. During about eight years of this time James F. Dennis served as Postmaster at Glencoe. He is an enthusiastic Republican, taking an active interest in the success of the party, and exerts a strong influence in its councils in his section of Cook County.

COL. NICHOLAS P. IGLEHART.

COL. NICHOLAS P. IGLEHART was a prominent pioneer of Evanston, who did much toward promoting the real-estate interests of Cook County. He and his zealous Christian wife were distinguished for the manifold efforts which they exerted in behalf of the prosperity of that place, and the active part which they took in laying the foundation of its moral and spiritual progress. They were the offspring of families which have ever been conspicuous in American history, and whose members have exerted a marked influence in securing the rights and liberties of which every true citizen is proud.

Colonel Iglehart was born at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, July 29, 1811, and died at Evanston, April 10, 1877. He was a son of William and Jane (Smith) Iglehart. The former was born at Ellicott's Mills, in 1778. During the War of 1812 he was a member of Capt. L. Hammond's company, in Col. F. Tilghman's regiment of Maryland cavalry. His father was John Iglehart, a farmer of Prince George's County, Mary-

land, and his mother's name was Mary Denoon. John Iglehart's father, who bore the same Christian name, was an Austrian emigrant, who located in Maryland in 1735. The family homestead adjoined the noted Carroll estate, and during his boyhood Nicholas P. Iglehart was well acquainted with Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

In 1833 the subject of this sketch moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, at that time the center of the pork-packing industry, in which business he engaged. In 1851 he became a resident of Chicago, and was one of the first men in that city to make a business of dealing in real estate. Five years later he removed to the North Shore, locating in what is now a part of the city of Evanston, where he built a house and laid out extensive grounds, forming a country seat, to which he gave the name of "Oakton." At that time there was no station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad between Rose Hill and Evanston, and that corporation gave but little atten-

tion to the accommodation of suburban travel. At an expense of considerable time and trouble, Mr. Iglehart secured the erection of a station, which is now called Calvary, then known as Oakton, and even then it required considerable persuasion to induce the railroad managers to stop one train a day each way at that point. He subdivided a part of the present city of Evanston, and handled a great deal of city property, being at one time the most extensive dealer in that line in Chicago.

During the last eight years of his existence, he suffered much from ill-health, and spent considerable time in Wisconsin on that account. He was one of the first men to call attention to the wonderful mineral springs of Waukesha County, which have since become so famous. He built a hotel at Pewaukee, Wisconsin, known as the "Oakton Springs Hotel," and also built a handsome private residence at that place. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, serving at different times as Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Illinois, and Grand Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the United States.

Colonel Iglehart was married, on the 18th of July, 1837, to Miss Frances Mary Gano, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She was a daughter of Lieut. Aaron G. Gano and Frances Burley. Her father was one of the earliest graduates of West Point Military Academy, in 1818, and became a Lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery. He was born at Cincinnati in 1798, and was a son of Maj-Gen. John S. Gano, who was born in New York City July 14, 1766. The latter was a veteran of the War of 1812, and had command of the frontier forces of the United States for many years, having his headquarters at Cincinnati and Covington, Kentucky. He had previously been active in the Indian Wars, in what was then the Northwest. His death occurred at Covington, Kentucky, in 1822. His wife was Mary Goforth, daughter of Judge William Goforth, a prominent jurist of Philadelphia.

Gen. John S. Gano was a son of Rev. John Gano, who was born at Hopewell, New Jersey, July 23, 1727, and died near Frankfort, Ken-

tucky, in 1804. He served as a Brigade Chaplain during the Revolutionary War, and was frequently a companion of General Washington. His descendants at Evanston still preserve the sword which he wore at the historic crossing of the Delaware, the scabbard of which was lost overboard on that occasion. In 1806 his autobiography was published, which contains many valuable historical reminiscences. His father was Daniel Gano, and his grandfather was named Stephen Gano. They resided upon Staten Island. The last-named came with his father, Francis Gerneaux, to America in 1666. They came from the island of Jersey, and settled at New Rochelle, New York, which is now one of the most delightful resident districts of Staten Island. Francis Gerneaux was a French Huguenot, and was driven from his native land by religious persecution. He was possessed of considerable means, and chartered the ship in which he and his family came to America. He lived to the extreme age of one hundred and three years, thus enjoying for many years the religious liberty which he sought in leaving his native home. A number of his descendants participated in the Revolutionary War, and one of them helped to found the Order of the Cincinnati, the first military order established in the United States. His later posterity includes a number of ministers of the Gospel, and other professional men.

Soon after locating at Oakton, Mrs. Frances M. Iglehart organized a Baptist Sunday-school in the schoolhouse near her home, and superintended the same for many years. She subsequently organized a Baptist Church Society in the same neighborhood, utilizing a building on her own premises as a chapel, in which services were regularly held until 1861. At that date she was the leading spirit in, and a liberal contributor toward, the construction of the first Baptist Church of Evanston, which was located at the northeast corner of Church Street and Hinman Avenue, and subsequently removed to its present site on Chicago Avenue. She will ever be remembered as the founder of that society, and as a most earnest and zealous Christian worker. Her death occurred in 1886, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Four of her children attained mature years, and are still living. Nicholas Gano, the eldest, is a well-known citizen of Evanston. Ellen G. is the widow of Orrin F. Booth, and resides at Hammond, Indiana. Kate N. is the wife of Holmes Hoge, of Evanston; and Anna V. is Mrs. I. H. Odell, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Colonel Iglehart was a personal friend of Abra-

ham Lincoln, who reposed great confidence in him, and during the early days of the Great Rebellion he was for a time in Government service in Washington and the state of Maryland. Throughout his private and public career, he set an example to which his posterity may ever point with pride and satisfaction.

GEORGE P. MERRICK.

GEORGE PECK MERRICK, an able attorney of Chicago, residing in Evanston, is a native of Illinois, born at Manteno, Kankakee County, October 4, 1862. His father, Dr. George C. Merrick, a graduate of Rush Medical College, practiced medicine at Manteno forty-four years, and died there July 2, 1895, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was born at Franklin, Delaware County, New York, and removed with his parents to Fremont, Ohio, at the age of nine years. He was married in Palmyra, Wisconsin, to Mary E. Peck, daughter of Joel M. and Amanda Peck. The latter was a daughter of Judge Purdy, of Steuben County, New York. Joel M. Peck moved from New York to Wisconsin about 1840. He first settled at West Troy, Walworth County, and afterwards removed to Palmyra, where the balance of his life was spent. Mrs. Mary E. Merrick was born at Norwich, Chenango County, New York, and now resides at Manteno, Illinois.

The parents of Dr. George C. Merrick were Sylvester Williston Merrick and Mary Loveland, both of whom represented old Colonial families in Massachusetts. Thomas Merrick, the first of that name in America, emigrated from Wales and settled at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1630. His descendants in a direct line were named, respectively, Joseph, James, Perez, Sylvester and

George C., the subject of this sketch representing in America the seventh generation of his posterity, which includes many eminent professional and military men. James, grandson of Thomas Merrick, is known to have served as a Lieutenant in the Continental army.

George P. Merrick received his elementary education under private tutors at Manteno. He entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, and upon his graduation, in 1884, became a law student in the office of Elbridge Hanecy, of Chicago. When admitted to the Bar, in June, 1886, he entered into partnership with his preceptor, and this relation continued until the elevation of the latter to the Circuit Court Bench, in 1893, since which time Mr. Merrick has continued in practice alone, and has won recognition as a trial lawyer, giving special consideration to corporation law.

Mr. Merrick was married, in January, 1885, to Miss Grace Thompson, daughter of the late James S. Thompson and Nancy Willitts. Mrs. Merrick was born at New Boston, Mercer County, Illinois, and is the mother of one son, named George Clinton Merrick. The family attends the Methodist Church, with which Mrs. Merrick holds membership; and Mr. Merrick affiliates with the Masonic order, being a member of Evanston Commandery, Knights Templar. He

enjoys exceptionally desirable social and fraternal connections, being identified with the Iroquois Club of Chicago, the Evanston Club and the Evanston Boat Club. He has always advocated the principles of the Democratic party, and though he has never sought the political patronage of his fellow-citizens, he exerts a marked influence in the councils of his party. He served two years as a member of the County Central Committee, and has delivered numerous public addresses in the interest of his favorite candidates. His private life and professional connections have been

of such character as to secure and retain the admiration and respect of his fellows, irrespective of political influences or prejudices, and this fact caused him to be unanimously chosen as representative of the Second Ward in the City Council of Evanston in 1892. He is the Democratic member of the Civil Service Commission of that city, recently organized. In 1894 he was President of the Alumni Association of the Northwestern University, and has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of his *alma mater*, being a member of the Alumni Council of the institution.

LOUIS D. TAYLOR.

LOUIS DEODAT TAYLOR, a pioneer settler of Cook County, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, September 16, 1822. The Taylor family is of Welsh extraction, and some of its members were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Hartford, and was a builder and contractor by occupation. He was killed by a fall from a scaffold. His wife, Mary Cecelia Hartshorn, was also of Welsh descent. She died at the home of her grandson, L. D. Taylor, at the age of ninety-six years, retaining her faculties to the end of her life. She was the mother of the following children: Augustus Deodat, Horace, Charles, Solomon, Anson H., Henry, Mrs. Roxana Parker and Mrs. Mary Tally. All became residents of Chicago except Mrs. Parker. Anson H. Taylor came to Fort Dearborn in 1832. He participated in the Blackhawk War, carrying dispatches for Gen. Winfield Scott. He afterward became a farmer at Glencoe, where he died. Before coming to Chicago, he and his brother Charles traded with the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Augustus Deodat Taylor was born April 28,

1796, in Hartford, Connecticut. He was married there, June 5, 1817, to Miss Mary Gillett, a native of Windsor, Connecticut, and a niece of Prof. Sylvester Dana, of Yale College. Having buried a son and two daughters in her native state, she came to Chicago in 1834, with the surviving children, following her husband, who had preceded her in 1833. Anson and James died in Illinois, and Louis D. is the only survivor. A. D. Taylor was a carpenter and contractor, and built the first Episcopal and Catholic Church edifices in Chicago, the latter on the southwest corner of State and Lake Streets. He also built the residence of William H. Brown, one of the pioneers of the city, and a schoolhouse on West Madison Street, opposite Union Street, on the site occupied by the immense store of the John M. Smyth Company. He was also engaged in the lumber and foundry business, and was well known for his honesty and fidelity. He was an Alderman, and was Collector, and took a leading part in all local and National politics. He was a staunch Democrat, and ever ready to lend his voice and influence for the good of the party. He was a man of action and a useful citizen to the growing

western town, the denizens of which had no dreams of its future metropolitan greatness. But he always had great faith in its future, and aided it by his earnest efforts. At one time he owned considerable business property, but was unable, in promoting and fulfilling its possibilities, to hold it. He lived to see his prophecies realized to the fullest extent, and passed away in Chicago at the venerable age of ninety-five years. More than fifty years before, death had robbed him of his faithful wife, who died in 1844, aged fifty-three years. He was married a second time, this union being with Miss Mary Grogan, since deceased. Of her children, three are living in Chicago, namely: James A., Harvey E. and Frank Taylor.

Louis Deodat Taylor was also a carpenter in early life. He helped to construct the first swinging bridge in Chicago, and many of the early houses and business structures of the city. Being

desirous of leading a rural life, he bought forty-eight acres of land near Glencoe, and became a farmer. His father had pre-empted a quarter-section in section 18, New Trier Township, but had never cultivated it himself.

L. D. Taylor purchased from his uncle, Anson H. Taylor, the homestead which he now occupies. He planted the trees that now adorn the place, which is situated in Taylor's Port, between the famous Sheridan Drive and the old Green Bay Road. He was married, in Chicago, to Margaret Walls, daughter of James and Roxana Walls. The following children blessed their union: Rosannah (deceased), Mary, Ellen, Anson and Olive Taylor.

Mr. Taylor has a smiling face and a cheerful word for everybody. He is one of the old landmarks of the advance guard of pioneers on the North Shore, who are rapidly disappearing beyond the horizon of life.

BYRON W. GRIFFIN, M. D.

BYRON WILSON GRIFFIN, M. D., a well-known physician and medical lecturer of Cook County, was born July 30, 1846, in Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio. His ancestors were English. His paternal great-great-grandfather emigrated to the island of Jamaica, where, in company with his sister, he owned a plantation. He died there. His son, Stephen Griffin, had to flee for his life during the insurrection in the islands, leaving most of his fortune behind, and this was afterward confiscated. He went to Suffield, Connecticut, where he became a farmer and reared a family. His death occurred at an advanced age.

His son, David Higley Griffin, the grandfather of the Doctor, was also a farmer. He enlisted in the War of 1812, and went as far as New London,

Connecticut, and was there detailed to do guard duty, and therefore saw no active service. He married Miss Sally Warner, a relative of the famous sculptor of that name. After their marriage they drove to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he purchased forty-six acres of land from the Government and began farming. He was a staunch Republican in his last years, having been a firm advocate of the abolition of slavery, and other principles adopted by the Republican party on its organization. Though of strong character, and honest and upright in all walks in life, he never saw fit to unite with any church. His death took place in September, 1867, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. His wife survived him, reaching the advanced age of ninety years and retaining her mental faculties

almost unimpaired until the last. She died in Windsor, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Welthy Fenton. Her children were as follows: Sidney Talcott, Samantha, Wilson, Diantha, Rensselaer Cooley, Sherman and Welthy, the latter yet living.

Of these, Sidney T. learned the manufacture of boots and shoes, which business he followed nearly all his life at Windsor, Ohio, where also he died, February 11, 1866, aged fifty-one. He was also an ardent Abolitionist, and was one of the moving spirits in the "underground railroad." Astabula County at that time was a hotbed of abolition, and for a time little was talked of at the gatherings of its citizens but the slavery question. His son remembers the father's prophetic words on the death of John Brown: "John Brown has set the ball rolling, and it will never stop until the slaves are free." A great reader of the New York *Tribune*, its editorials were discussed by him from every point. He was an eminently companionable man, and his home and shop were often the meeting-places of his friends and neighbors, among whom should be mentioned Esquire Jonathan Higley, Timothy Alderman, Dr. Eben P. Stevens and others. His honesty was proverbial, and he left a reputation which is regarded by his children as a precious legacy. Of a cheerful disposition, the sunshine of his soul was reflected in his daily life and communicated itself to all around him. He had a rare fund of humor and ready wit, and was dearly loved by the children of the neighborhood, who knew him affectionately as "Uncle Sidney." His wife, whom he married in Schroon Lake, Essex County, New York, September 10, 1844, was Miss Esther Wiswell, a daughter of John and Sarah (Hale) Wiswell. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. J. D. Burnham. Mrs. Griffin's mother was a near relative of Capt. Nathan Hale, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Esther Griffin was born at Schroon, New York, and is still living, at the age of seventy-nine years. She is a staunch Methodist, and a very religious woman. Two children call her blessed, Dr. Griffin and his sister, Frances, wife of Stephen Rawdon, of Minnesota.

Dr. Griffin received his primary education in Windsor, Ohio, and at the Orwell Academy. At the early age of sixteen he became a teacher, and for the succeeding five years continued the occupation. After that, in April, 1869, he came to Chicago and began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Isaac Danforth, in whose family he had a home for about a year. He reviewed his Latin lessons with Mrs. Danforth and recited his medical studies to the Professor. He earned his own way through Rush Medical College, graduating in the Class of 1876-77, called the "Centennial Class." After his graduation he opened an office on West Madison Street, Chicago, and practiced there until 1884, when he was obliged to leave the city on account of his wife's health. They drove across the states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, traveling over 1,000 miles in a closed carriage. They spent the winter with relatives in Tisdale, Cowley County, Kansas, and the journey and change restored Mrs. Griffin to health, so that they were able to return to Chicago, where they resided until March, 1889. Since that time they have resided at Glencoe. Dr. and Mrs. Griffin are the parents of two children: Howard Miner, born July 8, 1885; and Loraine, born October 8, 1887. Mrs. Griffin was educated in the Chicago High School, and then studied music for fifteen years, teaching part of that time, in which she was very successful. For four years she led the Glencoe Congregational Church Choir. She has been a true companion in the fullest sense of the word to her husband, and has ever been in close sympathy with him in all his labors, stimulating and encouraging him in his life work.

Dr. Griffin was appointed to lecture on etiology and hygiene at the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and lectured for three years. In June, 1884, he was elected to a full professorship of State Medicine and Hygiene, and lectured until compelled to resign on account of leaving the city. He is now a lecturer in the medical department of the Chicago Training School for Home and Foreign Missions, on general medicine, and has filled the position for the last seven years. He is the founder and patron of the Glencoe Free Lecture

Course, and is a moving spirit in the literary circle of Glencoe. He has written considerable upon medical and literary subjects. His articles upon "Sewer Gas and Its Effect Upon Health" have proven of practical value to his fellow-citizens and attracted wide notice in the profession.

The Doctor has also written poems, some of which have attracted considerable attention already, but the medical profession holds superior attractions for him, thereby depriving fate of the laurels which she would undoubtedly have woven for him.

WILLIAM W. CARROLL.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH CARROLL, a prominent citizen of Wilmette, who for the past seventeen years has been connected with one of the largest mercantile establishments of Chicago, was born at Linneus, Linn County, Missouri, on the second day of September, 1852. He is a son of Alexander C. and Mary (Roche) Carroll, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Vermont. The Carroll family is of Irish descent, the grandfather of Alexander C. Carroll being an immigrant from across the sea. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a farmer, and died at Knobuoster, Johnson County, Missouri.

Alexander C. Carroll was born near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, and located in Missouri about 1844. For some years he was engaged in mercantile business at Linneus, but this enterprise was not successful, and he was afterwards employed in teaching. His death occurred in March, 1887, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Mary Roche was born at Montpelier, Vermont, and is still living at Brookfield, Missouri. She was early left an orphan, and was educated at Montreal, Canada. She was married to Mr. Carroll at St. Louis, where she was residing previous to that time. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom died in childhood. The others are: Edward Alexander, of Brookfield, Missouri; Ella, Mrs. William Simpson, living in Florida; William W., next in order of birth;

Mary, a teacher in Englewood, Chicago; and Laura, the wife of Frank Shelters, of Rockport, Missouri.

William W. Carroll was educated at the public schools, making the most of his limited opportunities. Most of his education has been obtained in the school of experience and observation, and, being a man of considerable natural ability, who is an observant student of passing events, he has made himself capable of filling almost any position in society or the business world.

At the age of fourteen years he entered a dry-goods store at Brookfield, and began to make his own way in the world. He later spent a year at Bucklin, Missouri, and was again employed for a year at Brookfield. In 1870 he went to Quincy, Illinois, and became connected with the firm of W. H. Johnson & Company, which, a few months later, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Carroll continued his connection with the house until it was succeeded by W. H. Andrews & Company, with whom he remained a year.

He now engaged in business on his own account at Ironton, Ohio, where he continued two years, and then spent a like period in business at Wilmington, Ohio. Not being satisfied with the limited opportunities and advantages afforded by rural towns, he resolved to go to Chicago, the queen of commerce, whose energy and progress attracted him as a kindred spirit.

He arrived in Chicago on the 1st day of April,

1879, and on the 5th of the same month he entered the employ of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, with whose immense establishment he has been since uninterruptedly identified. For the past ten years he has had charge of the black dress goods department, both wholesale and retail. His experience of thirty years in mercantile life has demonstrated his capacity for extensive commercial transactions and inspired the confidence of all his business associates.

Mr. Carroll was married, in 1875, to Miss Eliza Kate, daughter of Charles Thacker, of Wilmington, Ohio. Mrs. Carroll was born at Goshen, Ohio, at which place her grandparents were among the pioneer settlers. The town was named

in honor of their former home, Goshen, New York. Four of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll are living, namely: George Thacker, Charles Edward, Helen Gertrude and Kate Lucille. The eldest is established in a desirable business with a leading Chicago house. The family is connected with the Episcopal Church at Wilmette, which village has been its home since 1891. Mr. Carroll is a life-long Democrat, supporting the principles maintained by his progenitors. For two years past he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Wilmette. In all the circles in which he moves he is considered a valuable acquisition.

JONATHAN W. PLUMMER.

JONATHAN WRIGHT PLUMMER, a prominent wholesale merchant of Chicago, comes of the good old Quaker stock which early participated in the settlement and civilization of the English colonies in America. They trace their genealogy back to Thomas and Elizabeth Plummer, of Prince George's County, Maryland. Their second child, Samuel Plummer, was born in 1723 or 1724. Their ninth child was Jerome Plummer, who married Sarah Harris. Their son, the ancestor of J. W. Plummer, was John, who married Joanna Hopkins. Joseph Pemberton Plummer, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, October 4, 1783, and very nearly reached the age of eighty-five years, dying September 20, 1868. He married Susanna Husband.

John T. Plummer, son of the last-named, was born March 12, 1807, in Montgomery County,

Maryland, and moved with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1819. Four years later they settled at Richmond, Indiana, where he commenced the practice of medicine in 1827. He entered Yale College in 1825, and was graduated in the Class of 1827, beginning his medical career immediately after graduation. But his studies did not end with graduation, and he became quite as well known as a scholar of wide attainments as he was for his healing skill. He possessed a knowledge of Greek, Latin, French and German, and was a deep thinker. He was the personal friend of Noah Webster, whom he aided in the preparation of his renowned dictionary, supplying the new words which sprung into use with the settlement of the West. He was engaged by Holloway & Davis, publishers of the *Schoolmaster*, to edit that journal in 1839, and later compiled one or more readers for use in the

schools of the Society of Friends. He wrote the "History of the City of Richmond" in 1857, and was a contributor to the *Journal of Pharmacy*, *Siliman's Journal*, and other periodicals. He was an accepted authority on many scientific points, and in his death, which took place at his home in Richmond on the 10th of April, 1865, the state of Indiana and the scientific and literary world lost a good citizen and an eminent scholar.

Jonathan W. Plummer was born at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, March 25, 1835. He was educated under his father's supervision, and, after a brief attendance at Greenmount College, near his home, he began the study of medicine. After eighteen months of study he was obliged to abandon it on account of ill-health, and opened a drug store in Richmond and for several years conducted a prosperous business. In 1868 he was joined by Robert Morrisson, and engaged in the wholesale drug business there. This continued until 1874, when Mr. Plummer moved to Chicago, which offered almost unlimited opportunities to the man of courage, energy and business capacity. Just at this time, many experienced, long-established business men were ready to abandon the city, but Mr. Plummer, having confidence in the destinies of Chicago, entered the firm of E. Burnham & Son, wholesale druggists, and the next year his former partner at Richmond acquired an interest in the business, the firm becoming E. Burnham, Son & Company. The next year Mr. Burnham withdrew and the firm became Morrisson, Plummer & Company, Leonard Laue at that time becoming a partner in its interests. In 1886 the firm took out a charter from the state, under the style last mentioned, Mr. Morrisson being made President and Mr. Plummer First Vice-President and Treasurer. On the death of Mr. Morrisson, two years later, Mr. Plummer became President of the company. Through the business methods and enterprise of its present proprietors, this house has built up a large trade. Its beginning was made before the city of Chicago had a corporate existence, when Madison Street was on the outskirts of the town, in the slough. This was in 1836, when L. M. Boyce opened a retail drug store on Lake

Street. The population of Chicago was then considerably short of four thousand souls. He was succeeded by Sawyer & Paige, Sawyer by Sears, and Sears & Paige gave way to Burnham & Smith, and from that time Mr. Burnham continued to be the senior partner until the time when Mr. Plummer became interested in the concern, as before related. To-day it occupies a front rank in the line which it represents.

In 1855 Mr. Plummer took to himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Hannah A., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Ballard. Mrs. Plummer is a native of Ohio, and went with her parents to Richmond, Indiana, when a child. She is the mother of six children, namely: Mary W., Elizabeth B., Joseph P., John T., Frances R. and Addison W. The youngest daughter is the wife of Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Chief Librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Miss Mary W. Plummer is Librarian of the Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, New York.

A recent writer happily says of Mr. Plummer: "In the family circle, as well as public affairs and business circles, Mr. Plummer's moral character, cautious foresight and wide experience are appreciated. His example as a business man exerts a most beneficial influence on the employes of the company and goes beyond his office to other large employers of labor." He was a Director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank from 1888 to 1891, and a charter member of the Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys at Norwood Park, Illinois, now known as the Illinois School of Agricultural and Manual Training School for Boys, located at Glenwood, Illinois. He was an organizer of the Illinois Prisoners' Aid Society of Chicago, and a Director of the Onarga Home, at Onarga, Illinois, for the wives and children of convicts, and a commissioner of the organizing board of the Working Women's Home in Chicago.

In religious affairs he is a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the organizers of the Friends' Union for philanthropic labor, which now has seven constituent branches in the country, and is celebrated for its beneficent work. In 1890 he was appointed a Director of the World's

Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition, and a member of its Committee on Religious Congresses and Chairman of the committee representing the religious Society of Friends in that congress.

As a merchant of Chicago, the confidence of

his associates in business and the respect of the employes of his house are, after all, the highest testimonials, for no man wanting in commercial integrity and high mercantile ability could win such confidence and respect.

NICHOLAS G. IGLEHART.

NICHOLAS GANO IGLEHART. A leading citizen of Evanston and prominent business man of Chicago, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 28, 1841. Extended notice of his parents, Nicholas P. and Frances M. Iglehart, will be found upon other pages of this volume.

The subject of this biography was about ten years old when the family located in Cook County. His primary education was secured in a private school at Niles, Michigan, under the tutelage of Rev. Henry Adams. He subsequently pursued a classical course at the Wisconsin State University at Madison, and was a member of the Class of 1860. Before completing the last year of the course, he abandoned his studies and went into business with his father in Chicago. In 1879 he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in the general freight department, where he continued for eight years, becoming an efficient and trusted attache of that department. In 1887 he was elected Commissioner of the Chicago Freight Bureau, an organization of merchants, manufacturers and members of the Board of Trade, formed for the purpose of securing just transportation rates for the shippers of the city. His intimate knowledge of transportation problems makes his service of great value in this connection, and the duties of this position, which he still holds, have brought him in contact with transportation officials throughout the world. In 1894 he succeeded in securing an entirely new classification of freight for the state of Illinois, and is now taking an active part

in a movement looking toward uniform classification throughout the United States.

Although his commercial duties demand a great deal of time and attention, he finds opportunity for social and fraternal societies of Evanston and Chicago. He introduced the Phi Delta Theta, the first Greek-letter society organized among the students of the Northwestern University at Evanston. He is a charter member of the Evanston Club, and is now serving as one of its Directors, and for seven years past has been a Director and Treasurer of The Country Club. He is also a member of the Evanston Boat Club, the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, and the Royal League. He is a Past Noble Grand of Union Lodge Number 9, and Past Chief Patriarch of Chicago Encampment Number 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, being a life member of Oriental Consistory, a charter member and the first Recorder of Evanston Commandery, and a Noble of Medina Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 7th of June, 1865, occurred the marriage of N. G. Iglehart and Miss Ella Gano. The latter is a daughter of Col. Charles L. and Jane (Harkness) Gano, of Cincinnati. Her father, who is a descendant of the same family as her husband's mother, was born in Kentucky, and earned his title as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth-ninth Ohio Infantry in the Union army during the Civil War. Mrs. Iglehart's maternal grandfather, Anthony Harkness, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, of Scotch parents.

He was a Quaker in faith, and adhered to the forms and customs of that sect throughout his life. He settled at Cincinnati in 1815, and built the first cotton factory, and also the first iron foundry in that city. His wife, Mary Hogelan, who was also of Scotch lineage, was born in Trenton, New Jersey. Among other memorials of the family preserved by Mr. and Mrs. Iglehart are a number of newspapers published in the early part of the nineteenth century at Richmond, Philadelphia and other cities, in which the name

of Maj-Gen. John S. Gano frequently appears. These papers were captured in Kentucky by a friend of Mr. Iglehart during the Civil War.

Mr. Iglehart is a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Iglehart is connected with Evanston Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They are cultured and refined people, and occupy enviable positions in the social circles of that classical city.

CHARLES B. MACDONALD.

CHARLES BLAIR MACDONALD has been a resident of Chicago from infancy, and ranks among the most energetic, reliable and progressive business men of the city. He was born at Niagara Falls, Ontario, November 14, 1855, and is a son of Godfrey Macdonald, whose biography will be found on another page of this volume. He was brought by his parents to Chicago when two years of age, and after leaving the public and private schools of this city went to St. Andrew's, Scotland, where he attended the celebrated university bearing the name of that town. After graduating in 1875, he pursued a course in civil engineering there.

Returning to Chicago, he entered his father's office in the freight department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He later became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, with which he is still identified, and engaged in the foreign grain and provision trade. In the spring of 1893 he joined the New York Stock Exchange and is now a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. In the spring of 1893 the firm of Tracy, Macdonald & Company was formed to deal in stocks, bonds and other securities, and Mr. Macdonald devotes most of his time to the placing of securities for that firm. He has made many trips to Europe on business or pleasure, and has probably the most favorable connections with European bankers of any broker in

Chicago. He has been instrumental in placing many English investments in this country. His prompt and straightforward business methods have earned and held for him the confidence of capitalists at home and abroad.

In 1882 Mr. Macdonald was married to Miss Frances, daughter of Hibbard Porter, one of the prominent early citizens of Chicago, now deceased. Their home is at Number 374 Ontario Street. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald have two children, Janet and Frances, the former born in London, England, and the latter in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald occupy an enviable position, and spend their summers at Henwick, Niagara Falls South, Ontario, the birthplace of the former. Mrs. Macdonald is a member of St. James' Episcopal Church, and her husband is identified with many Chicago and New York clubs, among which may be mentioned the Chicago and Union, of the former city, and the Union and Players' Clubs of the latter. He is Captain of the Chicago Golf Club, of which he was the organizer. Realizing that the integrity and prosperity of nations or individuals can only be perpetuated by the maintenance of a stable and non-fluctuating currency, and the faithful discharge of every financial obligation, he is a supporter of President Cleveland, free trade and honest money. Upon the wise counsels and conservative action of such men as he depends the welfare of a mighty people.

GEN. CHARLES H. HOWARD.

GEN. CHARLES HENRY HOWARD, a veteran of the Civil War, but now, and for many years, an editor and publisher in Chicago, comes of warlike blood.

The earliest ancestor in this country was John Howard, who settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and who, we find by the records, was among those able to bear arms there in 1643. He was young when he came to America, and lived for a season in the family of Capt. Miles Standish. He moved to Bridgewater in 1651, and was a man of much influence in the new plantation, and one of the first military officers. He participated in a skirmish with Indians, in which seventeen of the redmen were made prisoners.

In the line of direct descent was Maj. Jonathan Howard, who was the grandfather of Captain Jesse. The latter was born in 1740, and was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Capt. Jesse was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His son, Capt. Seth Howard, also served in the Continental army. He was only seventeen years of age when he accompanied his father among the minute-men of that day. Seth served through that struggle, and became a Captain of militia after the war. He lived to a good old age, eighty-four years, and was accustomed to take his grandchildren upon his knee, among them the brothers, Oliver Otis and Charles H. Howard, and tell them anecdotes of his early life in the army.

After peace was declared Seth Howard was a farmer by occupation, and lived at Bridgewater until past middle life, when he removed his home to Leeds, Maine. He was a tall, erect man, of muscular physique, and had a very pleasant smile. His was a strong nature, brave and fearless, but just and true, and in disposition he was social and affable. His wife, Desire Bailey,

was a member of the Baptist Church, and reared her children to good habits, and developed in them well-grounded principles.

The father of Charles H. Howard was Rowland Bailey Howard, who was born on a farm at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1795, and was the fifth son of a family of seven children of Capt. Seth Howard. Rowland Bailey Howard was for some years a teacher in Virginia, and later became a merchant at Peekskill, New York. On account of his aged parents, he finally decided to settle in Maine, joining them in the care of the farm and relieving it from incumbrances. He made a comfortable home, after which he married Eliza Otis, who lived on an adjoining farm. She was a daughter of Oliver and Betsey (Stinchfield) Otis, members of two of the oldest Colonial families. Hon. James Otis, the distinguished orator and statesman of Colonial times, was a descendant of the same ancestors. One of her brothers was a physician, another a railroad director and manager, and a third was a lawyer by profession and a Member of Congress. She reached the age of eighty-four years, and made her home, for the last fifteen years of her life, with her son, Gen. Charles H. Howard. Rowland B. Howard lived to the age of forty-five years. He began life with no capital, and with only small advantages of schooling, but became possessed of a comfortable property before his early death. His widow was enabled to provide her children with a college education.

Mrs. Eliza Otis Howard was educated at the Winthrop (Maine) Academy, and was, during the greater part of her life, associated with a Baptist Church, but later, after her removal to Illinois, became an active member of a Congregational Church. She was never quite willing to accept the close-communion doctrine held by most of

the Baptist Churches, and was always tolerant of other people's views. But her religious convictions were earnest, and she was ever ready to do her part in maintaining the missionary activities of the church, both at home and abroad. She had inherited from the Otis lineage great strength of will, but her character, softened by deep affection and piety, was of the wholesome New England type, and she was greatly beloved in Glencoe, where her last years were spent, and where she was identified with the social and church work, and with the Ladies' Reading Club. She retained her faculties to the end of her days, and was well informed on every question of human interest. The sons whom she gave to the world were an honor to her, and among the most useful American citizens. These were Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, Rev. Rowland Bailey Howard, Gen. Charles Henry Howard and Rodolphus Howard Gilmore, the latter being the fruit of her second marriage, the father being Col. John Gilmore, of Leeds, Maine.

Mrs. Howard's progenitor was John Stinchfield, whose sons, Thomas and Roger, were soldiers in the French War. Roger was born in 1752. He married Sarah Babson, and settled at Leeds, near Dead River, in 1773. Their children were Abigail, Betsey, Roger, Solomon, Zebulon, William, Benjamin, Ezekial, Ezra and Sarah. Of these Betsey married Oliver Otis, who came from Scituate and settled in Leeds in 1792. They moved into a log house that year, but two years later, in 1794, exchanged it for a frame house. Mr. Otis became the wealthiest man in town, and in later life moved to Hallowell, where he died.

Charles H. Howard was born in Leeds, August 28, 1838. He fitted for college at Kent's Hill Seminary and Yarmouth Academy, and, at the age of sixteen, entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, in the class of 1859. Among his classmates were many who afterwards became distinguished, especially in educational and religious work. Among these may be mentioned Prof. Cyrus Fogg Brackett, the noted scientist of Princeton College; Dr. Americus Fuller, President of the college at Aintab, Asia Minor, called Central Turkey College; James Albert Howe, of

the theological department of Bates College; Rev. Dr. H. M. King, a prominent Baptist divine of Albany, New York; Dr. H. O. Ladd, President of the University of New Mexico; Dr. Alfred Mitchell, Professor of Pathology in the medical department of Bowdoin College; and Capt. Frank Sabin, who was killed in the Civil War. The students of Bowdoin also included at that time Melville W. Fuller, now Chief-Justice of the United States, who was then noted as a poet, wit and brilliant after-dinner speaker. Among the graduates of Bowdoin were Longfellow, Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States from 1852 to 1856, and Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, class of 1850.

After graduating as third in rank in a class of about forty, young Howard devoted a year to recreation. He tramped through the hills of New Hampshire, and in the fall joined his brother, Lieut. O. O. Howard, who was teacher of mathematics at West Point Military Academy. On his brother's invitation, he remained some time at West Point, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with military affairs, gaining a knowledge which was destined to be of great use to himself, as well as his country, when the nation had need of the bravest and most skillful defenders. Here he formed the acquaintance of cadets and officers who were shortly afterward filling positions of responsibility in the Union armies. He became familiar with ordnance in all its forms, military terms and regulations, and the drill and daily routine from the school of the soldier to the school of the battalion. During this year he also visited some of the larger cities and principal art galleries of the country, thereby extending his acquaintance and knowledge of the world. While teaching Greek to his brother, he received lessons in riding, and became an expert horseman, thus fitting himself for the serious business which was before him, but of which he had then no knowledge.

In the autumn of 1860 he taught a high school at Holden, near Bangor, Maine, and at the same time entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, keeping up his studies while teaching, and con-

tinuing the same after his school closed. It was at this time, while teacher of a class of young ladies in a Congregational Sunday-school, that he met a young lady, then only fifteen years of age, who was to be his wife. Like Jacob of old, he waited seven years for his wife, and on the 5th of December, 1867, after giving six years of his vigorous young manhood to the service of his country, he wedded Miss Mary Katherine Foster, daughter of Hon. John B. Foster, of Bangor, Maine.

While studying in Bangor, he received a letter from his brother, Lieut. O. O. Howard, requesting him to find a house in Bangor for a residence, as the latter contemplated taking a theological course. But before this could be done news came of the firing on Fort Sumter, changing the whole course of life of the brothers. Lieutenant Howard was invited by the Governor of Maine to come to Augusta to take charge of a regiment just forming, and telegraphed his acceptance. On a call from his military brother, now Colonel of a regiment, the subject of this sketch left his books on the table, his clothes in the closet, and proceeded to Augusta to help in organizing and drilling the regiment, the Third Maine, the first three-years regiment from that state. It was two years before he returned to Bangor. He enlisted in the ranks, but was at once made a non-commissioned officer, and was detailed as secretary to the Colonel of the regiment. The regiment was drilled, with others, in camp at Washington, where Col. O. O. Howard was promoted to the command of a brigade, increasing his duties and responsibilities, as well as those of his secretary. The latter at the first battle of Bull Run was a volunteer aide-de-camp, and assisted in keeping the brigade in order. The men were kept together and retired, in better order than now supposed by many, to the same camp they had left in the morning, expecting to renew the fighting next day. They had been called to arms at 2:30 A. M. of that eventful day, and marched fifteen miles to the scene of the battle. They retired on their arms and were soon asleep, supposing they would be called to renew the battle in the morning. What was their surprise, on

being called again at midnight, to renew the retreat to Alexandria. After another night march of fifteen miles, through falling rain, in deep mud, they went into camp near Alexandria. As a result of this exposure and fatigue, Charles Howard became ill, and had his first experience of a field hospital. His pallet was stretched on the floor of a cottage, but he was kindly cared for by one of the Good Samaritan women, the history of whose heroic conduct during the war has never been half told, and who will be honored by future historians.

As soon as he was partially recovered, young Howard was sent to Maine on recruiting service. He had told his friends that the war was destined to be much more enduring than they supposed, and he now succeeded in raising a company from the flower of the young men of his native county. Most of these never returned to their homes, and very few came back in sound condition. With these he rejoined the regiment in the fall of 1861, but was soon transferred to a new brigade, composed of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania troops, under command of his brother, and in January, 1862, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Sixty-first New York Regiment, by Governor Morgan. He continued to act as aide-de-camp, and assisted in drilling the brigade during the succeeding winter and spring. His duties included brigade guard mount and the placing of picket lines.

In April, 1862, active campaigning began, and this brigade was sent on a reconnoissance, a march of some thirty miles to the Rappahannock River. The rebel cavalry and artillery were encountered in some skirmishing, and they were driven across the river. Nelson A. Miles, now Major-General commanding the armies of the United States, was then a lieutenant and fellow-aide-de-camp of Lieutenant Howard. Miles had a splendid horse, which was presented by his father, a Massachusetts farmer. During this expedition, while the army was resting one day, Lieutenant Miles' horse strayed away, and when its owner attempted to recapture the animal it galloped into the enemy's camp, where it was received with wild cheers.

April 4, 1862, the entire Army of the Potomac

was embarked for Fortress Monroe, to open Mac-Clellan's peninsular campaign. The first important battle in which Lieutenant Howard participated was that of Fair Oaks, where he received a wound. General Sumner, who was an experienced fighter of the Mexican War, was in command of a corps on the north side of the Chickahominy River, including Howard's brigade. He built bridges and crossed the river, and Sedgwick's division got into action with the enemy on the evening of May 31, driving back the rebels who had just routed Casey's division. Before midnight Richardson's division, including Howard's brigade, reached the field, marching over the ground on which Sedgwick had fought. They were cautioned to look for the wounded and not allow their horses to trample on the dead and injured. They went into camp on that ground, where sleep was impossible on account of the moans of the wounded and their calls for water and assistance. The hospital staff moved about with lanterns, to pick up the dead and dying, making a weird, sad scene, never to be forgotten. At daylight firing burst out all along the lines, and Howard's brigade, which had been held in reserve, was soon called upon to fill gaps in the line of battle. The Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York Regiments were sent to the center, and were accompanied by the commander and Lieutenant Howard. General Howard's horse was soon shot, but he mounted another, and the two regiments moved together along a railroad. Lieutenant Howard was sent to lead the Sixty-fourth, the brigade commander leading the other regiment, and the order was given to charge. The enemy was driven back, but before Lieutenant Howard had proceeded many yards his horse was shot, the same bullet which killed it passing through both sides of the rider's overcoat. Proceeding on foot, he led the regiment forward, and soon reached a point where he could communicate with the General, from whom he hoped to get another horse. However, there was no horse and no orderly to send for one. At this time he noticed that the General's right arm was bleeding at the wrist, and proceeded to bandage it. Within a few moments the Lieutenant was shot through

the right leg, near the knee, and fell to the ground. With a piece of rope which he had in his pocket, he extemporised a tourniquet, which stopped the flow of blood. Shortly after he saw the General's horse rushing riderless about the field, and feared that his commander and brother had been killed. This did not serve to lessen his pain, and he was in a sorry plight. The army was now in sight of the spires of Richmond, to which it approached nearer than at any other time during the war until the final surrender. By the aid of two other wounded men of his regiment, Lieutenant Howard was able to move toward the rear. They met many detached squads of rebel soldiers, but were not molested. This indicated their advanced position and the demoralized condition of the enemy. On reaching the point from which the charge had started, they found the General, who had received a second bullet, which passed through his right elbow. He called out cheerily: "So you are hit, too, Charley?" That night they lay in a negro cabin, which served as part of the field hospital, and the General's arm was amputated. In speaking of the time when it became known to him that his brother's right arm must go, Gen. C. H. Howard says: "Next to the time when I saw his horse careering with an empty saddle, this was the saddest moment of my life." As they were being placed in a box car next morning, to be removed to Fortress Monroe, Gen. Phil Kearney, who had lost his left arm in the Mexican War, came up. He was greeted by General Howard with, "Hello, General Kearney, I am glad to see you. We will buy our gloves together hereafter." At Fortress Monroe they were placed on a hospital boat, and were soon on the way to New York, where they were received with marked attention. At the Astor House, the wife of the proprietor, Mrs. Stetson, cared for their wants with her own hands, insisting that they occupy her parlors. The tide of patriotism rose so high that no money would be received at the over-crowded hostelry, and, besides many other kind attentions, Mrs. Stetson pressed upon Lieutenant Howard two pillows when he left, one to be placed under his head and the other under his wounded leg on the

stretcher on which he had ridden from the field of battle. Boston also welcomed them warmly, and at Lewiston, Maine, they were met by a delegation of citizens, headed by Nelson Dingley, afterward Governor of that state. On the 17th of June Gen. O. O. Howard was so far recovered as to go to Portland to assist in a grand rally to raise volunteers, and there made an address to an enthusiastic audience. On the 4th of July, also, he made an eloquent speech to the people of Livermore Falls. During that month he made many speeches in the state, and helped greatly in filling the quota of soldiers and preventing a draft.

It was not until seventy days after his injury that the subject of this sketch was able to travel, and he seized the opportunity to visit Bangor. On the 1st of September he rejoined the army, and was able to participate in the hard battles of South Mountain and Antietam, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of that month. On the eve of the latter engagement he slept in a barn with General Richardson, who received his death wound next day.

Gen. C. H. Howard participated in over sixty engagements of more or less severity, among the most important of which were those of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After his transfer to the Western Army, he took part in the battles about Chattanooga, the Atlanta campaign and in Sherman's march to the sea. Immediately after the battle of Chattanooga he was transferred to the Fourth Army Corps, and promoted to Inspector-General on the staff of General Howard, who was also transferred from the Eleventh Corps. He had been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, and after the severe battles of the Atlanta campaign he was brevetted Colonel. He was senior aide on the march to the sea. He had been brevetted Major for bravery in action at the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was wounded in the left leg by a piece of shell.

Before the siege of Savannah he was sent by special order of General Sherman to obtain siege guns from Morris Island, in Charleston harbor. He was successful in this errand, but, owing to the re-

treat of the rebels before the assault on Savannah, the guns and a supply of rubber boats from the naval squadron, obtained at the same time, were not used. From Savannah he was sent with dispatches to President Lincoln, and after delivering them, and as his step-father, Colonel Gilmore, had died during the Savannah campaign, he was permitted a brief leave of absence to visit his home in Maine. On the expiration of his leave of absence he was assigned by the Secretary of War to the organization of colored troops at Beaufort, South Carolina, in connection with the department of General Saxton. He organized and drilled several regiments of colored troops, and was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment. His command consisted of three regiments and two batteries of artillery. At this time he received a brevet of Brigadier-General for distinguished services on the march to the sea and at the capture of Savannah. After the fall of Charleston he remained in that city as Chief-of-Staff and Inspector of Freedmen's Schools for the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Early in 1866 he was transferred by the War Department from Charleston to Washington, and made Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. Through his efforts more than ten thousand destitute Southern negroes were furnished with employment in the North, and transported by the Government to the scene of their labors. Just contracts between former slave-holders and their men were established, and the sick and aged were cared for. At the same time the education of the young was undertaken, and the freedmen and their families were aided in every relation of their new life. His department embraced, besides the District of Columbia, the states of Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and three counties of Virginia.

Having terminated his service under the United States Government, General Howard was appointed, on the 1st of January, 1868, by the American Missionary Association to the position of Western Secretary, with headquarters at Chicago. This association at that time supported hundreds of schools in the South, and General

Howard's experience was especially valuable in prosecuting its work. It was a part of his duty to select and purchase the ground for Tougaloo University, Mississippi, and also "Straight University," at New Orleans. He was identified with the establishment of Emerson Institute at Mobile, Alabama, and with the Fiske and Atlanta Universities. He was active in establishing or fostering higher schools in Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, and in obtaining teachers from the North, to the extent of one hundred and fifty in a single year, for these various institutions and schools.

After filling this position five years he engaged in editorial work. He had already done work in this line, having had charge of some of the publications of the American Missionary Association. During the last year of his residence in Washington he had acted as correspondent of *The Advance*, the western organ of the Congregational Churches. In 1873 he resigned his position as Secretary of the American Missionary Association and became the editor-in-chief of *The Advance*.

He also purchased a controlling interest in that paper, and continued as proprietor and principal editor for nine years. The confinement entailed by the performance of his manifold duties began to tell seriously upon his health, and he determined to dispose of *The Advance*. An op-

portunity offered to make an advantageous sale of the property, and soon after General Howard was appointed by President Garfield to the position of Inspector of Indian Agencies, which he occupied three years. He rode much on horseback on the Indian reservations, and by the out-of-door life and activity his health was fully restored, and he returned to his chosen profession of journalism. He became western editor and business manager of the *National Tribune*, a veteran soldiers' paper published in Washington, District of Columbia. After a year he purchased a controlling interest in *Farm, Field and Fireside*, of which he has been editor-in-chief for the last ten years. When he came into control the paper was changed from a monthly to a weekly publication.

In June, 1874, General Howard took up his residence at Glencoe, making a permanent investment in a large and comfortable house, with some three acres of land, not far from the bluff of Lake Michigan. His beautiful grounds are named "Fair Oaks," in honor of his first battle and first wound from a rebel bullet. The family includes seven children. Otis McGaw, the eldest, was born in the city of Washington, and the rest in Glencoe, namely: Burt Foster, Nina F., Arthur Day, Lawrence R., Donald Charles and Katharine.

JOSEPH L. MCKITTRICK.

JOSEPH LYMAN MCKITTRICK, a member of one of the active and successful law firms of Chicago, residing at Wilmette, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, on the 5th of January, 1848. Both his parents, Samuel McKittrick and Elizabeth Newman, were natives of that county, the former born in 1821, and the latter two years

later. As the family name indicates, the paternal ancestors were Scotch, and the record shows that it reached this country through northern Ireland, and the so-called Scotch-Irish. William McKittrick, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Loudoun County, Virginia. His wife, Elthier Fonde, was born in Maryland, and

was a daughter of Baron La Fonde, the tutor of Jerome Bonaparte in his exile at Baltimore. The parents of Elizabeth Newman, Joseph and Eliza (Marshall) Newman, were respectively of German and Irish descent, the former born in Delaware, and the latter in Pennsylvania.

The mother of Joseph L. McKittrick died when he was only eight years of age, and a year later (in 1857) the father moved with his family to Bad Ax (now Vernon) County, Wisconsin. Here the son attended public and private schools until 1860, when he was employed as messenger in a bank at Viroqua, Wisconsin. He attended school the following winter, and in the summer of 1861 became clerk in a store at Boscobel, Wisconsin. He continued in this employment until February, 1862, in the mean time pursuing his studies under a private tutor. At the date last named, being then fourteen years of age, he enlisted as a soldier in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was removed from the service by his father two months later, on account of his youth.

Mr. McKittrick continued for a little more than a year as clerk in a store and hotel, and in the summer of 1863 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, to take employment in the Quartermaster's Department of the Union army. From there he accompanied an expedition into Arkansas, and while on a foraging excursion was captured by rebel soldiers, in January, 1864. He was exchanged in about three weeks, and on the 1st of March, 1864, enlisted in the First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry at Batesville, Arkansas, and continued a member of that organization until March, 1866. The regiment was engaged in fighting rebels and guerrillas in Arkansas until the fall of 1864, when it was transferred to the plains to suppress Indian outbreaks.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. McKittrick was detailed as a clerk at Gen. G. M. Dodge's headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, and shortly afterward he was transferred to the headquarters of General Sherman at St. Louis, where he continued to act as a clerk until the close of that year. For three months he acted as private secretary to General Sherman and was mustered out of the serv-

ice in March, 1866, having partially fulfilled his youthful military ambitions by two years' steady service in the army. He was still desirous of taking up a military career, and was appointed, through the recommendation of General Sherman, in May, 1866, a cadet at West Point Military Academy by President Andrew Johnson. The urgent persuasion of his father induced him to decline this appointment, and he now began an earnest preparation for activity and usefulness in civil life.

For four years he filled a clerical position in the Chief Quartermaster's office at Omaha, Nebraska, and then married and settled down to mercantile business at Clear Lake, Iowa. Not being satisfied with this location, he sold out in 1872 and spent the succeeding three years as a traveling salesman, occupying his leisure time during this period with the study of law.

In the spring of 1876 he became a resident of Chicago, and entered the law office of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales as chief clerk. He continued in that capacity with this firm and its successors, Ayer & Kales and Kales & Smith, nearly seven years. In 1883 he went to North Dakota as attorney for eastern capitalists engaged in loaning money in that territory. In the summer of 1884 he returned to Chicago to accept the position of chief clerk in the law department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, with which he remained as clerk, and later attorney, until 1891, when he left that employment to become attorney for an insurance company. In the fall of 1893 the insurance company went out of business and Mr. McKittrick immediately became partner in the present law firm of Bliss, McKittrick & Northam, which was then organized.

In 1870 Mr. McKittrick married Miss Romelia T. Travis, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, who died in 1888, leaving one son, Roland T. McKittrick, now aged fourteen years. In 1892 he married Mrs. Cynthia J. Rollins, of Topeka, Kansas, daughter of Joshua Evans, of Lyndon, Kansas. Mrs. McKittrick was born in Missouri in 1863.

Mr. McKittrick belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Church Club of Chicago. He is also identified with Ouilmette Council, Royal

Arcanum; U. S. Grant Post Number 28, Grand Army of the Republic, Chicago; and with the Masonic order, affiliating with Evans Lodge, Evanston Chapter and Evanston Commandery, Evanston. He is a consistent Republican in political principle, believing the principles and practice of

his party are best calculated to subserve the interests of the great mass of our people. He has held the office of Clerk of the District Court in Stark County, Dakota, which position he filled in 1884, and was Village Attorney of Norwood Park, Illinois, from 1885 to 1889.

SAMUEL S. BARRY

SAMUEL STEADMAN BARRY is one of the oldest survivors among the honored band of Illinois pioneers. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 19, 1811. He is a son of John and Mary (Frye) Barry, who were natives of Essex County, Massachusetts, in which locality they lived and died.

John, grandfather of Samuel S. Barry, was one of the Massachusetts minute-men who took part in the famous battle of Lexington. When the first alarm was spread through the agency of Paul Revere and others, he started from Lynnfield, in company with a neighbor named Thompson, who lost his life in that conflict. This John Barry married a lady of the name of Bancroft, who was of the same family as the eminent historian, George Bancroft.

The Barry family is supposed to have originated in Normandy. Several De Barres are known to have located in England at the time of the Conquest. The progenitors of this family in America probably came from Ireland. The Frye family is of English lineage. Benjamin, father of Mary Frye, enlisted among the artificers of the Continental army, serving as a Lieutenant for two or three years, and took a conspicuous part in the campaign of General Gates against Burgoyne in the vicinity of Lake Champlain.

John Barry, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a cabinet-maker at Salem. He had six sons and three daughters, of whom the fol-

lowing is the record: George, who became a sea-captain, died while on an ocean voyage and was buried at sea, off the Falkland Islands. John, who was also a seafaring man, was appointed by President Jackson master of the frigate "Potomac," and was sent on a cruise to the coast of Sumatra to punish depredations committed by the natives of that island upon American commerce. Samuel S., the next in order of birth, was followed by Nathan, who is residing at Batavia, Illinois. William died in Lake County, Illinois. Horatio became a drug clerk in New York City in early life, and went from there to Mississippi. He served through the Mexican War, and is supposed to have lost his life on the way to California overland in 1849. Mary married William Abbott, and after her death the latter married her sister, Eliza. Martha is Mrs. Alfred Payne, of Ivanhoe, Lake County, Illinois.

Samuel S. Barry attended the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen years began to learn the trade of house painting and decorating. He continued that occupation at Salem until 1833. At that date he went to New York City, where the next three years were spent in the same avocation. In 1837 he came to Illinois, spending twenty-eight days of the month of November on a sailing-vessel between Buffalo and Chicago, and for a time directed his attention to agriculture. He made his home in Lake County, locating a squatter's claim, on which he resided

until 1850, although he worked at his trade in Chicago during a portion of this period. In 1850 he removed to Chicago and became a partner with Nathaniel S. Cushing, and engaged in executing painting and decorating contracts.

At the time of the great Chicago fire their place of business on Lake Street, together with most of their stock in trade, was destroyed. It is noteworthy that, though they were heavy losers, they were among the few firms suffering in that catastrophe who paid all their obligations in full. They immediately resumed business, and the partnership continued until 1875, when the firm of S. S. Barry & Son was formed. The new firm continued to carry on the same line of business ten years after that date. At the end of that time S. S. Barry retired and the business was discontinued. Up to that date Mr. Barry participated in the decoration of many of the finest houses in the city, as well as several large business blocks.

On the 4th of July, 1837, Mr. Barry was united in marriage with Miss Abigail C. Abbott, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Corbin) Abbott, of Salem, Massachusetts. She was his faithful partner and companion for nearly sixty years, expiring at Kenilworth, August 5, 1895, at the age of

eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Barry were blessed with three daughters and one son. Martha Elizabeth, who is now deceased, was the wife of Horace G. Smith, of Denver, Colorado. George is a prominent citizen of Wilmette. Helen is the wife of Joseph Sears, of Kenilworth; and Abbie Marion resides with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Barry were among the earliest adherents of the Swedenborgian faith in the West. For twenty years past they were members of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem. Mr. Barry is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was for a long time identified with Oriental Consistory. He was also an early member of Union Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but in recent years has been prevented by the infirmities of age from attending the meetings of these societies. In early life he was an ardent admirer and supporter of Henry Clay, and enlisted under the Republican banner upon the first organization of that party. He has been in harmony with most of the legislation enacted under its administration of affairs, except the demonetization of silver in 1873. Since 1892 he has been living in quiet and peaceful retirement at Kenilworth, and continues to enjoy the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens in Cook County.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS.

WILLIAM JAMES DAVIS, who has attained an enviable position among theatrical managers, was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, February 8, 1844. His paternal ancestors were long ago established in New England, and their career is traced in an extensive genealogy published by one of their posterity at a recent date. Samuel Davis and Jane Dudley, grandparents of the subject of this biography, were natives of Massachusetts. The former was

long employed in woolen-mills, as were also his son, Thomas Gleason Davis, and the wife of the latter, Isabella McWhorter, at Dansville, New York, where they were married.

The last-named, who is still living, in her eighty-fifth year, resides on the farm of her son at Crown Point, Indiana. She is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and is descended from the hardy and vigorous Scotch people. Her father was Andrew McWhorter, and her mother's maiden name

was Kennedy. Andrew McWhorter's mother was a McNab. The elder Kennedy, father of Mrs. McWhorter, was a surgeon in the British navy, whose wife bore the maiden name of Milton. Andrew McWhorter immigrated to America in 1822, and died at a small port at the mouth of the Genesee River, on Lake Ontario, leaving a wife and five children.

Thomas G. Davis was born at Worcester, Massachusetts. He was much too capable a man to spend his days in a woolen-mill, and his ambition early led him to seek other occupation. He became in time an extensive railroad builder, and he it was who laid the first rails into Chicago from the east on the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana (now a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern) Railroad, and he was on the first train which entered this city over that line. Prior to this he had been employed on the Eastern Division of the Michigan Central Railroad, and owned a farm at Sylvan Center, Washtenaw County, on the line of the railroad. He also engaged in the construction of what is known as the "air line" of the Lake Shore Railroad, and when he retired from active business settled at Elkhart, Indiana, where he died in 1883, at the age of seventy-five years.

Will J. Davis is the only surviving member of a family of five children, four of whom grew to maturity. He was educated in the public schools of Elkhart, Indiana, and started out to seek his destiny at the age of seventeen years. At this time he shipped as first-class-boy in the United States navy, on board the mortar-boat "Racer," under Commodore David P. Porter. He was very soon transferred to the Paymaster's department, and was afterward transferred to the Commodore's flagship "Blackhawk" in the Mississippi Squadron, and there continued under Porter's successor, Commodore Lee, until it was burned, in April, 1865. In August of that year he was honorably discharged from the service. During his career in the navy he was active in the famous Red River campaign, where, young as he was, he was placed in charge of the provision barges of the entire Mississippi squadron.

Mr. Davis became a resident of Chicago imme-

diately after leaving the naval service, and accepted a position as shipping clerk in the agricultural warehouse of H. H. Taylor, on Canal Street. He was later employed in the wholesale drug house of Smith, Cutler & Company, as bill clerk, and from this he went to the position of cashier in the office of a brokerage and insurance firm on La Salle Street.

From 1869 to 1873 he was employed by the United States Government in the internal revenue service in Mississippi. On leaving that department he again came to Chicago and was employed in the freight office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, from which he was soon promoted to the passenger department. Mr. Davis is of that amiable and straightforward character which wins and retains friends, and he had by this time gained a position in society and business circles which enabled him to make material progress. For a year he was employed by a syndicate of transcontinental railroad managers to advertise and promote the interests of the American route from Australia to Europe, and spent the time in the former continent.

In the mean time Mr. Davis had formed the acquaintance of the genial and ubiquitous "Jack" Haverly, and became at this time associated with the latter in the theatrical business. He was first sent out as advance agent, and has since occupied every position connected with the management of stage exhibitions. His travels have been wide, and he has acted as manager of the Mapleson, Carleton and other opera companies, as well as local manager of the Grand Opera House, Haverly's Theatre, and other houses. Suffice it to say, his promotions were steady, with no retrogression, and he has proved himself happily adapted to the business of catering to the amusement-loving public.

On Christmas Eve of 1887 Mr. Davis opened the Haymarket Theatre, the first first-class house of its kind on the West Side of Chicago. In this enterprise he was aided by the financial resources of W. W. Cole, the famous circus proprietor, but he soon proved his strength and popularity with the people of Chicago, and was able to become independent of outside aid. Nor was he content

to remain on the West Side, and in 1890, in partnership with Mr. Al Hayman, a popular New York and San Francisco manager, he secured control of the Columbia Theatre (formerly Haverly's), and under their control and the immediate management of Mr. Davis, this house has come to be the home of the finest plays that are staged in Chicago, and enjoys a steady patronage from the best people of the city and its visitors.

Mr. Davis makes his home at Crown Point, Indiana, where he has some 1100 acres of land, and maintains a fine stock-breeding establishment, giving attention chiefly to Jersey cattle and trotting horses. In his stud is a unique animal for the United States, being a thorough-bred Barb stallion from the stables of the Emperor of Morocco at Fez. In his farm and the growth of his stock he takes his greatest delight, and whenever opportunity occurs he retires to Crown Point to observe their progress and development.

In 1880 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Jessie Bartlett, and they have a son, named William Jesse. Mrs. Davis is a native of Morris, Illinois, and is a daughter of Josiah Bartlett, a veteran

of the late Civil War and a scion of one of the oldest and most patriotic American families. His grandfather, Josiah Bartlett, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire, of which state he was afterward elected Governor. Mrs. Davis' father was born in Keene, New Hampshire, and his wife, Rosetta Conkling, was a native of eastern New York. Jessie Bartlett Davis is a familiar name in the operatic annals of America. She is at present the foremost English-singing contralto on the stage.

Mr. Davis is a quiet, modest gentleman, and his true worth becomes known only on close acquaintance. He is a member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Washington Park and Fellowship Clubs and the Germania Mænnerchor. In political sentiment he adheres to the teachings of the Republican party, because he believes it is best calculated to bestow the greatest good upon the greatest number. In all his transactions he is upright and straightforward, and he is a valuable accession to the business and social circles of Chicago.

THOMAS H. BEEBE.

THOMAS HEMPSTEAD BEEBE, who is living in well-merited retirement at Evanston, is one of the men whose exemplary career and stability of character have established the reputation of Chicago as one of the most progressive cities of the nineteenth century. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 31, 1819. His parents were Elijah Beebe and Sarah Hempstead, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and who reared their children to thrifty habits and high moral principles.

The Beebe family came to America with Gov-

ernor Winthrop's colony. John Beebe started from Broughton, Northamptonshire, England, in 1650, with his wife, Rebecca, and their five sons and three daughters. He died on shipboard, but the family finished the voyage and settled at New London, Connecticut. All of that name in this country are supposed to be descended from John Beebe. Many of the men among his posterity have been conspicuous in professional, business and public life. Some of them have spelled the name "Beeby," and others "Beebee." At a convention of the citizens of Columbia County,

New York, held June 24, 1776, Martin Beebe was chosen a member of a committee which was instructed to draft resolutions recommending the Provincial Congress to pass a Declaration of Independence.

The descendants of John Beebe in direct line to the subject of this notice were named, successively, Samuel, William, William, Othniel, Jethro and Elijah. The last-named, whose mother's maiden name was Martha Stuart, was born at Waterford, Connecticut, September 24, 1785, and died at St. Louis, August 24, 1822. He was married, on the 18th of September, 1808, to Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Lewis) Hempstead. (See genealogy of the Hempstead family elsewhere in this volume.) Sarah Hempstead was born at New London, September 7, 1789, and died at Galena, Illinois, March 20, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Beebe were the parents of six children. Their eldest son, Capt. Edward Hempstead Beebe, commanded a steamboat on the Mississippi River, and was for many years prominent in business circles in St. Louis and Galena. He died in Geneva, Illinois, at the age of seventy-two years. The names of the others, in order of birth, are: Charles Christopher, Mary H. (wife of Mortimer Kennett, of St. Louis), William H., Thomas H. and Sarah Ann. The last-named, who is the widow of Nicholas Stahl, of Galena, Illinois, and Thomas are the only survivors of the family.

In 1813 Elijah Beebe removed to St. Louis. He made the journey overland as far as Pittsburgh, where he purchased a keelboat, and, taking a cargo of flour, proceeded with his family to St. Louis. At Louisville, Kentucky, he took on board as passengers Col. John O'Fallon and Maj. Benjamin O'Fallon, who were afterwards among the most wealthy and prominent citizens of St. Louis. Mr. Beebe was a saddler and harness-maker by trade, and pursued that avocation at St. Louis for several years. He afterwards took contracts to supply the United States forts at Rock Island and Prairie du Chien with beef and pork. He made periodical trips to those places, driving the livestock overland. On one of these excursions the Indians stole his entire

herd, for the loss of which he was afterwards indemnified by Congress, through the influence of Col. Thomas H. Benton and Elisha B. Washburne, the former of whom was his neighbor and intimate friend. In returning on horseback from one of these expeditions, he contracted a bilious fever, which caused his premature death.

Thomas H. Beebe attended the public schools of St. Louis, and completed his education at a boarding-school in Belleville, Illinois. At the age of fourteen years he entered a dry-goods store in his native city and was subsequently employed in the store of his uncle, William Hempstead, who was a partner of William M. Morrison. Mr. Beebe was later employed by the firm of Hempstead & Beebe, Edward H. Beebe being the junior partner. This concern carried on a commission business on the levee, handling lead, groceries and other articles of merchandise. They also acquired an interest in several steamboats. Thomas H. Beebe remained with this firm at St. Louis for two or three years, and afterwards became a clerk upon one of its boats plying between St. Louis and other points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. After following the river for about four years, in the employment of this and other firms, he made a trip to the Rocky Mountains, accompanying a wagon train belonging to Bent & St. Vrain, who were noted frontiersmen and fur-dealers. They left Choteau Landing, now Kansas City, in August, 1840, and spent the following winter upon the plains and in the mountains, visiting various forts and trading-posts and meeting with many thrilling adventures. The following spring, having exchanged the goods which they took out for furs, they returned to the States.

On reaching St. Louis in May, 1841, Mr. Beebe received intelligence from his uncle, William Hempstead, who was then in business at Galena, requesting him to join him at that point. After spending two years in the employ of his uncle, he again accepted a position upon a river steamer. Although offered the command of a new vessel, he declined, and again joined his uncle at Galena, where business began to show an improvement, and soon after he became a partner with Mr.

Hempstead. Their business was smelting and dealing in lead. This relation was continued for many years, and in 1853 he came to Chicago and opened a branch house, under the firm name of T. H. Beebe & Company, forwarding and commission merchants.

In the course of the first year after locating at Chicago, Isaac L. Lyon and F. G. Merick were admitted to partnership, and the style of the firm became Beebe, Lyon & Company. Mr. Hempstead soon after sold his half-interest in the house to Mr. Beebe, and the firm of Beebe, Lyon & Company purchased a half-interest in the lumber business of Capt. Jesse H. Leavenworth, who owned mills and timber-lands at Peshtigo, Wisconsin. In the fall of 1855 the firm of Beebe, Lyon & Company was dissolved, Mr. Beebe retaining the lumber interest, which he continued to carry on in partnership with Captain Leavenworth, giving his personal attention to the marketing of their product at Chicago. In the spring of 1856 a controlling interest in this enterprise was sold to William B. Ogden, and in the following October the Peshtigo Lumber Company was incorporated, of which Mr. Beebe became a stockholder and Director. The business prospered, and a few years later he was elected President of the concern, and continued to act in that capacity until 1873, at which date he resigned his position, and two years later disposed of his entire interest in the business.

In 1878 he went to California in the capacity of assistant general superintendent of an extensive lumber concern at Red Bluff. This company failed in business within three months after his arrival, and, after spending a few months in San Francisco, he returned to Chicago. His long and successful career had inspired in the business men of Chicago a confidence in his ability and integrity, and in the winter of 1878-79 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, as the representative of the First National Bank of Chicago, to receive and forward a quantity of grain on which advances had been made by that corporation. He returned to Chicago the following May and was employed by the Consolidated Paper Company, remaining with that concern until the fall of 1880, at which time he

became connected with H. A. Hurlbut, who was doing a general real-estate and loan business. In the summer of 1888 he severed this connection, retiring permanently from business cares.

The great conflagration which visited Chicago in 1871 caused a loss of three-quarters of a million dollars to the Peshtigo Lumber Company. The residence of Mr. Beebe on Ohio Street was likewise destroyed. For the next six years he resided in Highland Park, during which time, in 1874, he served as Mayor of that town. With that exception, he dwelt in Chicago from 1853 to 1891, when he removed to Evanston and built a pleasant suburban home. Here he finds wholesome and agreeable exercise and recreation in the care of his handsome lawn and flower gardens.

Mr. Beebe was one of the early members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and served two years as Vice-President of that body, contemporaneously with the Presidency of J. S. Rumsey, in conjunction with whom he was instrumental in procuring a new charter for the Board.

In 1844 Mr. Beebe was married to Miss Catharine Eddowes, daughter of John and Lydia Eddowes, of Galena, Illinois. Mrs. Beebe, who was born in New Castle County, Delaware, is still his companion, and they are the parents of eight living children, named, respectively: Edward Hempstead, William Hempstead, John Eddowes, Christopher Keeney, Archibald Alexander, Catharine Eddowes, Lydia E. (Mrs. A. S. VanDusen, of Evanston), and Mary Kennett (Mrs. John Valentine, of Chicago). The eldest son is incapacitated for business on account of ill-health, and John E. is a practicing physician of Chicago. The other sons have important business interests in Chicago.

Mr. Beebe is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. Though he has never made himself conspicuous in political strife, he entertains pronounced and well-defined views upon questions affecting the progress and general welfare of the nation. A Democrat from principle, he has supported the Presidential candidates of that party since 1856, but believes the Government should receive the unanimous support of the people, irrespective of the party from which

the officers were chosen. Having passed through several financial panics in the course of his business experience, he thoroughly realizes the importance of maintaining an unfluctuating national currency. He deprecates the decadence of integ-

ity and morality among public men, and sees therein one of the greatest dangers which threaten the permanency of the Government of the United States.

FRANK C. VAN NESS.

FRANK COLGATE VAN NESS, an enterprising young business man of Chicago, living at Wilmette, is a native of Cook County, born in Chicago February 20, 1868. He is a son of Isaac R. and Caroline (Bailey) Van Ness, natives of New Jersey.

Isaac R. Van Ness was born at Plainfield, and was a descendant of Bogardus Van Ness, who married the famous Anneke Jans, over whose immense estates there was a prolonged controversy. He came to Chicago in 1862 and founded the Chicago Varnish Company, in company with John Colgate, the firm being successively known as Colgate & Company, Chicago Varnish Company and Elmendorf, Van Ness & Treat. He was killed by a train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, March 13, 1892, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a capable and successful business man, and laid the foundation of one of the most prosperous enterprises in the city.

Mrs. Caroline Van Ness still lives at Irving Park. She was born at Newark, New Jersey, and is descended, through her mother, from one of the most conspicuous pioneer families of the state of New York, the Gardiner family, of Gardiner's Island. She is the mother of seven sons and two daughters, namely: Lester Tillinghast, Nellie Gertrude, Sanford Lee, Caroline Josephine,

Frank C., Gardiner Bailey, Melville (who died at the age of six years), Charles Carroll and Douglas Irving. All the survivors except Frank C. live at Irving Park.

Frank C. Van Ness was educated in the grammar schools of Chicago. In 1881 he entered the employ of the great wholesale house of Reid, Murdock & Company as office boy. He remained two and one-half years with that firm, during which time he was promoted to the position of tea-buyer's clerk. He subsequently became a sample clerk for E. A. Shoyer & Company, tea importers. After serving this house for two years he engaged in business as a broker in rice, sugar and molasses, representing prominent New Orleans dealers in those commodities. Since 1893 he has been in partnership with B. W. Merrill, representing the well-known firm of B. H. Howell, Son & Company, selling agents of the great Mollenhauer and National sugar refineries. The office of Merrill & Van Ness is on River Street, and they do an immense business in supplying jobbers and wholesale dealers in sugars.

Mr. Van Ness was married, August 24, 1893, to Mabel H. Clark, of Chicago. Mrs. Van Ness was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and is a daughter of Henry and Lucinda Clark, both of whom died during her infancy. She was reared by her

grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Harbert, of whom extended notice appears elsewhere in this volume.

Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness have resided in Wilmette, and are considered a rare acquisition to the social circles of that vil-

lage. They are members of St. Augustine Episcopal Mission of Wilmette. Mr. Van Ness is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and the Country Club of Evanston, and of Commercial Council of the National Union.

MAURICE COLBERT.

MAURICE COLBERT, a progressive and able attorney of Chicago, represents one of the worthy pioneer families of Cook County. He was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 31, 1853, and is a son of David and Margaret (O'Leary) Colbert, respectively, natives of Youghal and Millstreet, County Cork, Ireland.

David Colbert was a millwright by trade. He came to America in 1850, at the age of twenty-two, and engaged in contracting. One of his first undertakings was the erection of derricks about the new Capitol Building at Washington. In 1856 he came to Chicago, where he continued contracting, and accepted contracts for putting machinery in a number of large distilleries and other factories. He died here in 1880, at the age of fifty-three years. On becoming a citizen, he allied himself with the Democratic party, and took considerable interest in public concerns.

Mr. Colbert was engaged in building hotels at Houston, Texas, when the Civil War broke out, and started for the North by way of New Orleans. At that point all able-bodied men were held for service in the rebel army, but he succeeded in getting away by going on board a steamer without coat or hat, representing himself as a clerk on the boat.

Mrs. Margaret Colbert came to America about 1850, and located at Washington, where her brothers, James and Dennis O'Leary, were in

business. She met and was married to Mr. Colbert there. She died in Chicago, April 15, 1877, aged forty-five years. She and her husband were intimate friends of Admiral Dahlgren, with whom they were much associated at Washington. They had eight children who grew up, and all are now living in Cook County. Their names, in order of birth, are: Maurice, Mary (Mrs. Luke Burns), Ann (Mrs. John Maloney), Johanna (Mrs. William Adams), David, Dennis, Catharine and Frances (wife of Philip McKenney).

Maurice Colbert was a small boy when the family came to Chicago. He attended the Newberry and Chicago High Schools. After leaving the latter institution, he worked for his father, and as a salesman for a candy firm. He subsequently served in the County Clerk's and Treasurer's offices, and later in the abstract office of Handy & Company, now the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Having had twenty years' experience in the preparation of abstracts and tax titles, he determined to give this business his exclusive attention, and accordingly took a course at the Chicago College of Law, which he completed in 1892. He took a post-graduate course, receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1893. Since completing his studies, he has been engaged in legal practice in Chicago, his specialties being real-estate and tax law.

Mr. Colbert has been twice married. The first

wedding occurred December 31, 1876, the bride being Miss Matilda Gross, of Chicago, who died November 15, 1884, at the age of twenty-nine years, and leaving four children: John Edward, Maurice Matthew, Edward Nicholas and Ellen Frances. He was married the second time, December 30, 1886, to Emma Calista Wischman, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. They have one child, Clarence Dennis. Mr. and Mrs. Colbert are

members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Gross Point. Mr. Colbert is identified with the Royal League, Royal Arcanum and Catholic Order of Foresters. He is a life-long Democrat, though not a seeker of official honors.

Since 1884 the family home has been at Wilmette, in which pleasant suburb of Chicago its members enjoy an extensive acquaintance, and are held in high regard by their associates.

JOHN G. WESTERFIELD.

JOHN GEDNEY WESTERFIELD, who died at Wilmette in February, 1894, was one of the pioneers and founders of that village. He resided there nearly forty years, helping to open the way for its settlement and upbuilding, and it was largely due to his disinterested and public-spirited efforts that it became the home of an intelligent and refined people. He was born at Yonkers, New York, and was descended from one of the "Knickerbocker" families of that state. In early life he was engaged in ship-building in New York City, and came to Cook County in 1855.

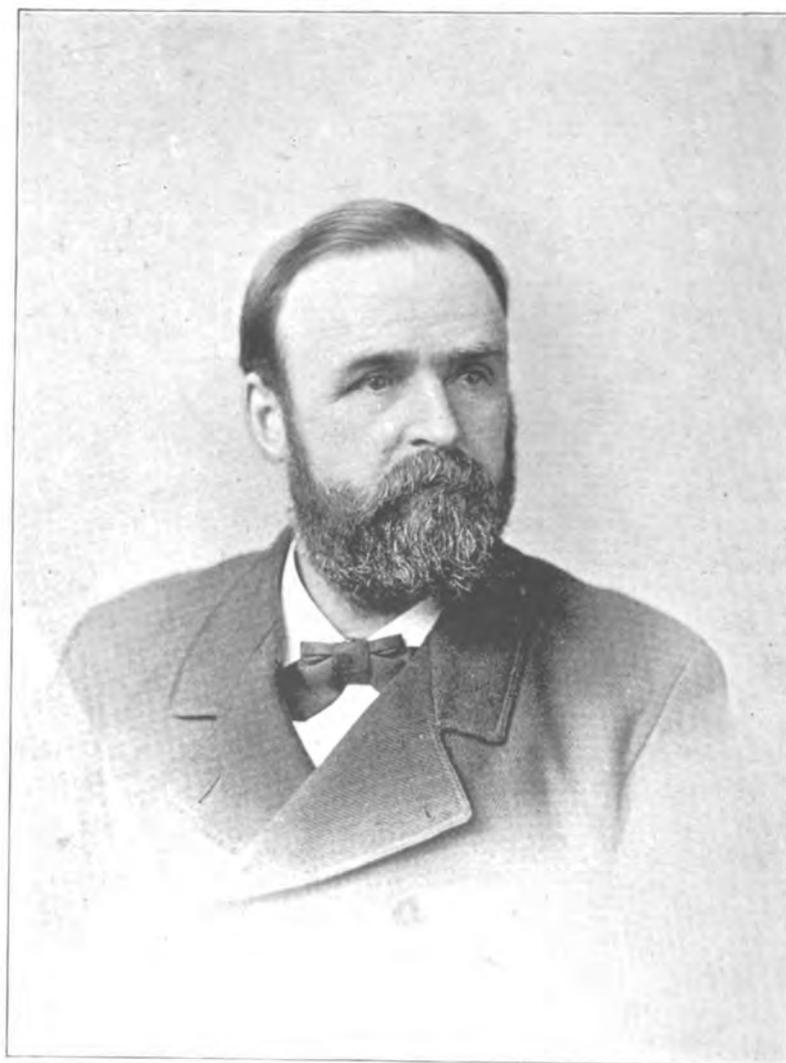
He bought a farm of two hundred acres, which included much of the present village of Wilmette, though he did not make this his permanent home until a few years later. He became interested in the Northern Pickle Works, and built a pickle factory at the corner of Lake Avenue and the Sheridan Road. This he operated about ten years, being one of the men who first introduced that industry in the West. Subsequently, in company with others, he platted the village of Wilmette. He subdivided his entire farm, most of which was sold and improved by the purchasers. Being naturally ingenious, he took

much interest in the art of surveying, in which he became well versed, and besides platting his own property, he did much work in that line for others. One of his first tasks was to lay off the four-mile limit of the Northwestern University.

Mr. Westerfield was married, about 1844, to Miss Rebecca Dingee, daughter of Solomon Dingee, of New York. She died in 1892, at the age of seventy years, leaving three sons and a daughter. Charles, the eldest of these, is a surveyor residing in Waukegan, Illinois. Mary is the wife of G. B. Ward, of Alexandria, Minnesota. Frank M. and Harry D. are well-known residents of Wilmette.

Mr. Westerfield was one of the first members of the Baptist Church at Evanston, and was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows while a resident of New York. He was a liberal contributor to public enterprises, and gave a hearty support to works of improvement, both physical and moral. While a staunch Republican from principle, he left the scramble for political honors to others, contenting himself with a quiet, straightforward life, and his memory will long be revered by his fellow-citizens, as a worthy gentleman, whose example deserves the emulation of all.





JOHN W. GARVY.

JOHN W. GARVY.

JOHN WILLIAM GARVY, a prominent citizen of Chicago, was born March 3, 1842, near Port Huron, Canada, on the banks of the St. Clair River. He was educated in Goderich, Canada, where he lived until attaining his majority. He then went to the Lake Superior Mines at Portage, Minnesota, and there became a contractor and builder, which occupations he followed nearly all his life.

In July, 1866, Mr. Garvy became a resident of Chicago. After the Great Fire his services were in special demand, and he erected many of the notable buildings of the city. He became well known throughout the United States as a constructor of circular buildings, such as cycloramas, gas-houses and railroad roundhouses. He became interested in the manufacture of sash and doors, and, in partnership with William Jenkinson, erected a large factory for the production of this line of goods. This was finally sold to the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, for whom Mr. Garvy, as a contractor, afterward erected several large buildings. One of these, a seven-story structure, was completed within a short time of his death.

In 1888 he made a trip to Europe, and returned greatly improved in health, and immediately began devoting himself closely to business. He also took a great interest in matters affecting the public welfare, and naturally took an active part in directing the conduct of public affairs. He was in sympathy with the Democratic party in political principles, and became a leader in directing its policy. He was ever on the side of the people, was unselfish to a fault, and always ready to defend the weak and oppressed. He sought

no political office, but accepted the position of Park Commissioner, because he believed that in that capacity he could benefit his fellow-citizens, and was unanimously chosen by his fellow-members as President of the West Park Board. He passed from the scene of his earthly labors May 28, 1895.

The Park Commissioners passed the following resolution at the time of his death:

Resolved, That the services of Mr. John W. Garvy to the West Park system are an honorable record of faithful and unselfish devotion to duty, marked by a distinct regard for the important trusts and responsibilities of office, which was shown on every occasion by a careful and economical management of the affairs of this board, by honorable dealing in all matters committed to him, and by a conscientious regard for the interests of our park system and its supporters. These characteristics marked the deceased throughout his life in public and private stations.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and sorrow-stricken family of our deceased friend our heart-felt sympathy and condolence."

Mr. Garvy was married in Chicago, May 1, 1867, to Miss Anna McLean, daughter of Donald and Margaret (McLellan) McLean. The parents left Scotland when Mrs. Garvy, their eldest daughter, was but three weeks old. They settled at Ashfield, Canada, and engaged in farming, and there both died. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are still living. Mrs. Garvy was educated in Canada, and came to Chicago in July, 1866. Seven of her ten children are living, namely: A. Joseph, William John, Andrew C., Julia A., Mary V.,

Lillie T. and Philomena A., the latter only eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Garvy were members of the Jesuit Church of Chicago, and have been active in the work of the church, especially in charitable matters.

The members of the Board of Education of Chicago, with whom he had been associated for two terms, on the death of Mr. Garvy passed appropriate resolutions, and presented the following testimonial to his family :

"Mr. Garvy was appointed a member of the Board of Education by the late Mayor Harrison, to succeed William Curran, and assumed his duties July 27, 1882. He was re-appointed in 1885, and continued in office until July 18, 1888.

"During his membership much of his time was given to further the best interests of the board. An ardent believer in the necessity of educating the masses, as Chairman of the Committee on Building and Grounds, he advocated the erection of as many new buildings as possible, and constantly urged important improvements in sanitary arrangements of the old buildings. His appointment to the chairmanship of several of the most important committees during his term of service shows in what estimation his practical

knowledge and devotion were weighed by his associate members. In his business life and in the performance of any responsibility he was called upon to assume, honor marked his path.

"In his whole life the beautiful characteristics of the man's nature were shown. Tender-hearted as a child, and loving the partner of his joys and sorrows with unalloyed affection, he made the home—that by honest thrift and careful management had grown from humble dimensions to one evidencing wealth and refinement—the dearest spot on earth to himself, his wife and his five children.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of John W. Garvy the city of Chicago has lost one of its most enterprising and public-spirited citizens, the cause of education a faithful friend, and those who enjoyed his friendship a man on whom they might depend; and we do further

"*Resolve*, That this tribute of our appreciation of his worth be spread upon the minutes of the board, and that a copy, suitably engrossed, be forwarded to the bereaved family."

"DR. CAMERON, President.

"W. A. S. GRAHAM, Secretary."

EDMUND KNAUER.

EDMUND KNAUER, one of the most reliable and worthy of the German pioneers of Chicago, was a representative of two of the oldest and most prominent families of Saxony. He was born December 20, 1830, in the city of Naunburg, in that province. His father, Christoph Knauer, was a man of great musical taste and ability, as were his ancestors. He came to the United States in 1848, and settled at Chicago, where he built and conducted a piano factory until it was destroyed by the Great Fire. This swept away most of his possessions, and, as he

had then reached an advanced age, he retired from active business. He died at his home in Chicago at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife, Caroline Struckman, was a member of a wealthy and refined family of Saxony. She reached the age of eighty-two years, and left three sons, Edmund, Herman and Bruno Knauer.

Edmund Knauer inherited strong musical tastes, and was for a short time a piano merchant. He was employed in the piano factory of his father, and was in many ways identified with musical interests, being a teacher of music. For

many years he was organist in the Holy Name Cathedral at Superior and State Streets. He was the first German real-estate dealer of Chicago, and opened an office in 1854, continuing to operate in real property until the time of his death. After the fire his office was at Kinzie and North Clark Streets, where he carried on a very successful business. He was a well-known citizen of Chicago, especially among North Side residents, and was highly respected.

The confidence reposed in him was almost unbounded, and it was no unusual thing for people to deposit moneys and other valuables with him without taking a receipt. He was for many years Appraiser for the Mutual Life Insurance Company and other corporations, and was the soul of honor in every transaction.

Mr. Knauer was married, June 29, 1871, in Chicago, to Miss Mary, daughter of Simon Troost. Mrs. Knauer is a native of Chicago, where she was reared and educated. Two of

their children are now living, Ella and Roy Edmund Knauer.

Mr. Knauer was of a social disposition, and endeared himself to a host of friends. His nature was genial and sunny, and his musical ability gave him the *entree* into all circles. He was a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, and was among the warmest friends of Rev. Hartman, the pastor. In political matters Mr. Knauer adhered to the Democratic party. He was a member of the Germania, Concordia and Liederkrantz societies, being among the organizers of the latter and one of its most active workers up to the time of the fire. He died at his home in Chicago, January 9, 1895, and in his death the city lost one of its most valuable and highly beloved citizens. He was especially kind to the widow and orphan, and his advice was frequently sought and freely given, and always found to be just and valuable.

ABRAHAM SCRIVENS.

ABRAMHAM SCRIVENS, a Christian man, and a worthy citizen of Illinois for many years, was born at Wantage, Berkshire, England, November 26, 1826. His parents, John and Rachel Scrivens, were natives of the same section, and the father was a preacher of the Methodist faith for forty-seven years, being connected with the Wesleyan organization. He and his faithful and noble wife were the parents of eleven children, nearly all of whom became residents of the United States, settling at Cleveland, Ohio.

Abraham Scrivens was the ninth child of his parents, and was quite young when he came to this country. He learned the stone-cutter's trade in Cleveland, and followed it until he was compelled to abandon it by failing health. For ten years he was employed by Peter Wolf, who

operated a stoneyard on Wells Street, Chicago. Having inhaled a large amount of stone dust, his health became impaired thereby, and he moved to a farm in Will County, Illinois, hoping to recover his strength by change of occupation. He purchased a quarter-section of land in the Town of Will, and continued to reside upon it until his death, which occurred February 23, 1883, and his body was placed in the cemetery at Monee, Illinois. He did not recover his health on going to the country, but endured nine years of illness, and was a patient sufferer until death came to his relief, soon after the completion of his fifty-sixth year.

November 17, 1854, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Scrivens was married to Miss Mary Tucker, sister of Israel Tucker, whose biography appears in this volume, in which mention is made of Mrs.

Scrivens' parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Scrivens were born nine children, of whom four died before they were twenty months old. Five are now living, namely: Charles Henry, a resident of Chicago Heights, Illinois; John Frederick, a butter merchant of Chicago; Sarah, wife of Isaac S. Dewbridge, of Monee, Will County, Illinois; Rachel, Mrs. Gus A. Grouner, and William Israel, of Chicago. Like their parents, all are industrious, worthy citizens, and a comfort to their widowed mother. The latter retains the farm near Monee, but makes her home in Chicago, with her youngest son, who is still a

bachelor. Mr. and Mrs. Scrivens were faithful members of the Methodist Church for long years, but worshipped with the Presbyterian congregation while residents of Will County, because no Methodist Church was accessible to them. Mr. Scrivens belonged to the Stone-cutters' Union, but was identified with no other organization except the church. He gave little attention to politics, but was an enthusiastic Republican, after becoming a citizen of the United States. He was a quiet, useful citizen, whose life is well worthy of commemoration in this record of Cook County people.

CHARLES E. LAKE.

CHARLES EDWARD LAKE, one of the larger grain operators of Chicago in the pioneer days of the shipping trade, is still identified with the business, as a member of the Board of Trade. His ancestors were English, and his grandfather, David Lake, was a native of Montpelier, Vermont.

Henry Lake, son of the latter, was a saddler in early life. He moved to Syracuse, New York, where he followed his trade for a time, and later became a merchant. Though possessed of much ability, he was an exceedingly modest man, and declined nomination as candidate for the Legislature. For two terms he served as Justice of the Peace, refusing further honors in that or other station. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, and an ardent adherent of the Episcopal Church, and built a house of worship at Syracuse almost entirely at his own expense, being the main support of the society during his life. He died at the age of sixty-two years, May 9, 1853, leaving a large number of friends throughout Onondaga County. His wife, Nancy Dodge, was born near Middlebury, Vermont, and died in Chicago, March 25, 1891, aged eighty-eight years. She was the mother of three children, Laura, Charles E. and John.

Charles E. Lake was born December 27, 1833, in Syracuse, New York, and was educated in the schools of his native town and at Jordan Academy, eighteen miles west of Syracuse. He began his business career at Jordan, where he opened a country store. He soon was associated with an uncle in the grain trade on the Erie Canal, and at the end of three months was made general manager of the business. They operated a line of boats between there and Albany, to which point shipments were made, and, having a large credit, built up an extensive and profitable business in merchandising and grain.

In 1856 Mr. Lake withdrew from the business, going to Buffalo, New York, where he remained a year in the employ of a commission firm. He then took charge of the Dart Elevator, the first grain elevator in the city of Buffalo.

In April, 1858, he became a resident of Chicago, his primary object in coming here being the recovery of his health by change of climate. Here for a time he was engaged in soliciting consignments of grain for his old employers in Buffalo. In the fall of 1859 he joined Richard Hibbard in purchasing grain in southern Illinois, shipping in about eight weeks the bulk of the grain on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad

as far down as Cairo, paying for it in gold, and disposing of the property in eastern markets. This venture was quite successful, and the next year they bought and shipped three millions of bushels of grain, suffering, however, the loss of all their profits through the failure of one of their correspondents.

In 1862 he returned to Buffalo and superintended the construction of the Bennett Elevator, which had a capacity of one and a-quarter millions of bushels, and in which he introduced new and improved facilities for receiving and distributing grain. He remained there until March, 1864, when he returned to Chicago and continued to buy grain on commission for D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo. September 1, 1866, he began buying grain on his own account, and in this was very successful, going in December of that year to New York, where he remained for one year, shipping largely to Liverpool. He conducted business in this manner until 1880, when he became associated with S. A. Ricker, which association continued up to the time of Mr. Ricker's death the subsequent year. Since that time he has

been operating chiefly on the Chicago Board of Trade, and subject to the ups and downs of a speculative career.

He is not a member of any society or club, his home being to him both a place of rest and a recreation. He was married, in Chicago, May 27, 1863, to Sarah A., daughter of Rev. Samuel P. Skinner, whose biography will be found in this volume. They have three sons, namely, Fred Irving, Edward Billings and Charles Howard. The eldest son, now thirty years of age, is the Western Manager of the New York & Pennsylvania Company, New York, manufacturers of paper and chemical fibre. He is active, and has achieved marked success in his short business career, which is a sufficient testimonial of his ability and integrity. The second son, who has just attained his majority, is the General Agent and Western Manager at Chicago of the Dickinson Hard Rubber Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts. He has shown considerable ability as an electrician. The youngest son is in the employ of the New York & Pennsylvania Company.

HENRY MERCKLE, M. D.

DR. HENRY MERCKLE, one of the most successful physicians of Chicago, was born January 8, 1835, in Ebenkoben, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany. The family came from Neckarsulm, near Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, where it had resided for centuries and filled many positions of trust and responsibility. Many of its members occupied Government positions, and others engaged in mercantile pursuits. A gold watch now in possession of the Doctor is a valued family heirloom, and is at least three hundred years old.

Henry Merckle, grandfather of the Doctor, was Postmaster of Neckarsulm most of his active life. He was a sturdy German, and reared two sons,

Henry and Christian. The latter died in New York. Henry Merckle was a druggist at Ebenkoben, where he married Fredricka Hertle, a native of Bergzabern, where her family resided. In 1854 they came to America, and the father died in Chicago in 1856, at the age of fifty-two years. The mother survived until 1893, reaching the venerable age of eighty-four years. She was the mother of three children, Henry, Susanna and Wilhelmina. The youngest daughter was married in Germany to Dr. Frederick Mahla, Doctor of Philosophy, who resided in Chicago from 1853 to 1891, since which time he has made his home in Berlin, Germany, where his wife died. Wilhelmina married Octave Lan-

genhagen, a manufacturer in Luneville, France, where both died.

Dr. Henry Merckle received his early education in his native town, after which he attended the gymnasium in Speier, Germany, preparing himself there for the drug trade. Immediately after passing his examination, in August, 1853, he came to Chicago and entered the drug store of his brother-in-law, Dr. Mahla, on the corner of State Street and Hubbard Court, at that time on the outskirts of the town. The district had no public-water supply, and the inhabitants of that section carried water for all purposes from the lake in pails. The following year was a terrible one for the people of Chicago, for the cholera raged among the inhabitants with great fatality. During one night ten people died in the house where young Merckle resided. About this time he determined to take up the subject of medicine, and with that in view returned to Germany. After a four-year course at Wurzburg, he graduated, in 1858, and immediately entered the Vienna School of Medicine, in pursuit of special branches.

Having thus thoroughly prepared himself for practice, he returned to the United States. He immediately opened an office at No. 377 State Street, and there continued a growing and remunerative practice until compelled by ill-health in 1893 to give up his profession. He has outlived most of his early contemporaries, but is spoken of with love and respect by many of the

early settlers who were his patients. During the cholera epidemic of 1866 he was very active, and made as many as sixty calls in one day. He has been an untiring worker, and gave much of his time to the treatment of the poor and needy, from whom he could expect no remuneration. His services were in great demand, also, among the wealthy, and he was enabled to make investments in real estate from time to time, which now afford a comfortable income and enable him to spend his declining years in congenial literary pursuits. For the last twenty years he has occupied a handsome home at No. 1528 Michigan Avenue. He has always taken an intelligent interest in the course of public events, but has never given much time to political questions. In sentiment and principle, he is usually in accord with the Republican party of America. He has not allied himself with any societies or orders, and is independent in thought and action.

Dr. Merckle has been twice married. His first wife, Anna Dewedig, was a native of Milwaukee, and died in Chicago, where her mother is now living, at the age of seventy-five years. Two daughters were the fruit of this marriage. Mary, the elder, is the wife of William H. Weber, of Chicago; and Freda married Carl Gail, now residing in Constanx, Baden, on the Bodensee. In 1875 Dr. Merckle was married, in Annweiler, Germany, to Miss Elise Stein, who is the mother of one child, Meta Merckle.

RICHARD L. DAKIN.

RICHARD LANSING DAKIN was born at Utica, New York, October 2, 1833, and is a son of Samuel D. and Mary P. (Mumford) Dakin. He springs from old and patriotic American families, both his grandfathers having participated in the struggle for national independence.

Samuel D. Dakin was born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and was a son of Samuel Dakin, an attorney who practiced at that place and all through New England. The family is of English origin, and lived for many generations in New England. Samuel D. Dakin was a graduate of Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York.

He practiced law in Utica, New York, for some years, and about 1838 went to New York City and engaged in building dry docks, under contract with the United States Government, at various navy-yards. He was engaged in executing one of these contracts at San Francisco, California, when his death occurred, in 1853, at the age of fifty years. A man of considerable literary ability, he gave little attention to abstruse religious or political questions, but was a contributor of essays on current topics to the magazines and journals of his day.

Mrs. Mary P. Dakin died at Freeport, Illinois, in 1863, aged fifty-two years. She was born at Cayuga, New York, and was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Mumford. Thomas Mumford was a wealthy citizen of Cayuga, of Anglo-Saxon descent, and his wife was a descendant of Governor Saltonstall, chief executive of Connecticut in Colonial days. The subject of this notice is the fifth in a family of six children, of whom he is the only survivor. One brother, Francis E. Dakin, died at Freeport, Illinois, in 1868.

Richard L. Dakin was about five years old when his parents removed to New York City, and he was there prepared for college. He matriculated at Hamilton, and was graduated from that famous old institution in the class of 1853, before reaching the completion of his twentieth year. He then engaged in banking in New York City, beginning in a subordinate position and learning the details of the business by practical experience.

In 1856 he first visited Chicago, and became a permanent resident in 1860. He has been connected with various banking institutions in this city, spending fifteen years in the Merchants' National Bank, as general bookkeeper and chief clerk. In 1886 he organized the Lincoln National Bank and became its first Cashier, being succeeded by Edward Hammett, whose biography will be found in this volume, with extensive genealogical information. Mr. Dakin became Vice-President and general manager, but owing to failing health, in 1890, severed his connection with the institution and retired from active business.

At different times he has been an investor in various enterprises, though he always gave his personal attention to banking interests.

Mr. Dakin was married, in 1864, to Miss Augusta L. Young, daughter of William C. and Catharine Willard Young. Mrs. Dakin was born in Schenectady, New York, where her father was a prominent citizen. He was Chief Engineer of Construction of the Hudson River Railroad, and later General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad. He was also President of the Panama Railroad, and died in 1893, at the venerable age of ninety-four years. At the time of his demise, he was the oldest graduate of West Point Military Academy, and president of its alumni association.

Mrs. Dakin passed away at her home in Evanston, June 15, 1894, at the age of forty-nine years. She was a lady of countless virtues, who endeared herself to her family and all to whom she was familiarly known. She was always seeking an opportunity to relieve the distress of such deserving persons as she knew to be in want, and, though she was very quiet and unostentatious in her charitable deeds, many a poor family has reason to call her blessed. She was a regular attendant of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in which her husband and children still worship. Of strong domestic instincts, she sought rather to do good than to be praised therefor. All her five children survive her. Harry W., the eldest, is a lumber manufacturer at Natalburg, Louisiana, with office in Chicago. Dr. Frank C. Dakin is a practicing physician at Evanston, where Mary, Mrs. J. K. Armsby, also resides. Florence is the wife of S. K. Pittman, of Chicago, and Catherine still remains a comfort to her father in his bereaved home.

Since 1879 Mr. Dakin has made his home at Evanston. He is prominent in the work of the Masonic order, being Past Commander of Evanston Commandery, as well as identified with Oriental Consistory and a charter member of Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Chicago. He is a member of Hamilton College Alumni Association. In Lincoln's and Grant's time he

acted with the Republican party, but more recently has been a Democrat, though not active in political strife. By endeavoring to perform his duties as a citizen and man, he strives to fulfill his mission in life, and is highly respected by his contemporaries.

ALONZO G. FISHER.

ALONZO GUSTAVUS FISHER. Among the more representative drug men of Chicago, who built up a wide reputation in the Great West, and who by their strict integrity and industry helped to make Chicago what it is today, we count him whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Fisher brought to Chicago native ability, together with a thorough business training, which, with his New England conscientiousness and industry, peculiarly fitted him for the position which he carved out in the business marts of the metropolis.

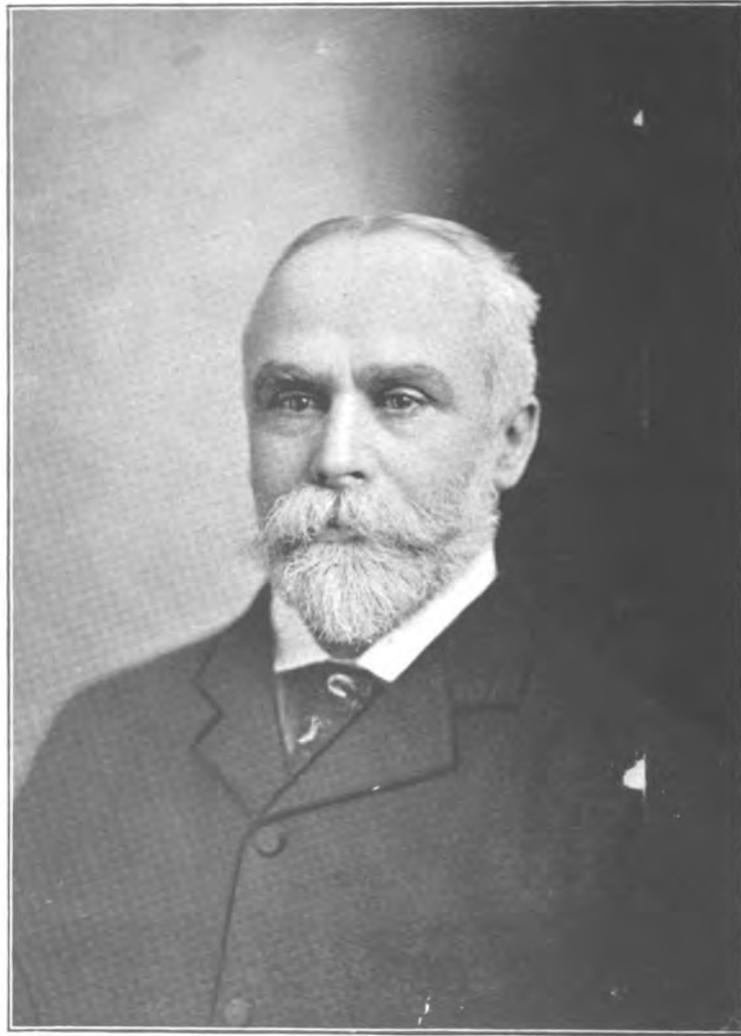
Mr. Fisher was born in West Fairlee, Vermont, October 10, 1839. His parents were Samuel G. and Catherine (Parker) Fisher. His ancestors had been residents of New England for many generations, and established a record for integrity and honor worthy of emulation by their descendants. Mr. Fisher was educated in the district schools of his native town and at Barre Academy. He found his first employment, in 1861, with Dennison Dewy in driving a merchandise wagon through the country and smaller towns of New England. Even this employment fitted him for his future successful business career, and seven years later he engaged with N. K. Brown & Company, of Burlington, Vermont, as a traveling salesman for their patent medicines. He traveled mostly by team, selling to the wholesale trade of New England, also extending his trade to the Middle States. The well-remembered Centennial year, which brought so many changes to the American people, found Mr. Fisher located in Chicago, where he established himself in the wholesale patent-medicine business, being the western distributing agent for many of the largest

concerns in the United States, and his business proved to be the largest of its kind in the West.

He remained a partner with N. K. Brown & Company, of Burlington, Vermont, until his death, and spent a portion of his time every year in the East in the interest of this concern. Much of his vacation was also spent at his beautiful summer home at Foster's Point, Maine. Beside his regular avocation, Mr. Fisher was a large operator in real estate in Chicago, where he made good investments, thereby showing mature judgment and rare foresight, placing his posterity beyond the possibility of want.

Mr. Fisher was a representative Chicagoan, proud of the city of his adoption, where he had, perhaps, as large a circle of friends as it was ever permitted one man to have. In the particular line of business in which he engaged he was a leader, and his counsel was often sought by younger men, who found him ever willing to aid them, and who esteemed him most for his sterling qualities of mind and heart.

Socially Mr. Fisher was prominent as a member of the Citizens' Committee, and a well-known member of the Illinois Club, as well as an enthusiastic attendant upon the services of the Union Park Congregational Church. A member of the Illinois Society, Sons of Vermont, of which he was a member, says of him: "For honesty and integrity in business matters, he had few equals; and for his kind and generous impulses he was everywhere known and much admired." Mr. Fisher was cut down in the prime of life. His busy career ended December 7, 1894, and by his death Chicago lost one of her most enterprising citizens, a kind husband and father, and a man



CHARLES H. COWPER.

Photo'd by W. J. Root.

whose life is worthy to be perpetuated in the annals of history.

Mr. Fisher was twice married. His first wife was Lois, a daughter of Horace Nye, of Barton, Vermont. Of this union were born three children, only one of whom, Arthur N. Fisher, is living. He was married a second time, April 30, 1878, to Miss Fannie D., a daughter of Moses O. Crafts, of Bath, Maine. Two children blessed this marriage, Theodore M. and Alonzo G. Fisher. Mrs. Fisher is a woman of rare judgment and quick perception, and was in every way a true helpmate to her enterprising husband. Her ancestors were among the earliest pioneers of

New England, the paternal progenitor coming to the colonies with Governor Winthrop in 1630.

Arthur Nye Fisher was born May 27, 1867, at Barre, Vermont. He attended the Barre public schools till twelve years of age, then attended the Metropolitan Business College. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's employ, beginning at the lowest round of the ladder, and working his way up, being city salesman at the time of his father's death, when he succeeded to the business, which he is now carrying on successfully.

May 28, 1889, in Chicago, he was married to Miss Myra E. Goodman, daughter of David Goodman, a well-known Chicago contractor.

CHARLES H. COWPER.

CHARLES HENRY COWPER, an influential citizen of Evanston, who for nearly forty years has been identified with one of the great railroad corporations centering in Chicago, was born in Liverpool, England, May 11, 1839. The names of his parents were Edward Cowper and Elizabeth Harrison. The father sprang from an old Lancashire family, which had been engaged in mercantile pursuits for many successive generations. Some of its members also became interested in banking and manufacturing to a considerable extent. The family has always been more or less interested in public affairs, and uniformly supported the policy of the Radical party in Great Britain.

While a young man, Edward Cowper became a dry-goods merchant in Liverpool. In 1842 he came to America, and, locating in Cook County, purchased a farm in Northfield Township, where he spent four years. He then located in Chicago, and was one of the first individuals to make a business of dealing in real estate in this city.

Several portions of Chicago were subdivided by him, and he served as Street Commissioner and filled other public positions. He was always fearless in the expression of his views in political matters, and but for his premature demise, which occurred in 1854, at the age of fifty years, he would, no doubt, have attained a much wider field of influence and usefulness.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cowper survived until 1892, passing away in the ninety-first year of her age. She retained her vigor of mind and body up to a short time previous to her death, which was caused by a fall while alighting from a carriage. She possessed a vivid memory, and often entertained her friends with reminiscences of early days in Cook County and descriptions of her journey in moving hither. She was born in Shropshire, England, and was descended from an old Tory family, whose ancestry has been traced to the time of Charles I., when Stephen Harrison was elected Chamberlain of the City of Lincoln. During the reign of Charles II., he became

Sheriff of Lincolnshire. The family seems to have been conspicuous in public life at that place for the next two centuries. The record shows that Benjamin Harrison was elected Chamberlain in the reign of James II. Another member of the family served as Mayor in Queen Anne's time, and another, Stephen Harrison, was for twenty-five years Junior Vicar and Master of Children at Lincoln Cathedral, wherein he and his first and second wives were buried, an honor extended only to the most distinguished people of that period. At a still later date, Stephen Harrison, who was, doubtless, a descendant of the last-mentioned, married Lord Ashley's daughter, and their son, William, was the father of Mrs. Cowper. He inherited large estates from his progenitors and was a gentleman of leisure. Stephen Harrison, a brother of Mrs. Cowper, filled the position of High Sheriff of Lincoln about the middle of the present century.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowper were among the early members of St. James' Episcopal Church, then located on the corner of Cass and Indiana Streets. Later, however, they united with Trinity Church, in the work of which they always took an active part. They were the parents of four children, as follows: William Edward, who is deceased; Charles H., the subject of this notice; John Harrison, at present filling a responsible position with a prominent Chicago business house; and Edward, who served in the United States navy during the Civil War, and died in Chicago in 1882.

Edward Cowper, the father, had been three times married, and left three older children, of whom George resides in Chicago; Caroline is now Mrs. William A. Eliason, of Santa Rosa, California; and Sarah, who is now deceased, was the wife of Prof. Elias Colbert, of Chicago.

Charles H. Cowper, whose name heads this sketch, has lived continuously in Cook County since 1842. His education was acquired in the public schools of Chicago, first at the Wilder, and later at the Dearborn, School. He also spent one winter in attendance at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, with which he has ever since been connected, and for the last thirty years he has filled the office of chief clerk of the freight department of that corporation in Chicago. At intervals he has made some judicious investments in city and suburban real estate, and has improved much of the same.

Mr. Cowper was married, in 1864, to Miss Sophia Benn, daughter of Robert Benn, of Montreal, Canada, which city was the birthplace of Mrs. Cowper. They have one son, Robert. Since 1883 the home of the family has been at Evanston, where Mr. and Mrs. Cowper helped to organize St. Luke's Episcopal Church, with which they are still actively identified.

Mr. Cowper has always been a Republican in political sentiment. Upon the organization of the city of Evanston, he was chosen one of the first Aldermen from the Third Ward, and served upon some of the most important committees of that body. In July, 1895, he was appointed by Mayor Dyche a member of the first Board of Civil Service Commissioners of Evanston. Under the supervision of this board, a number of reforms have been inaugurated, and many of the present employes of the city have been examined and recommended for their respective duties by that body.

EDWARD G. W. RIETZ.

EDWARD G. W. RIETZ, one of the best-known and most successful of the German-American residents of Chicago, has contributed much toward the commercial, social and

intellectual development of the city. He was born in the village of Eisenberg, Saxon Altenberg, Germany, on the 18th of October, 1837. His father, Frederick Rietz, was an active man of

affairs, and operated a farm and also a stage line between different points of Saxony. He was a strong and vigorous man, of soldierly bearing, and participated in the battle of Leipzig. He resided in Eisenberg.

Frederick Rietz engaged for some years in the construction of highways, under contract with the German Government. He reared four sons and two daughters, all of whom became residents of the United States. In 1849 they left Ober Bremen in the sailing ship "Elbe," and, after a voyage of seven weeks, arrived at New York, whence they proceeded direct to Chicago, reaching this city in March. Here all secured employment, but after a year's residence here the family removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm. In 1852 the sons returned to Chicago, and took employment in handling lumber. After working six years for Loomis & Ludington, two of the brothers, Charles and August, embarked in the lumber trade for themselves, at the corner of Canal and Lake Streets. In 1861 they were joined by the other two, Frederick and Edward G. W. Rietz, and the firm became known as Charles Rietz & Brothers. Besides their yards in Chicago, they had an extensive stock at Kankakee, Illinois, and their business attained a great volume.

In 1882 the concern was incorporated as Charles Rietz & Brothers' Lumber Company, the subject of this sketch being elected Treasurer. In 1887 the latter withdrew, and a new corporation was formed, under the title of Charles Rietz & Brothers' Lumber and Salt Company, which was discontinued in 1892, and each of the brothers engaged in business individually. Edward G. W. Rietz took in settlement, upon withdrawing from the company, lumber-yards at Kankakee and Chebanse, Illinois. The latter he conducted until 1892, when he sold it, and the former was presented, in 1888, to his son, Edward F. Rietz, by whom it is still operated.

In his management of the financial affairs of the Charles Rietz & Brothers' Lumber Company, the subject of this notice exhibited ability of no mean order, and to him is due much of the credit for the steady growth and successful conduct of

the business. Much of the outside labors of the concern devolved upon him, such as the purchase of pine lands, and his foresight and shrewdness were the safeguard of its interests. The company owned and operated vessels for the transportation of lumber from the northern pine forests to Chicago, and gave employment in its business to from three hundred to five hundred men each year.

Beside his lumber interests, Mr. Rietz has been interested in several enterprises, large and small, but is now practically retired from active life. Among the undertakings which he has fostered is the Hotel Livery Company, of which he has been President since its incorporation in May, 1894. In 1887 he bought a farm of four hundred acres, within a mile of the city of Kankakee, which he has greatly improved and developed, and which affords him a field for recreation. Being devoted to the use of rod and gun, he finds much satisfaction in the pursuit of game upon his own domain.

Like many other foresighted residents of Chicago, Mr. Rietz has made investments in real estate from time to time in both inside and suburban property, which have yielded him handsome returns. At present he is largely interested in Cowles' Addition to South Chicago, a section which is being rapidly developed and will form an important part of the manufacturing district along the shores of the Calumet River and Lake Michigan. While caring with shrewdness and ability for his own interests, he has contributed largely to the general development of Chicago, and is entitled to credit therefor.

December 3, 1859, in Chicago, occurred the wedding of Mr. Rietz, when Miss Elizabeth Rahmanop, daughter of one of the early settlers of the city, became his wife. Mrs. Rietz was born near Strassburg, Germany, and her parents came to Chicago in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Rietz are the parents of four sons and three daughters, all of whom, except the eldest, who resides in Kankakee, are residents of their native city.

Mr. Rietz is prominently identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, and is a member of the Chicago Sharp-shooters' Society. He

acts with the Republican party in its efforts to promote the public welfare, because he believes its principles and practice best calculated to secure to all the rights for which the forefathers fought and planned in establishing the Government. He has been an extensive traveler, both in the United States and Europe. Among the principal States and countries he has visited may

be named Alaska, Canada, British Columbia, Mexico, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria and England. In this and other rational recreations, he is enjoying the fruits of his long years of toil in the city where he makes his home, and which is proud to number him among its leading citizens.

PATTERSON L. MCKINNIE, M. D.

PR. PATTERSON LEON MCKINNIE. The name of this gentleman is already familiar to many of the readers of this volume who have never had the pleasure of meeting him in person; while few of those who enjoy his acquaintance are fully aware of the versatility of his attainments and admirable traits of character. He comes of a people distinguished for ages past for their gallantry, patriotism, and zeal in the maintenance of liberty and principle, and from youth his associations, training and natural instincts have been calculated to develop and fortify in his mind sentiments of a similar nature. It is not strange, therefore, that the greater part of his life has been spent in laboring for the good of his fellow-men and the progress and advancement of the general public.

Cadiz, Ohio, where he was born May 22, 1844, was at that time the home of a number of families distinguished in the political and public life of the nation. He is one of the family of five sons and one daughter born to Ebenezer McKinnie and Ruhamah Drummond, both natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, James McKinnie, was a descendant of one of the sturdy Scotch-Irish families which have always been conspicuous in the development of western Pennsylvania.

James McKinnie figured in the Mexican War,

and his son Ebenezer, who inherited the military instinct, became a Captain of militia, though never called into actual service. About 1832 the latter removed to Cadiz, Ohio, where he engaged in carriage building. His death, which was caused by typhoid fever, occurred in 1848, at the age of thirty-six years. Mrs. Ruhamah McKinnie was a daughter of Andrew Drummond, a lineal descendant of the famous Drummond family of Scotland. His first ancestor on this continent came to Pennsylvania about 1750. Andrew Drummond was a commissariat of the Continental army, and after the Revolution he was engaged in freighting, employing a number of men and teams in transporting goods from Philadelphia to points in Westmoreland and adjacent counties. Mrs. McKinnie, who was an accomplished and well-informed lady, enjoyed an extensive acquaintance among the prominent people of the day, and was present at the wedding of the parents of ex-President Harrison. She died in Mercer County, Illinois, in 1890, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The subject of this notice was about ten years old when his widowed mother removed with her family to Illinois. They lived one year in Ogle County, and thence went to Washington County, Iowa. Here he began to study law, and was preparing to enter Washington College, when his

attention was distracted from his private affairs by the calamities which threatened to engulf the nation.

He responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers by enlisting in the Second Iowa Infantry, and spent three months of his service in northern Missouri. He then re-enlisted for three years, and his regiment was attached to the Army of the Tennessee and Cumberland, becoming a part of General Dodge's brigade. He served through General Grant's campaigns in that region, participating in all the principal engagements, but after the battle of Shiloh he was taken sick and spent the next three months in general hospitals at St. Louis, Missouri, and Keokuk, Iowa.

Upon his recovery, he rejoined the army at Corinth, Mississippi, and was commissioned Hospital Steward and placed in charge of the general field hospital at that place. After the fall of Vicksburg he was ordered to Pulaski, Tennessee, where he established a hospital under Surgeon W. L. Leonard. He remained there until his term of service had expired, when he returned to Iowa and recruited a new company. Though not yet twenty-one years of age, he was commissioned Captain by Governor Kirkwood, but the cessation of hostilities prevented him again entering active service. Four of his brothers also did valiant service in the Union ranks. One of these, Nathan Lewis McKinnie, was mortally wounded at the battle of Shiloh, while serving in the Eleventh Iowa Regiment. Another, Samuel McKinnie, was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Thomas W. received a wound in the battle of the Wilderness; and James R., the youngest brother, who was also in the service, escaped serious injury.

After the war the subject of this sketch studied medicine under Dr. J. D. Miles, of Crawfordsville, Iowa, and afterward attended Iowa Medical College at Keokuk, and graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago in 1873. He practiced at Moline, Illinois, until 1880, and then engaged in silver mining in connection with his brother, J. R. McKinnie, and Senator William

Windom, of Minnesota. He still retains an interest in extensive mines in Colorado.

In 1888 he was elected Medical Director of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, which position he filled four terms, declining re-election in 1892. He was Adjutant-General of the same department in 1891 and 1892. He was among the organizers of the Modern Woodmen of America in 1883, and was Chief Physician of the order for eight years. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

In 1892 he organized the Home Forum Benefit Order, of which he is President. This association has already become one of the leading mutual assurance organizations of the West, and has a membership of about thirty-five thousand. He possesses marked ability as an organizer and executive officer, and every association with which he has been connected has been a pronounced success. Some years ago he began investing his surplus income in real estate in Chicago and other points in Illinois. He has improved much of this property from time to time, and its value has been constantly increasing.

Dr. McKinnie was married, in 1866, to Miss Celestia Grey, daughter of Samuel and Sophia Grey, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and they have three living children: Guy Leonard, Ralph R. and Evangeline. Since 1888 he has lived at Evanston, where he built an elegant residence upon the lake shore, and he takes an active interest in the beautifying of that model suburb.

The Doctor has always been an ardent Republican, and, being a natural and pleasing public speaker, his services are often sought in promoting political campaigns. Previous to the Presidential election of 1884, he spent nearly two years on an extensive tour through Wisconsin, Illinois and other Western States in the interest of James G. Blaine and Gov. Russell Alger. The well-known song, entitled "Ben and Levi," which he composed for the campaign of 1888, became very popular throughout the country. He also responds occasionally to invitations to lecture on social subjects, and is especially sought by Grand Army circles, but has found little leisure for public speaking in recent years.

The Doctor is quite as eloquent with his pen as with his tongue, and his contributions to current literature, whether in prose or verse, are always timely and well received. He has recently published a volume of poems, consisting of selections from the writings which he has produced during intervals of leisure or as occasion prompted. They abound in sentiment, patriotism and humor, expressed in original and attractive style.

His powers of description are unique and apt, as seen in the following lines, which refer to the site of Chicago in 1812:

"Where the venomous snake and the turtle crept,
And the buffalo roamed at will,
In the weird, dank grass, where the sunset slept,
With the plaint of the whip-poor-will."

Many of his verses are in dialect, of which the following is a sample:

"So then, I say, to jedge of men,
If you would jedge 'em true,
Is not so much by what they say,
As by the deeds they do;
An' I jest reckon, on this plan,
God ciphers me an' you.'"

LORING W. POST.

LORING WHITING POST, a rising young attorney of Chicago, who resides in the growing and attractive village of Wilmette, has the honor of being a native of Illinois. He was born at Carbondale, May 24, 1865, and is a son of Rev. William S. Post, D. D., and Helen A. (Ross) Post. He is descended from one of the oldest and most patriotic families of America. His ancestor, Stephen Post, was one of the noble band who removed from England to Holland to escape religious persecution, and thence set out to found a settlement in the little-known Western Hemisphere. He arrived in Massachusetts in 1635, and his descendants have ever been among the most loyal defenders of their homes, having taken active part in the French and Indian Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the War of the Rebellion.

One of the ancestors of the subject of this sketch was killed in battle in the War of the Revolution, and the father of Rev. W. S. Post served in the United States navy during the War of 1812. The last-named was born near Hartford, Connecticut, in 1823, and has spent most of his life in educational work. He served as Principal of several eastern colleges, among them

that at Reading, Pennsylvania. About 1858 he came to Illinois, and took the position of President of Carbondale College, at Carbondale, which has now been merged in the Southern State Normal School. He served during the Civil War as Chaplain and Sanitary Commissioner of Gen. John A. Logan's brigade, and his health was greatly impaired by his labors in this behalf. Since the war he has engaged in the work of the ministry, and for twelve years past has been associate pastor with Rev. Dr. Withrow, of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago. His wife, who was born at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, is a daughter of Moses Henry Ross, who was a prominent operator of the "underground railroad," during the days of slavery.

Loring W. Post was educated in the public schools of Chicago and the Peoria High School. He took the law course at the Wisconsin State University, graduating in the Class of 1889. Early in the following year he entered the law office of Adams & Bliss, in Chicago, and after the elevation of the senior partner to the bench, he continued with Mr. Bliss, taking charge of the legal business of Sheriff Gilbert. During Sheriff Gilbert's four-years term of office he was made de-

fendant in over one thousand suits, in a majority of which he was only a nominal defendant, and in others the real defendant. Most of them have been decided, and up to the present time he has not lost a single dollar by reason of this litigation. This was during the World's Fair year, and through the worst part of the financial panic, and is a record which speaks for itself. One of the cases in which he was associated was the celebrated "Sheriff's dieting case," in which it was contended that the County Board could not pay the regular rate of twenty-five cents per day to the Sheriff for boarding prisoners, but only the actual cost, whatever it might be. Through the energetic and able management of the case, the Sheriff gained his point and established a precedent. This was not accomplished, however, until the matter had been passed upon by the Supreme Court, which sustained the Sheriff completely.

In the spring of 1895 Mr. Post was elected Village Attorney of Wilmette, and he at once took up the revision of the village ordinances for publication, the first work of this kind since the establishment of the village government, September 19, 1872. Since August, 1895, he has been attorney for the Garden City Banking and

Trust Company, and the duties of this position absorb much of his time. His selection for this responsible position indicates that he has already won an honorable distinction as a lawyer, and his industrious habits and thoroughness insure that he will gain further honor and profit in the field of his chosen profession.

Mr. Post was married, October 17, 1891, to Miss Harriet Louise Gates, daughter of Dwight Norton Gates and Celeste Louise (Miner) Gates, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Mrs. Post finished her education at the Wisconsin State University, and was later Assistant Principal of the Mineral Point High School. She is the mother of one child, Celeste Miner Post, now aged eighteen months.

Mrs. Post is a communicant of the Episcopal Church at Wilmette, and her husband affiliates with Evans Lodge of the Masonic order at Evans-ton. In the principles of National Government he sustains the Republican party, but in local affairs he is wholly independent, acting solely upon his own judgment. With a happy home, and with valuable business connections, Mr. Post is in a position to achieve honor and wealth, and he is not likely to disappoint his friends, or fail in any obligation which may come upon him.

JOSEPH DAGGITT.

JOSEPH DAGGITT, a retired farmer and pioneer settler of Cook County, was born April 5, 1821, in Halifax, Yorkshire, England. The family is a well-known one in England, and embraced many generations of well-to-do and respected farmers. Robert Daggitt,

grandfather of the subject of this sketch, tilled the I. K. Thorpe Farm, three miles from Bridlington, and near Ruddeston, in Yorkshire. He was a religious man and had many engaging qualities. He reached the age of eighty-three years, and was buried in Ruddeston Cemetery.

His wife, who was a Miss Ringgold, bore him a large family of children. Of these only Robert Daggitt came to America.

The latter was twice married. His first wife, Martha Lightholder, was born at Oviden, near Halifax, and died in England. She was a bright and intelligent woman, devoted to her family and the church. She passed away November 9, 1835, at the age of forty-one years. She was the mother of the following children: Joseph, Mary, Thomas, Hannah, John, Rachel, James, Ann and Elizabeth. All these resided near Chicago at one time. Robert Daggitt's second wife was Elizabeth Mitchell.

In 1838 Robert Daggitt set out with his family for America on board a sailing-vessel, the old "Ben Franklin." After a voyage of forty-five days they landed in New York, and at once set out for Chicago. From Buffalo to Detroit they traveled on a schooner, and after a three-days rest continued their journey on the steamer "Illinois," then on her maiden trip. William B. Ogden, the first Mayor of Chicago, endeavored to persuade them to remain in the city, saying that the town needed just such large families of wholesome-looking people. Mr. Daggitt was determined to engage in farming, however, and after remaining about a month in the city he purchased a quarter-section of land near the northern border of Cook County. To this additions were made from time to time until the family had possession of nearly one thousand acres of land.

Those were pioneer days, full of hardships and trials, now affording pleasant reminiscences for the few survivors and their descendants. On their first Sunday in Chicago the family attended St. James' Episcopal Church, on the North Side, where Mr. Joseph Daggitt says he saw few Parisian headdresses. Most of the ladies wore plain white sunbonnets. The first two years were full of difficulties for the new-comers, but they conquered every obstacle and became prosperous citizens. Nearly all the children married and settled in this vicinity. James, the seventh, was killed by the falling of a tree when but seventeen years of age.

Robert Daggitt was a faithful Methodist, as was also his wife. He died in 1871, aged seventy-nine years, having survived his second wife by several years. He was buried in his own cemetery, now known as Grace Cemetery, on the county line, east of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, for which he donated the land. He left a widow, who is yet living. He was a man of sterling character, firm and true in all his dealings. He was strict in the observance of the Sabbath, and brought up his children the same way. In political principle he was a Whig, and joined the Republican party upon its organization. Just and upright in principle and conduct, he won and retained the esteem of all his acquaintances, and left to his children a noble example.

Joseph Daggitt's school advantages were limited principally to the teachings of the Sunday-school. In his day the "three R's" were taught there by those who had been a little more fortunate than their pupils. He spent his youth principally on the farm. His father being a cabinet maker by trade, Joseph and two of his brothers learned that occupation also, and followed it for many years.

About 1850 he built a hotel near the Lake County line, on the old Green Bay Road, and conducted it until the advent of the railroad diverted travel from that thoroughfare. He then turned his attention to farming, and at one time owned three hundred acres of land, which was gradually sold off. He owned the present site of the village of Ravinia, and he is yet the possessor of considerable real estate near the village of Glencoe and in Chicago and Evanston, as well as farming land in Lake County. He has seen many years, during his early residence here, in which land was not salable for cash.

Mr. Daggitt was married, on New Year's Day, 1872, to Miss Caroline Lovenia Dennis, a daughter of James and Martha (Foster) Dennis. Mrs. Daggitt was born in 1843, in an old block-house on the site of Wilmette, once owned by the Beaubien family, one of the earliest families in Cook County. The property on which Wilmette stands was once owned by Mrs. Daggitt's grandmother, Mary Johnson Dennis.



FRANCIS R. COLE, PH. D., LL. D.

Photo'd by W. J. Root.

FRANCIS R. COLE.

FRANCIS RICHARD COLE, PH. D., LL. D., is among the distinguished native sons of Chicago, and was born June 19, 1871. His parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Byrne) Cole, were natives of Ireland. Richard Cole came to the United States in 1849, and settled for a time in Buffalo, New York, whence he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He came to Chicago in 1859, and engaged in business, becoming a highly respected citizen. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and Richard Cole Lodge No. 697, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of this city, was named in honor of him.

The subject of this sketch has grown up with this city as it rose, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the Great Fire. He was educated in the public, grammar and high schools, and early conceived an ambition to become a lawyer, and took the complete course in the law department of Lake Forest University. On the completion of a post-graduate course at that institution, he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While a student of the law, he pursued the science of jurisprudence and attended the School of Oratory. He has been an assiduous student, especially in the live problems of the day, and has thoroughly versed himself in the intricacies of the legal profession, in which he has been quite successful in practice. For a time he was at the head of the law firm of Cole, Elliott & Borchardt, but is at present practicing alone.

After a course in ethics, science and art, he was granted the degree of *Philosophæ Doctoris*, by the College of Higher Sciences. During sev-

eral recent years he has been actively engaged in the cause of free thought and in the furtherance of universal enlightenment. He has been busy with tongue and pen, striving to instill in the masses, whose faithful friend he has ever been, a desire for scientific knowledge. He has been especially active in the effort to open public discussion, and thus pave the way for social, political and economical reforms. Though never actuated by strong political ambition, in the fall of 1892 he was candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, on the Labor Reform League ticket. He has held various offices of trust and honor in many orders and clubs.

Judge Cole, as he is generally called, both from the fact of his judicial and dignified appearance and his candidacy for the Bench, is very liberal in religious matters, and is a firm believer in the Jeffersonian and Lincolnian principles of government, which he has ably expounded in many campaigns. He feels certain that our evolved and changed industrial, social and political conditions need a new and extended application of the old principles, and favors the restoration of bimetallism in the United States. He is active and prominent in many societies, such as the American Secular Union and Freethought Federation, Cook County League, Anthropological Society, Patriots of America, Lawyers' Club, Ethical Culture and other societies; is a Director of the Columbian College of Citizenship, and at the head of the faculty on the Department of Economics; is lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the Dutton Medical College, and is on the faculty of the American Health University.

He is fond of literature, and has written both in prose and poetry, and some of his flirtations with the Muses have crystallized into song. Many of his speeches and essays are soon to appear in regular book form. Mr. Cole is a good extemporaneous speaker and acute debater, and an orator of the first rank. His orations combine, in elegant diction, the ethereal flights of fancy with profound learning. His voice has been heard in many political campaigns, and in 1894 he took the stump in behalf of the People's party, mak-

ing numerous speeches in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other points in Wisconsin and Illinois.

In 1895 his *Alma Mater* conferred upon Mr. Cole the degree of Doctor of Laws. He is, perhaps, the youngest man in America to receive that distinguished title, which was most worthily bestowed and is most worthily borne. He is at present the President of the National Citizens' Sovereignty Association, and manager of its magazine, the *Sovereign Citizen*. He married Miss Sadie Clucas and has one child.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD was for more than forty years a familiar personage in the commercial and social circles of Chicago. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1820, and died at Evanston, Illinois, May 2, 1895. His grandfather, Stephen Hempstead, a native of New London, Connecticut, served honorably in the Revolutionary War, being among the first troops to arrive at Boston after the battle of Lexington, and continued in active service until severely wounded at the heroic defense of Fort Griswold, Connecticut. In 1811 he immigrated to St. Louis, Missouri, then but a small frontier village, and was one of the first native American and Protestant residents of that place. The farm which he owned is now a part of the city, including Bellefontaine Cemetery. His eldest son, Edward, had preceded him to St. Louis, where he had already made a name for himself, and was the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from west of the Mississippi River. Charles, his younger brother, and the father of Edward Hempstead, was an able lawyer, well known throughout "the West" of those days, and greatly respected for his sound legal judgment and high professional honor.

He began the practice of law in St. Louis, removing in 1829 to Galena, then coming into prominent notice as a mining center, where he took an

active part in the advancement of that place, and there continued his profession until old age caused him to retire.

Edward and his brother Charles (afterwards a practicing physician in Galena and Chicago) were left motherless at an early age, and the greater part of their youth was passed with their father's relatives in that circle of the western pioneers of St. Louis, where true New England austerity and hospitality, blended with the grace and polish of the French settlers, created such a charming society, among whose members were the most eminent statesmen and politicians of those times.

Edward was educated at Belleville Seminary, Illinois, engaging early in the commission business in Galena, under the firm name of Hempstead & MacMasters.

In 1846 he was married to Miss Mary Corwith, of Bridgehampton, Long Island, by whom he had eight children, six surviving him.

In 1854 he came to Chicago, forming the wholesale grocery firm of Hempstead, Norton & Company, which, soon after the Civil War, sold out to Reid, Murdoch, Fischer & Company. Later he became interested in a grain elevator and other enterprises.

Like many of Chicago's residents, he was a

sufferer in the great fire of 1871, but with the indomitable energy displayed at that time by the business men of the city, as soon as possible he rebuilt his property and home on the corner of Dearborn Avenue and Maple Street, where he lived eighteen years, removing in 1881 to Evanston.

A staunch Republican in sentiment, he took the greatest interest in matters affecting the political welfare of his country. Possessing a remarkably retentive memory, and having from boyhood a familiar acquaintance with the leading men of the West, there was not a presidential campaign or public event of his time which he could not recall with the greatest accuracy of facts and dates.

Mr. Hempstead belonged to the "old Galena Colony" of Chicago, which so largely contributed

to the substantial growth and prosperity of the city. He was one of the earliest members of the Chicago Historical Society, and also of the Chicago Board of Trade, but in later years was not actively connected with that body.

A liberal promoter and contributor towards public enterprise and of every worthy cause; a man of the strictest integrity, ever prompt in the discharge of his business obligations, loyal to his friends, of a most social disposition and unusual generosity of character, he was sincerely respected and highly esteemed by all who knew him; and to those who had the privilege of his close friendship his memory will ever be revered for his affectionate kindness and true goodness of heart.

FRANKLIN NEWHALL

FRANKLIN NEWHALL was born September 28, 1823, in Conway, Franklin County, Massachusetts. The genealogy of his family goes back to Birmingham, England. His ancestors came to New England about 1660, and located on the Massachusetts shore, south of Plymouth. They were tillers of the soil, and their descendants are scattered throughout the States. Many of them settled in Conway, where, at one time, a considerable proportion of the inhabitants were named Newhall. Grandfather Daniel Newhall resided in the western part of Massachusetts, where he was well known as a prosperous farmer and exemplary citizen. He died in Conway, aged over seventy years. He married Mary Baker, also a native of New England, who likewise attained the venerable age of seventy years. She was a devoted Christian, and the mother of seven children, namely: Orrin, Daniel, Sarah, Elisheba, Polly, Lorinda and Lovina. Of these, Orrin and Lorinda went West

at an early day. The other five children settled in and near Conway. Polly married Hosmer Bement; Sarah married Frank Stowe; Lovina married Joseph Hendrick; Elisheba married Parson Hendrick; and Lorinda married David Grover. Daniel was born July 26, 1791, in Conway, Massachusetts, and died at Lockport, New York. He was married, June 16, 1816, to Harriet Whitney, who was born at Conway, January 20, 1794, and also died at Lockport.

The last-named couple were the parents of nine children, as follows: Harrison, Harriet, Daniel, Franklin, Frederick W., Elbridge G., Lucy E., Sarah L. and Edward E. Of this family, Elbridge G. and Edward E. are now deceased.

Franklin Newhall received his education in Conway, Massachusetts, and Lockport, New York. Up to the age of twenty-one years he worked faithfully on his father's farm, beginning at about the age of five years among the hills of Conway, afterwards at Lockport, New York.

Being fond of outdoor work, while tilling the soil he no doubt laid the foundation of his remarkable vitality.

In November, 1844, he came to Chicago, whither his brother Harrison had preceded him. The latter was the pioneer fruit merchant of the city, and Franklin joined him in this enterprise. He has conducted the same line of business ever since, becoming eminently successful therein. In 1894 he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a Chicago business man, and is now practically retired, leaving the management of the enterprise to his sons Benjamin and Sylvan, who are still guided and influenced by their father's advice and counsel. Their present place of business is No. 101 South Water Street, and is one of the leading establishments in the West.

A few years after coming to Chicago Mr. Newhall began business for himself, and has always been a well-known figure on the streets of this city, and a landmark, so to speak, among its pioneers. He is now the oldest fruit dealer in the city. He began business on a small scale, but Chicago at that time was the place for small beginnings, which grew to gigantic proportions. At first he was the proprietor, bookkeeper and salesman, keeping only a man to watch the store in his absence; but such was his devotion to business, that the dinner hour was often forgotten and not thought of till evening. Harrison Newhall brought the first cargo of winter apples from Lockport, by way of Buffalo, to Chicago in 1842. Previously apples had been brought to Chicago in immense wagons, called "prairie schooners," most of them coming from Indiana and southern Illinois. The Great Fire found Mr. Newhall's warehouses with a greater stock of fruits and broom corn than he had ever carried before, and swept up all, leaving only the small sum which he realized from insurance with which to continue the business. He opened a store on West Randolph Street, while the ruins of his former store were still smoking. His energy and determination were approved by his friends and creditors, and success was his from this time onward. He has accumulated a competency, which now, in his ripe age, he fully enjoys. His life and

health are no doubt preserved by his outdoor exercise, which he continues without intermission.

In his political affiliations Mr. Newhall is a Republican. He was an active participant in the stirring scenes during the Abolition days, and assisted in the freeing of many a slave, some of them being actually under the jurisdiction and protection of the court. Allan Pinkerton was an active operator of the "underground railroad," also the elder Blodgett family, including Judge Henry W. Blodgett, and other noted families of the vicinity. The work of liberation was always laborious, and often perilous, but its results are an everlasting monument to freedom and America.

Mr. Newhall was married, November 12, 1850, to Miss Emma L., a daughter of William L. Whiting, a well-known character on the Chicago Board of Trade. Mrs. Newhall was liberally educated at Montreal and in northern New York. She was a remarkable conversationalist, and was admired by the best men and women of her day. Horace Greeley was often a guest in her father's and her own family, and very much enjoyed her society. She died March 24, 1861, aged thirty-nine years. She was a member of the Swedenborgian Church, in whose labors she was active. She was full of that beautiful sympathy which manifested itself in a desire to be of use to all around her. Her four children were named, respectively, Simeon Frank, Emma Beata, Benjamin and Sylvan.

Mr. Newhall has retired with his daughter to the beautiful suburb of Glencoe, on the North Shore, where also his three sons have beautiful homes on or near the famed Sheridan Road. He has been an active promoter of this drive from its incipiency, and, in connection with Melville E. Stone, on the north built on that drive the first fine macadam and gravel road within the village, a mile in extent, including two bridges over the ravine. His ardent love of nature is especially manifest in his marking the line of this drive through his property in North Glencoe—bending around the hills and meandering through the valleys and ravines. This is his special pride, but he finds it a warfare to prevent village governments and straight-line engineers from spoiling it.

JOSEPH SHERLOCK.

JOSEPH SHERLOCK has been a citizen of Cook County for over forty years, and is now the oldest resident of the village of Winnetka. He was born in County Dublin, Ireland, February 19, 1829, and is a son of James and Martha (Smith) Sherlock. His parents, who were natives of the same country, spent their lives upon a farm, attaining a ripe old age. The father died at sixty-eight years, and the mother survived until the age of eighty-eight. They were the parents of seven sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity.

The subject of this notice received such educational advantages as the country schools afforded, which at that time were poor indeed. He became familiar with farm labor, and at the age of twenty-six years he was married to Miss Margaret Rafferty, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Carbary) Rafferty, who were representatives of old families in County Meath, Ireland.

About a month after their marriage the two young people bade farewell to home, parents and friends, and embarked for America upon the good ship "Fidelia." They landed in New York City April 16, 1855, and, after spending two days at that place, decided to come to Chicago. The journey was continued by way of the old Fort Wayne Railroad, which had reached this city but a short time previously. Another week of city life sufficed to revive the old desire for rural scenes, and, obeying this overmastering influence, they located a farm of forty-two acres in New Trier Township. This land was purchased of Charles E. Peck, who is still a well-known resident of Chicago. The farm was located about one mile from the lake shore, and has since been enlarged and now includes sixty-eight acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock reared a family of three

children, named, respectively, James P., Martha M. and Lillian S. James P. Sherlock is proprietor of the Illinois Nail Company, of Chicago, and is a prosperous business man. His office and factory on Dix Street form an important factor in the business of the city. He was educated at the Ogden High School in Chicago, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, graduating from both institutions, and receiving the highest prize in the former. He married Miss Anna Horton, and they are the parents of three children: James P., Lawrence and Margaret. Martha M., the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sherlock, married George W. Hirschberg, and one child has blessed their union, named Margaret. Lillian S. Sherlock, who died in her nineteenth year, was an accomplished and natural musician. She was a moving spirit in many local entertainments, and had a host of friends, who deeply regretted her early demise. Her amiable character and cheerful disposition delighted all who met her and brought untold happiness to her parents.

Mrs. Margaret Sherlock died October 9, 1887. She was a sweet and lovable character, and one whose influence at home and in her neighborhood was always for the best. She was the light of the home circle, and her many amiable traits of head and heart are still cherished by those whose privilege it was to know her. It was chiefly due to her influence that this home circle was an extremely happy one. No millionaire was happier than Mr. Sherlock in those halcyon days, when the family circle was yet unbroken.

When Mr. Sherlock left Ireland his mother provided him with five hundred pounds, a sum which he faithfully returned in due time. He has always been prosperous and useful in busi-

ness, and is one of the best known characters in this part of Cook County. He has been a life-long member of the Catholic Church, and since becoming a citizen of the United States has always given his political allegiance to the Democratic party.

There is one incident in Mr. Sherlock's life that stands out in bold relief to the monotony of everyday life, such as most people are compelled to live. The 7th of September, 1860, will be remembered as long as life lasts by the people along the north shore who witnessed the wreck of the "Lady Elgin" and the rescuing of her hapless passengers. Mr. Sherlock was destined to be chosen by Providence as an instrument of mercy,

by being enabled to rescue many of the poor wretches, who clung to life as long as strength enabled them to cling to wreckage in an endeavor to reach the friendly shore. By passing a rope under his arms, the end of which was grasped by willing hands, made strong by the danger to human life, he was enabled to swim out fearlessly to the struggling people and bring many to the shore. He exhibited great courage and perseverance, and deserves much credit for his heroic efforts in saving human life. Among those he saved was a slender young woman, who has since visited him, a portly grandmother, who fully appreciated his endeavors in saving her life.

MILTON C. SPRINGER.

MILTON CUSHING SPRINGER was for a number of years one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of Wilmette. He was born at Hennepin, Putnam County, Illinois, May 3, 1837, and his death occurred at Wilmette, December 26, 1890. He was the sixth in a family of twelve children born to Isaac and Charlotte (Ijams) Springer.

Isaac Springer was born in Maryland, May 7, 1798. His parents, John and Rebecca Springer, were descendants of some of the pioneer American families who originally located at Wilmington, Delaware. The Springer family was founded in this country by Charles Christopher Springer, who was sent hither in the interest of the King of Sweden. He sprang from German ancestors, who were connected with the royal family of that nation. Charles C. Springer was the owner of large estates, comprising a portion of the town site of Wilmington, where he located about the middle of the eighteenth century. When Isaac was about two years old the family removed to

Grove Creek Hill, West Virginia, and thence, a few years later, to Muskingum County, Ohio, settling on a farm near Zanesville. There he grew to manhood, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1822 he married Miss Elizabeth Cowan, who died in February of the following year, leaving two children, one of whom, Mary Ann, still survives. In the spring of 1826 he was married to Charlotte Ijams, of Muskingum County, Ohio.

In the fall of 1834 he became a resident of Illinois, locating first at Magnolia, Putnam County, and a few years later in Marshall County, where his death occurred March 17, 1853. He was a first-class mechanic, and erected many of the principal buildings in that county. He was a man of more than ordinary intellect and endowed with a wonderful memory. Being a studious reader, he became well informed on the topics of the day, and acquired an extensive knowledge of law, and his counsel was often sought by those who knew him best. While a resident of Ohio he was Captain of a company of state militia, and

at one time took command of the regiment, putting them through the drill, which their Colonel was unable to do. After his removal to Illinois his fellow-citizens frequently recognized his executive ability on public occasions by making him Marshal of the day. He was ever active in promoting public enterprises and works of internal improvement, and foresaw in the state of his adoption one of the grandest commonwealths of the Union.

Mrs. Charlotte Springer died in Marshall County, Illinois, in June, 1870. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in June, 1806. She was a daughter of Judge Thomas Ijams, who presided over the court of that circuit for a number of years, and was for several terms a member of the General Assembly of Ohio. His wife's maiden name was Duval. Mrs. Springer was a lady of great energy and splendid intellect, and a devoted Christian. As her husband's business kept him away from home most of the time, the responsibility of caring for their large family amidst the privations of a frontier settlement devolved chiefly upon her. Dr. J. G. Evans, President of Hedding College, had this to say of her: "She was a woman of much more than ordinary ability and of rare attainments. I have never met, in all my travels, any woman as entertaining or edifying in conversation as she."

Milton C. Springer spent his boyhood on a farm in Marshall County. From an early age he gave evidence of having inherited the ambition and energy with which both his parents were so amply endowed. When about nineteen years old he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and a few years later became a student at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. Though his studies were more or less interrupted, he contrived to graduate in 1864 from the university and also from Garrett Biblical Institute the following year. While attending this school he helped to rescue the victims of the "Lady Elgin" disaster, a catastrophe long to be remembered by those who were living in this vicinity at that time. Before completing his studies, he began to recruit troops among the students, and was commissioned Captain of Com-

pany F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers. He led this company until the close of hostilities, being chiefly employed in scouting and skirmish duty in Missouri and other central states.

After the war he engaged in teaching, and was for five years President of Hedding College, at Abingdon, Illinois. He then came to Cook County, and after living a short time at Glencoe, became a resident of Wilmette, in May, 1873. During his residence at this place he subdivided a portion of the village, and was always interested in its progress and development. Soon after coming to this county, he was appointed by President Grant Chief Deputy of the United States Internal Revenue Office in Chicago, being the real head of that office through successive changes of administration for the next twelve years. Among the officials and others who knew him his name was a synonym for kindness, integrity and honor, and it may be truly said that no man ever left the public service with cleaner hands or clearer conscience. After resigning this position he became the Secretary and Treasurer of the Anderson Pressed Brick Company, but was obliged to sever that connection on account of failing health. Later he was interested in the Chicago Universal Building and Loan Association, officiating as President of its Board of Trustees and Superintendent of Agencies, and this connection was continued until his death.

For three years previous to his demise he served as President of the Village Board of Wilmette, and that body adopted resolutions of sympathy and regret at the bereavement which had afflicted the whole community. He also served as a member of the School Board of the village for several years, contributing freely of his time and talents to help advance the cause of public education, and supporting many other movements calculated to promote the culture and prosperity of his townspeople. He was a man of great activity and enterprise, and a recognized leader in every undertaking in which he became interested.

On the 25th of March, 1865, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Ward, daughter of George

and Betsy Ward, of Big Foot, Illinois. They became the parents of six children: Lewis B., George W., Frank V., Mary C., Milton C. and Nora P. The youngest son died in boyhood, and the survivors all reside in Wilmette, the sons being interested in business in Chicago.

Mr. Springer helped to organize the Methodist Church of Wilmette, with which he was identified during the remainder of his existence, often filling the pulpit. He was a Thirty-second Degree Mason, being connected first with Apollo Commandery, and later with the Evanston Commandery, of which he was a charter member, and also a member of Oriental Consistory. He was a consistent and steadfast Republican, but always

placed the cause of good government above mere personal ambition or the advancement of party interests.

One who had known him well wrote at his death: "He never lost sight of his original plan of life, never shirked a duty, never failed to be a friend to his friends, and an enemy only to abstract meanness and downright rascality. Modest and unassuming, shrinking from notoriety, he still had that greatest of all courage, which enabled him to do right at all times and under all circumstances. He was true to himself, true to his fellow-men, true to his God, and no better epitaph could be written of mortal man."

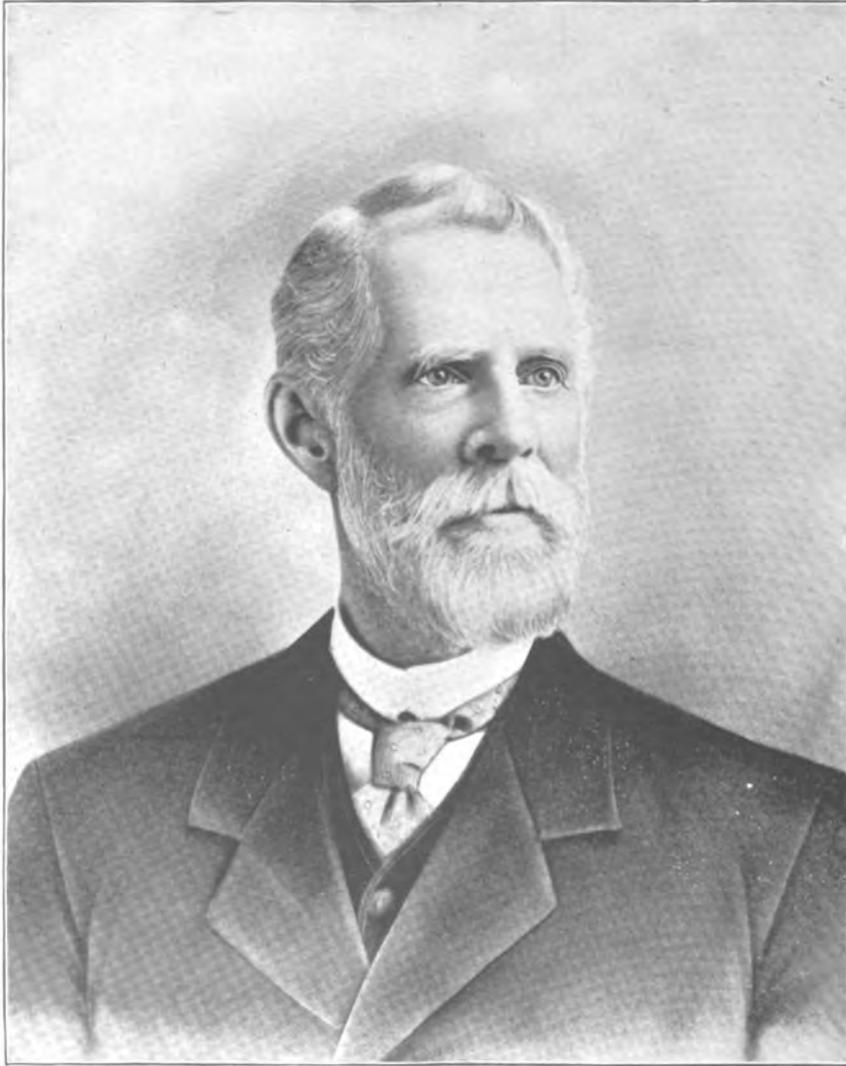
FREDERICK W. SANGER.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SANGER was a native of Chicago and a son of that well-known pioneer, James Y. Sanger, whose biography appears on another page of this volume. The subject of this sketch was born July 16, 1852, and received his primary training in the schools of this city. He completed his education at Racine College, Wisconsin, and soon after entered business life. He devoted himself to railroad business, and was employed by different companies. He rose to the position of Passenger Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and was for some time connected with the publishing department of the same line.

Throughout the most of his business life he was connected with railroad interests. At one time he was associated with his brother-in-law, George M. Pullman (a sketch and portrait of whom will be found in this work), in the management of the famous Pullman Sleeping Car interests. In 1887 he suffered a sunstroke, from

the effects of which he never fully recovered. It ultimately culminated in an abscess of the brain, that brought his life to a close on the 18th of January, 1896.

Mr. Sanger was a man of perfect physique, a handsome, courtly gentleman, whose fine manners and large heart made him the esteemed center of a wide social circle. He was a man of generous and noble impulses, open and big-hearted, true to his friends, and greatly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He found no pleasure in the allurements of club life, but preferred the quiet enjoyment of his own fireside. From his maternal ancestors he inherited a ready and keen wit, which caused his society to be much sought by those who knew him. In religious matters he allied himself with the Episcopal Church, and was, like his father, a steadfast Republican in political principles. He was a lover of nature, and his straightforward, open manner attracted every one at the first meeting. This attraction grew in strength with continued



JETHRO D. BROWN.

acquaintance. He was a favorite pupil at school, and continued throughout life to enjoy the favor of his acquaintances, because he was always a gentleman.

Mr. Sanger married Miss Minerva Cooper, a

daughter of Thomas Cooper, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She was educated in her native city, and is a lady fitted by nature and training to grace any circle of home and social life. Beside his widow, Mr. Sanger left a daughter, Florence Sanger.

JETHRO D. BROWN.

JETHRO D. BROWN was born June 21, 1816, at Chateaugay, New York. His father, Lyman L. Brown, was a native of Vermont, and was of English extraction, the genealogy being traced back for two hundred years in this country. The latter was one of the strongest men of his day, and had few, if any, athletic equals in the colonies. He was a man of remarkably religious and temperate character, of excellent business capacity, a great traveler, and accumulated considerable property. He settled with his family at Chateaugay, New York, from which place he set out on a trip to the East Indies, with a large amount of gold on his person. This, no doubt, led to his murder, as his lifeless body was found in New York. His wife, Keziah Elliott, was also descended from an English family, about as long established in this country as his own. She died at the age of sixty-seven years. Their nine children all reached maturity, and were named as follows: Eliza, Jethro D., Mary, John, Charles (a sailor in the navy), Sarah, Matilda, James (a soldier of the Civil War) and Lyman D. The latter was born after the disappearance of his father. All the children led temperate and exemplary lives, and were a credit to the family.

Jethro D. Brown was partially reared by a man named Green. He received the best edu-

cation afforded by the common schools, and from childhood was religiously inclined. The story of his life affords an example well worthy of emulation. In early life he was engaged in farming, and was married, December 23, 1843, at Chateaugay, New York, to Miss Caroline M. Smith, who was, like himself, descended from an old English family in the colonies.

Maj. Jacob Smith, grandfather of Mrs. Brown, took an active and prominent part in support of the colonies during the War of the Revolution. His son, Capt. Salmon Smith, father of Mrs. Brown, commanded a company in the War of 1812, and received honorable mention and a medal for meritorious conduct in that struggle. He was a most pronounced infidel up to the age of thirty years, when he was converted to the Christian religion, and through his influence many others were led to conversion. He was so well known, and had been such a vigorous opponent of religious belief, that his change of sentiment produced much good in the community, although he had always been regarded as an honorable and worthy man. He occupied some of the most responsible positions that the people could bestow. He was an able lawyer, and served the public quite as ably and well when elevated to the Bench, as he had previously in a military capacity. All his brothers did military service, and were

pronounced workers in the Methodist Church. He was born January 12, 1786, in South Hero, Grand Isle County, Vermont, and at twelve years of age removed with his father to Chateaugay, New York, where he resided the remainder of his life, and passed away May 24, 1828. His wife, Almeda Wright, was a character quite as well known for grave piety as he had formerly been for infidelity. She also labored with the Methodist Church.

Jethro D. Brown and wife came West in the summer of 1845, traveling with a wagon to Chicago, where Mr. Brown's foster brother, Mr. Green, tried to induce him to buy a lot. He was not satisfied with the appearance of Chicago, however, and proceeded to Waukegan, where he built himself a house. He engaged in mercantile business there, and was one of the leading members of the Methodist Church, serving as a Deacon in the society. With his own hands he cut the first tree for lumber with which to build the house of worship, and was one of the main supporters of the church during his residence there.

In 1876 he retired from active business and came to Chicago to reside. For eighteen years he lived at No. 240 East Ohio Street, where he passed to his reward April 21, 1896. He had a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and

was enabled to do much good. He was ever ready to do the Lord's work, and was greatly loved and revered both in Waukegan and Chicago. His was a remarkably genial mature, gifted in many ways above the average man, and he drew people to him. Servants in his house, and all with whom he came in contact, were warmly attached to him. Mrs. Brown was an ardent temperance worker. Her influence in this field was considerable. The winter of 1894, the year succeeding their golden wedding anniversary, was spent by this couple in St. Augustine, Florida, where they passed one of the happiest periods of their lives. Mrs. Brown died nine days after their return from Florida, May 16, 1894, at the age of seventy-three years. At the time of Mr. Brown's death he had completed three-fourths of his eightieth year of life.

Their only son, Solomon Smith Brown, died at Waukegan October 23, 1894. He was warmly attached to his mother, and did not long survive her death. He married Harriet Dwelley, of Waukegan, and left, beside his widow, three children to mourn his loss, namely: George Edward, Edith Marie and Ethel Louise, the last two being twins. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are also survived by a daughter, Miss Harriet Adelaide Brown, who resides at the old home in Chicago.

ALDIN J. GROVER.

ALDIN J. GROVER, of Evanston, has been a participant in the growth and development of Cook County for more than half a century. He belongs to that band of resolute men who were born in the Empire State, but with expanding years and minds sought the western

metropolis, and indelibly stamped their impress upon its commercial, moral and social institutions. He was born at Holland, Erie County, August 24, 1822. His parents, Chester Jeffords Grover and Susan Davis, were natives of Bradford, Vermont, and were fit types of the sturdy

Green Mountain character. When but eighteen years of age, Chester Grover moved to western New York, settling upon the famous "Holland Tract," where he built a cabin and effected a small clearing. His chief commercial product was potash, about the only article for which there was a cash market in Buffalo at that time. When Aldin J. Grover was but three years old, the father's career was cut short by death, and young Aldin's struggle with life began when most children first enter school. The widow cultivated and improved the ground with her own hands, and by practicing rigid economy, succeeded in supporting her family of five children. She was afterwards married to Alva Hopkins, a prominent farmer of Wales Township, Erie County, New York, and a veteran of the War of 1812. She continued to reside in that locality until 1889, when she died, having attained the venerable age of ninety years. She removed to Erie County, New York, with her parents, John and Polly Davis, about the beginning of the present century. Of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Grover, Aldin is the sole survivor. His brother, Orlin C., resided for some years at La Grange, in Cook County.

Aldin J. Grover grew to manhood in his native county. The circumstances surrounding his youth were not conducive to great intellectual development, but he has made the most of his opportunities and by careful reading has become a citizen of more than ordinary intelligence and a deep thinker on the questions of the day. At an early age he began to learn the carpenter's trade and, having mastered that art and accumulated sufficient funds for the journey, in September, 1844, he embarked on board the steamer "Empire State," bound from Buffalo to Chicago.

The first year after his arrival was spent upon a farm in Du Page County, but at the end of that time he had no difficulty in securing employment at his trade in Chicago. He spent two years in the shops of the American Car Company, which was later absorbed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. For many years he lived in the Town of Lyons, in Cook County, owning and operating several farms, and in 1866 moved to

Evanston for the purpose of educating his children. He subsequently engaged in house-building and general contracting at Evanston and vicinity, pursuing that occupation until 1885. At an early date he began investing in Evanston and Wilmette real estate, realizing a handsome profit from the appreciation in the value thereof. He has platted several subdivisions and erected a number of buildings in those towns, and has resided at Evanston since 1866.

In 1855 he was married to Eliza Diana Reed, daughter of Record and Asenath (Barber) Reed, of Strykersville, New York. Until recently Mrs. Grover's mother was still living at Thompson, Illinois, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Grover departed this life October 31, 1872, at the age of forty-one years and five months. Her six children are all residents of Cook County. The eldest, Frank R., is a lawyer practicing in Chicago; Etta is the wife of Dr. Charles H. Thayer, of Chicago; the names of the others are Katherine M., engaged as a teacher of drawing in the Chicago High Schools; Carrie, Louise M. and Chester A., the last being also a Chicago attorney, associated with Judge Wing. Within the last three years the family has spent the winters in Southern California.

On the 2d of March, 1875, Mr. Grover was married to Mrs. Mary E. Skinner, of Waukegan, Illinois. She was born at Greenwich, Washington County, New York, and is a daughter of Phineas B. Wheldon, a prominent citizen of that place, whose later years were spent at Waukegan. Mrs. Grover has one son, Mortimer Buel Skinner, a resident of Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover are members of the First Methodist Church at Evanston. The former has been identified with the Republican party from its formation. He has established a reputation as a shrewd business man and has been, during the early years of Evanston's history, honored by his fellow-citizens with local positions of trust and responsibility. His long-continued residence in this locality has demonstrated to a large number of his fellow-citizens his integrity and moral worth, and he justly enjoys the confidence and good-will of every one.

JAMES P. BREWSTER.

JAMES PATRICK BREWSTER, a leading business man of Chicago, is descended from one of the first families of New England. Among the passengers on the good ship "Mayflower," which brought from England the founders of New England, were Elder William Brewster and wife, and their son, Love Brewster. Rev. Joseph Brewster has compiled a genealogical history of the family, showing the line of descent from William Brewster of the "Mayflower," including many men of ability and worth. The family was largely instrumental in settling Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

Patrick Brewster, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of a family of seven children, and represented the seventh generation from Elder William Brewster. He was born February 23, 1793, at Preston, near Norwich, Connecticut. His early life was spent on a New England farm, where severe manual labor was the rule, and educational facilities were limited. He attended the country school of his day, and when quite a young man he traveled in the South. He established himself in mercantile business at Augusta, Georgia, as a member of the firm of Prescott & Brewster. This enterprise was successful, and after a time he sold out and returned to Norwich, Connecticut, where he owned a fine homestead, and here he lived a comparatively retired life. He died July 22, 1873. His wife, Catharine Fanning Roath, a native of Connecticut, was born April 29, 1798. She died October 8, 1875. Their five children were named, respectively, Katharine, James P., Benjamin, Hannah M. and Sarah Jane.

James P. Brewster spent his early life in his native town. At the age of seventeen years he went to New York City, where he learned the hatter's trade with an uncle, Joseph Brewster. He followed this occupation for a short time, and then assisted in organizing the Hat-finishers' Union. He was identified with the union as a clerk, and in time, with a man by the name of Hunniwell, bought out the union and conducted the business which it had formerly conducted with marked success. In the spring of 1856 he sold out, with the purpose of visiting the West. He traveled extensively, visiting the principal cities on the Mississippi River, and remaining a short time at Chicago. He returned to New York, but came to Chicago again before the close of that year. While looking about for an opportunity to establish himself, he took employment for a short time in a hat store on Randolph Street. In partnership with a man named Loomis, he soon opened a hat store on the same street, under Warner's Hall. This partnership continued only a short time, as he found it desirable to purchase the interest of his partner, which he did. He continued to conduct this business until the Great Fire, at which time his store was located under the Sherman House. After the smoke of the conflagration had cleared away, he opened a store opposite Marshall Field's temporary business location, on State Street, near Twenty-second Street. From there he moved to West Madison Street, and when the business district had been partially restored he again moved to the South Side, locating on the

corner of Clark and Madison Streets. Since 1881 he has been a member of the firm of Dunlap & Company, with a magnificent store in the Palmer House Block, on State Street.

Returning to New York in 1858, he was married there, October 21 of that year, to Miss Laura R. Smith Cox, a daughter of John and Adaline (Harris) Cox. Mrs. Brewster's parents were born and brought up within a block of each other in the city of New York. They were rocked in the same cradle, and took their first and last lessons in school together. John Cox was a son of Jamieson Cox, also a native of New York, a descendant of the early Knickerbocker stock, of a family proud of its name and family honor. Jamieson Cox was the famous New York Fire Chief in the terrible fire of 1836, when many of the large buildings were blown up with powder to prevent the spread of the devastation. John Cox was then foreman of an engine company, and was buried in the ruins, but was rescued alive and without serious injury. He became a merchant in New York, and died there at the age of seventy years. His wife is yet living, having reached the age of eighty-eight years. Their daughter now has in her possession a miniature leather fire-bucket, one of four used to decorate her father's fire engine.

Mrs. Laura R. S. Brewster was educated in the city of her birth. Since coming to Chicago she has been identified with many public movements of philanthropy. Especially was her work recognized during the Civil War, in behalf of wounded and diseased soldiers. She was one of

five Chicago ladies to organize the Chicago Washington Hospital for wounded soldiers, where these heroic women did a noble work. The names of these will ever live in history as originators and conductors of a notable relief work. They are: Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. A. H. Hogue, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, Mrs. O. D. Ranney and Mrs. J. P. Brewster. The last-named was also instrumental in organizing the Sanitary Fair, which was held in Bryant's Hall of Chicago, the first in the United States. She was among the incorporators of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and is yet an honorary member of its Board of Directors. Since she has resided in Glencoe, she has been active, in connection with others, in beautifying that suburb, especially about the station grounds, and her beautiful home gives evidence of her taste and energy. She is ever ready with a woman's tact and quick intuition in ministering to the public welfare.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewster have two sons, Benjamin and Edwin Harris Brewster. The former was educated at Racine College; Helmuth College, London, Ontario; and Morgan Park Military Academy, beside receiving a thorough business training. The younger son is conducting a stock ranch in Montana.

Mr. Brewster has been an active Chicago citizen, and has been prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity. He is a Knight Templar, and was for many years Secretary of the Masonic Board of Relief. In both business and social circles he is deservedly popular.



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